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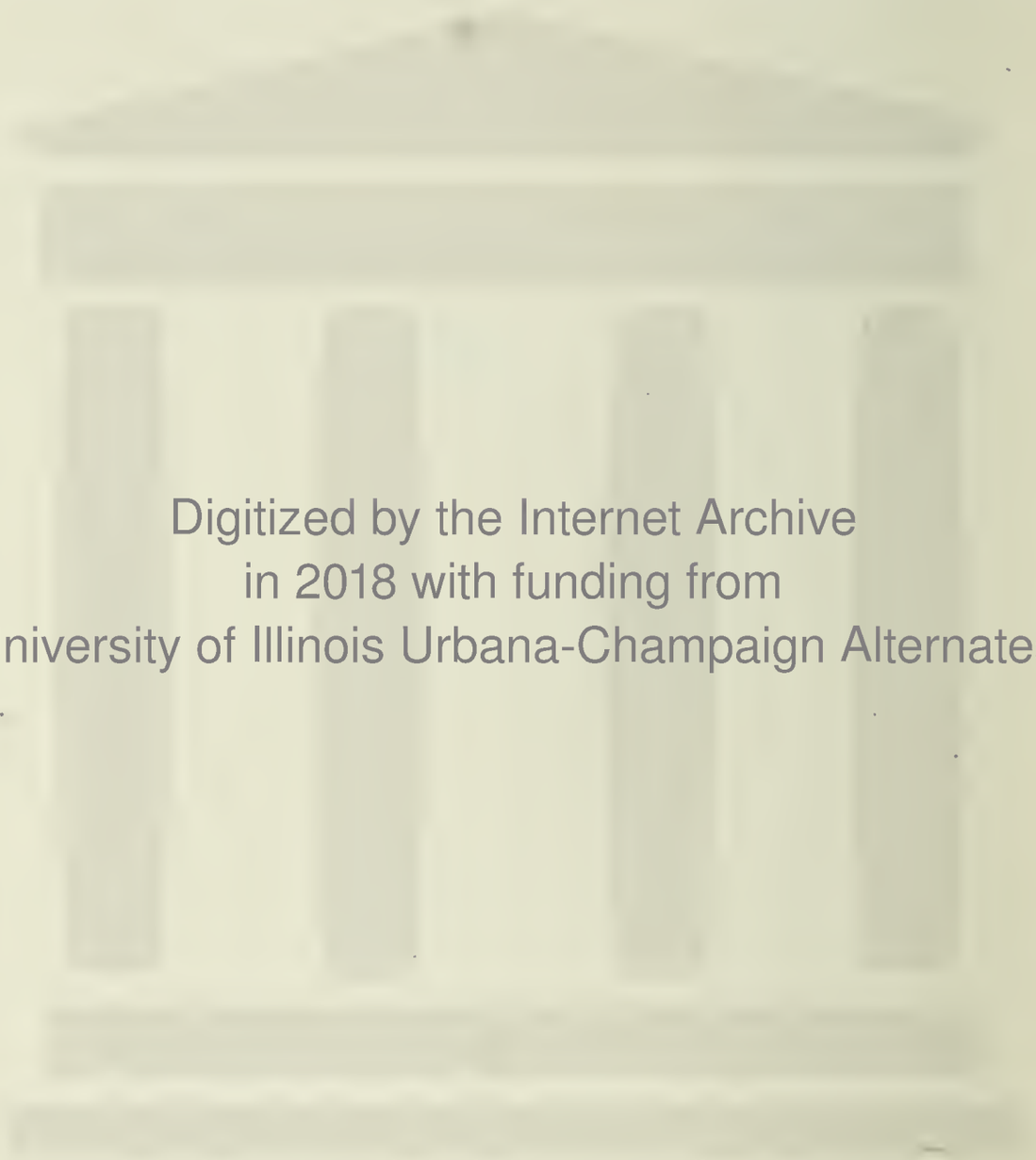
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THIRTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
JUL 1915

STATE OF ILLINOIS

July 1, 1912—June 30, 1914

[Printed by authority of the State of Illinois.]

Springfield, Ill.
Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SPRINGFIELD, *November 1, 1914.*

Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois:

As required by paragraph 12, section 3, of the School Law, I have the honor to submit herewith the thirtieth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with accompanying documents, and the report of the secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois.

Yours very respectfully,

F. G. BLAIR,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Francis G. Blair.....Superintendent

ASSISTANTS.

J. C. Hanna.....Department of High Schools
U. J. Hoffman.....Department of Country and Village Schools
W. S. Booth.....Department of Country and Village Schools
J. C. Thompson.....Department of Law
H. T. Swift.....Department of Publicity
A. L. Whittenberg .....Department of Statistics
W. Y. Ludwig.....Department of Statistics
Josephine Bailey.....Stenographer
Helen A. Strickland.....Stenographer
Marie M. Fitch.....Stenographer
Otis Duncan.....Messenger-Clerk
Jesse H. Wormley.....Janitor-Shipping Clerk

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois.

INTRODUCTION.

It is my purpose in this introduction to the biennial report to note a few of the educational events which are peculiar to this biennium. The history of the movement to establish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction has been told in detail many times. The need of such an office had been felt long before the State took the first step towards its permanent establishment. Three lines of work were assigned to it by the Legislature:

The first one of these related to gathering and tabulating statistics and data relating to public education.

The second one related to the giving of legal and educational advice and counsel to all the school officers of the State.

The third related to the supervision of the State common school system.

The first one of these functions occupied the time and energy of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the first 10 or 15 years, along with some advice and counsel to school officers. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was given no assistance and practically no expense fund. One stenographer helped him in the preparation of all the reports and in the getting out of all his circulars. This statistical work has grown rather than diminished, but the Legislature has, in recent years, been more liberal and has provided the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction with two clerks, who give practically all their time to the collection of this data and the preparation of the statistical reports.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, as an advisor of school officers, has become more and more effective as this statistical work and the advisory functions have become more and more separated. Advice on legal matters is now given by one assistant, who is a trained lawyer, and who has made a special study of the School Law of the State. The advice on educational matters is divided up amongst the heads of the various departments—the persons in charge of rural schools giving advice to rural school officers: those in charge of elementary schools, advice to elementary school officers: those in charge of the high schools, to high school officers. Thus it will be seen that the advisory function of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has become more effective through the enlargement of the office force and the placing of special men in charge of special fields of work.

This last result, however, has been made possible, mainly, through the enlargement of the office force for the performance of the third legal duty—that of supervision.

From the very beginning of the office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction did whatever supervising he could in the little time which was left over from his other burdensome duties. At the very best, he could do nothing which merited the name of "supervision."

In 1906 the work of building up the office for the performance of this duty was begun. A supervisor of rural schools was appointed, who was to go into the field, work with and through the county superintendents for the supervision and improvement of rural schools. Two years later, another assistant was allowed whose duties were to supervise rural and village schools.

In 1913 the Legislature provided for a high school supervisor, with an annual salary of $4,000. With these three men, it was possible for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to arrange for a systematic supervision of the country schools, the elementary schools, and the high schools. As high school supervisor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed Principal John Calvin Hanna, of the Oak Park High School. It is believed that the office of Public Instruction can serve the cause of public education in no more effective way than through giving advice and counsel in directing the growth of secondary education. The last twenty years has seen a tremendous development in high schools. In no other field has there been such a demand and such a need for careful, competent advice and counsel. The work of recognizing the high schools, as required by the certificating law, is proceeding with thoroughness and care.

In the performance of his duties, the high school supervisor has prepared circulars which are printed on page 22 of this report.

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Mention has been made of the appointment of rural school supervisors.

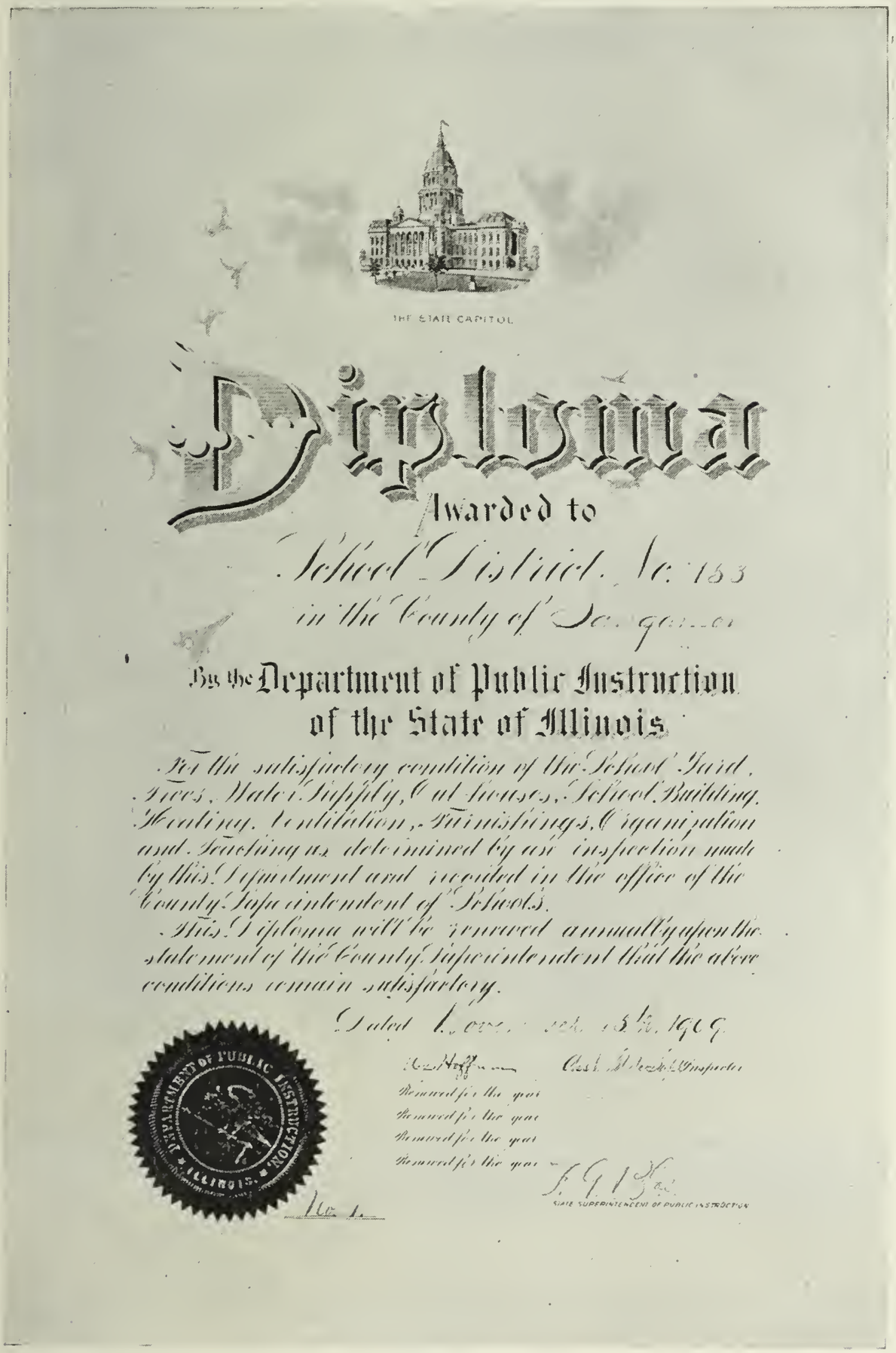
In 1909, a system of standardization for the improvement of rural and graded schools was adopted by this office. In brief, it provides for the visitation by a supervisor from the Department of Public Instruction, who, with the county superintendent visits the schools. If these schools meet the minimum requirements in physical equipment, in course of study and in teaching, a diploma, signed by the supervisor and by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is granted to the school. A door plate is also given by the Department of Public Instruc-





tion to be placed on the front door of the school house. It was found, in a very short time, that school officers wanted something to work for above the minimum standards already set. It was decided to offer a superior diploma for a one-room country school which should furnish

superior equipment, course of study and teaching, and a superior school plate was made. I am submitting herewith cuts of the standard diploma


THE STATE CAPITOL

Diploma

Awarded to

School District No. 153

in the County of Sangamon

By the Department of Public Instruction
of the State of Illinois

For the satisfactory condition of the School Yard, Trees, Water Supply, Out Houses, School Building, Heating, Ventilation, Furnishings, Organization and Teaching as determined by an inspection made by this Department and recorded in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools.

This Diploma will be renewed annually upon the statement of the County Superintendent that the above conditions remain satisfactory.

Dated [illegible] 1916.

[illegible] Asst. Rural School Inspector

Renewed for the year

Renewed for the year

Renewed for the year

Renewed for the year

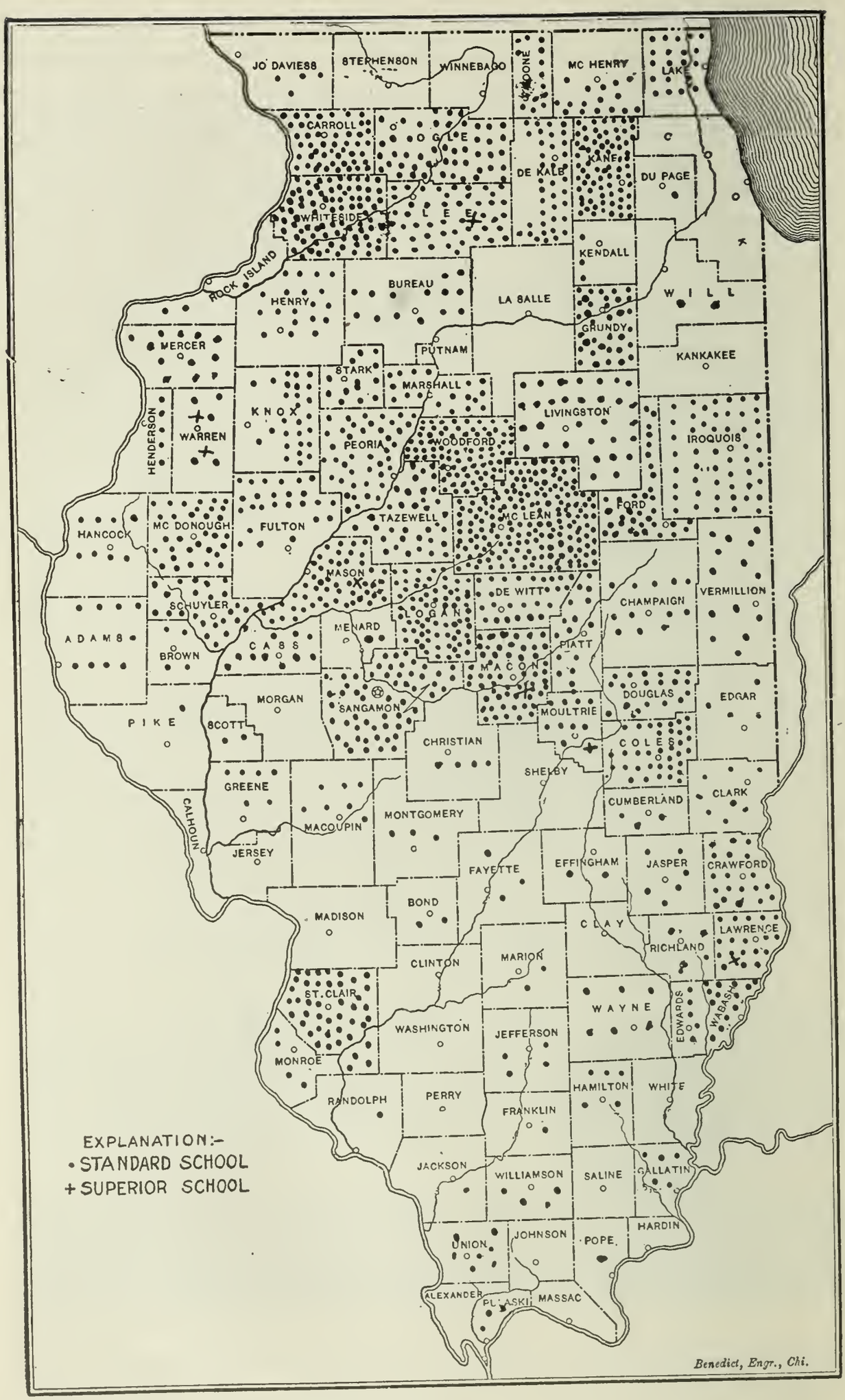
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ILLINOIS

No. 1.

and plate. Under this movement schools have been standardized as follows:

In 1909, 84; in 1910, 142; in 1911, 277; in 1912, 469; in 1913, 641; in 1914, 629.


JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
MC HENRY
LAKE
CARROLL
OGLE
DE KALB
KANE
DU PAGE
WHITESIDE
LEE
KENDALL
ROCK ISLAND
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
WILL
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
KANKAKEE
STARK
MARSHALL
HENDERSON
KNOX
WARREN
LIVINGSTON
PEORIA
WOODFORD
IROQUOIS
FORD
HANCOCK
MC DONOUGH
FULTON
TAZEWELL
MC LEAN
MASON
DE WITT
VERMILLION
SCHUYLER
CHAMPAIGN
ADAMS
MENARD
LOGAN
CASS
BROWN
PIATT
MACON
DOUGLAS
EDGAR
MORGAN
SANGAMON
MOULTRIE
PIKE
SCOTT
CHRISTIAN
COLES
SHELBY
GREENE
CUMBERLAND
CLARK
CALHOUN
MACOUPIN
MONTGOMERY
JERSEY
FAYETTE
EFFINGHAM
JASPER
CRAWFORD
BOND
MADISON
CLAY
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
CLINTON
MARION
ST. CLAIR
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
MONROE
HAMILTON
WHITE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
WILLIAMSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
HARDIN
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
ALEXANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC
EXPLANATION:-
• STANDARD SCHOOL
+ SUPERIOR SCHOOL
Benedict, Engr., Chi.

It has been found by those who are doing the work, that for every school which is able to meet the standard requirement, there are at least three which are influenced to make some improvement, even though they are unable to meet all the requirements. It is easy to believe that no other plan of supervision projected by the Department of Public Instruction has accomplished so much in so short a time. I am presenting herewith a map which shows, in a rough way, the location of the schools standardized up to and including 1913. The demand has been so great for the work of the two rural school supervisors that they have been unable to get into all of the counties.

The table which follows sets forth the names of the counties, the number of schools standardized each year and the total number up to November 1, 1914.

County.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Adams					8	5	13
Alexander						1	1
Bond					2		2
Boone				2	11	17	30
Brown				1	3		4
Bureau			5	6	4	7	22
Calhoun							
Carroll			16	5	24	15	60
Cass				6	1	9	16
Champaign				12		11	23
Christian				1	3	6	10
Clark				1		9	10
Clay						1	1
Clinton							
Coles			5	29	1	34	69
Cook							
Crawford					11	9	20
Cumberland					1	3	4
DeKalb		8	13	1	16	7	45
DeWitt			3	16	3	20	42
Douglas		9	3	2	5	9	28
DuPage			1				1
Edgar			4				4
Edwards				1	3	3	7
Effingham					2	6	8
Fayette					3	6	9
Ford			4	4	27	14	49
Franklin					1		1
Fulton		5	8	9	3	9	34
Gallatin		1	1	1	2	3	8
Greene				3	3		6
Grundy				25	10	7	42
Hamilton				2	3		5
Hancock			2	3	3	5	13
Hardin							
Henderson					5	14	19
Henry				12	8	6	26
Iroquois	5	4	22	10	9	29	79
Jackson				1			1
Jasper					6		6
Jefferson					4	4	8
Jersey							
JoDaviess				4		20	24
Johnson							
Kane	1	13	12	18	23	3	70
Kankakee							
Kendall					3	15	18
Knox		4	7	11	5	5	32
Lake	1	7	6	5	1	6	26
LaSalle							
Lawrence			1	9	8	8	26
Lee			7	17	21	24	69
Livingston			5	4	22	6	37
Logan	13	3	9	2	43	16	86
Macon	15	2	1	9	25	13	65
Macoupin		1	2	1	3	3	10
Madison							
Marion					2		2

STATEMENT—Concluded.

County.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Marshall			4	8	10	17	39
Mason	7	5	7	15	10	7	51
Massac							
McDonough		4	7	8	9	14	42
McHenry				3	13	25	41
McLean		10	32	68	70	8	188
Menard				1	1	2	4
Mercer				5	6	4	15
Monroe				1	3	4	8
Montgomery					5	1	6
Morgan							
Moultrie			7		3	3	13
Ogle		7	14	13	20	13	67
Peoria		4	5	15	18	2	44
Perry							
Piatt		9		1	5		15
Pike				1			1
Pope						1	1
Pulaski				1		5	6
Putnam							
Randolph					1		1
Richland						4	4
Rock Island		2	1				3
Saline						6	6
Sangamon	16	2	13	9	8	15	63
Schuyler			3	4	16	4	27
Scott				2			2
Shelby							
Stark			8	2	3		13
St. Clair			10	9	25	2	46
Stephenson							
Tazewell		1	1	2	25	23	52
Union				2		5	7
Vermilion				5	10	9	24
Wabash	3	7	2		2	4	18
Warren				5	1	19	25
Washington							
Wayne				2	4	1	7
White							
Whiteside	23	18	11	19	10	25	106
Will						2	2
Williamson				2		3	5
Winnebago							
Woodford		16	15	33	22	13	99

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

For many years the Superintendent of Public Instruction has seen the difficulty of collecting statistics from the State and holding them over for his biennial report, which was handed to the State printer the first of November, and which, usually, did not get off of the press for 6 or 7 months thereafter, thus making the first data which was included in this biennial report at least two and a half years old when presented to the public.

The first attempt on the part of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction to remedy this difficulty, was by printing in the Educational Press Bulletin summaries of the statistics as they came in. It was found, however, that those who wished to make a thorough-going study of the statistical side of public education needed all the data. It has been finally arranged with the State printer that all the statistics covering the first year of the biennium may be published at the end of that year and sent out, a sufficient number of printed pages being kept to be bound with the subsequent year's statistics in the biennial report. It is easy to see the distinct gain made by such an arrangement.

THE NEW CERTIFICATING LAW.

When the public school system of Illinois was in its infancy, boards of directors examined their own teachers. Later on, the law placed this function in the hands of the township trustees. It soon became apparent that if standards of education were to be established, some greater uniformity in the qualification of teachers was necessary. No such uniformity in teaching qualification was possible, unless the certificating authorities were more uniform in their requirements. This led to giving the county superintendent the power to examine any certificate teachers within his county. At the same time, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was empowered to grant certificates of State-wide validity. The number of certificates granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1855 down to 1914 has been a very small number of all the certificates issued in the State. The great mass of the teachers taught on county certificates. For the last 25 years it has been generally known that standards of qualifications for county certificates differed widely in the different counties of the State, as teachers were passing from one part of the State to the other, carrying certificates and asking that they be recognized wherever they went. Some of the county superintendents in the State began also to feel the burden of the preparation of question and the grading of the manuscripts of the candidates examined. It was such a function as usurped much of the valuable time of a county superintendent which should have been spent on the supervision of his schools. Finally, after many years, a bill was drafted which received the support of the State Teachers' Association and the county superintendents. It passed the Forty-eighth General Assembly, and became effective on July 1, 1914. It provided for a State Examining Board which should make such rules as were necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made *ex officio* a member and chairman of this Examining Board. The law required that three of the four appointed members should be nominated by the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association and appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The other member of the board was to be appointed by the same authority.

In order that the three county superintendents upon the Examining Board might represent, in a general way, the three large sections of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction asked that the county superintendents from each one of these sections should nominate a candidate. At the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in December, 1913, the county superintendents' section nominated Cyrus S. Grove, county superintendent of Stephenson County for the northern portion of State; Ben C. Moore, county superintendent of McLean County, for the central section and Elmer Van Arsdall, county superintendent of Richland County, for the southern section. They were subsequently appointed. The Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed as the other member of the Examining Board, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., superintendent of the city schools of Springfield, Ill., who, as a State Senator, had had more to do with the enactment of the law than any other one member of the General Assembly.

The Examining Board met and organized by electing Superintendent Magill secretary of the board. A copy of the law is printed on page 39 of this report.

Very few boards have faced as large a task as lay before this Examining Board. It had to deal with 30,000 teachers in service and provide means for making the transfer of their old certificates for those under the new law; it had to arrange for examinations to accommodate those who wished to secure certificates before the opening of the school year. The law was, necessarily, extended and detailed. Few laws, covering such broad field and such complicated interests, have been freer from perplexing inconsistencies in provision and language. However, it has been found necessary to interpret some of the language of the law so as to make it consistent with certain other provisions. It has been necessary to issue circulars of instruction to county superintendents and teachers, and to provide blanks covering every detail of the inauguration of the law.

The Examining Board has held 15 meetings up to the first of November, 1914. The first examination was held on July 16 and 17, 1914. The following from the Educational Press Bulletin is here quoted:

FIRST EXAMINATION UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The first examination under the new certificating law is over. As was expected, the number taking the examination was very small—something over seven hundred. All of the teachers in service had received certificates in exchange. All of the graduates of normal schools and colleges availed themselves of the privileges granted under the law and obtained certificates without an examination. Moreover, the county superintendents in all of the counties conducted examinations in the months of May and June as they had a perfect legal and moral right to do. All these things account for the small number of applicants. And the Examining Board was grateful that the number was no larger. The task of working out detailed plans for holding a State-wide examination under a law which effected such radical changes, was a most difficult one. The board realized that at the first test of these new and untried plans, the difficulties would be increased with the number of the applicants. The examination was held, the papers graded and the results returned to the county superintendents within twenty days' time. And all this without a serious hitch or miscarriage of directions or plans.

Nor can anyone who is acquainted with the facts be surprised at the very small number of successful candidates. The first set of questions may have been more difficult than they should have been. The graders may have graded more closely than they should have done. However, neither one nor both of these are the real explanations. Practically every person who could stand any sort of an examination had secured a certificate before the State-wide examination was held. Therefore, it is fair to conclude that most of those who came into this examination had, through lack of preparation or ability, failed in the previous county examinations.

To be sure, in every examination, however or wherever it may be held, there will be a certain number of capable, worthy persons who, through excitement or other uncontrollable circumstances, will fail.

But, taking all these things into consideration, the first examination under the new law was most successful.

The Legislature appropriated $1,500 annually for the carrying into effect of this law. This amount has been found wholly inadequate. It has become very apparent that the appointment of some competent person, who can give all his time and attention to the matter of these exam-

inations should be authorized by the Legislature. He should probably be called "The Secretary of the Examining Board." There should also be an appropriation for a stenographer. This will make possible a prompt and efficient service which is necessary in administering a law that touches the interests of so many people.

The legislative askings for the Examining Board per annum are as follows:

For secretary State Examining Board	$3,000 00
For stenographer for State Examining Board	900 00
For conducting three county examinations at $1,500 each, setting questions and correcting manuscript	4,500 00
For conducting State examination, setting questions and correcting manuscript	250 00
For traveling expenses of members and secretary of board and examiners	800 00
For express	250 00
For stamps	1,200 00

It was found necessary to assign some one in the office of Public Instruction to this work. Mr. A. L. Whittenberg, one of the statistical clerks, has given a large portion of his time and attention to the matter, and has taken care of practically all the correspondence relating to certificates and the certificating law.

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION ACT.

In 1909, the Legislature passed an act requiring districts which did not maintain a high school to pay the tuition of their eighth grade graduates in some four-year high school, selected by the parents upon the approval of the directors of the local district. This law, however, in its passage through the Senate, was amended by the insertion of the clause which said, that the tuition should be paid by the district, provided the parents or guardian were unable to pay. It was known by those who were interested in the measure, that this amendment weakened greatly, if it did not destroy the law. Very shortly after it went into effect, it was attacked in various courts on various grounds. Finally, a decision was given by the Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional, in as much as a Board of Education was not competent to decide who was able and who was not able to pay the tuition. The State Teachers' Association, which had taken up this matter, again went before the Legislature with a demand for an enactment of a law without this unconstitutional provision. Such a law was passed by the Forty-eighth General Assembly and went into effect July 1, 1913.

It is difficult to over-estimate the far-reaching consequences of such a law. Immediately upon its going into effect, every square foot of territory within the State became high school territory. Before that time over 300,000 boys and girls were living in districts where no high schools were established. When they completed their eighth grade work, all free high school opportunity for them ended. If they attended any high school, their parents had to pay the tuition. Here arose that old and ugly distinction where society was divided by a money consideration. With the going into effect of this new law, every graduate of the eighth grade in every district in the State had this free high school

opportunity open for him. He was not compelled to accept it, but it was open if he desired it.

In the first year under this law it has been tested and tried in practice as well as in the courts. Many of the decisions based on this law are of great interest. Two of them are printed in this biennial report. It is sufficient here to say that the law has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court. Under its provisions, at least 5,000 boys and girls, who would not otherwise have been in high school, have gone. In the year closing June 30, 1913, there were enrolled in the high schools of the State 78,942; in the year closing June 30, 1914, there were 85,301 pupils enrolled, a gain of over 8 per cent, whereas the gain in the enrollment in the elementary schools is only 2.6 per cent. While the enrollment in the high schools, as compared with the enrollment in the elementary schools, has been gradually increasing, this rapid and unprecedented growth must be attributed to the free high school tuition law. Some difficulties have appeared. It has been found that some school districts cannot raise enough money under the limit set by the law to maintain a good elementary school and, at the same time, pay the tuition of their high school pupils. Wherever such a condition exists, the directors have had to do one of two things—cut down the character of their elementary school, or refuse to pay the high school tuition. The courts have held that the directors in such districts are under no compulsion to pay high school tuition, unless they have money remaining after paying for the maintenance of a good elementary school. It is believed that some provision will have to be made for meeting these peculiar cases. One proposal is to have the Legislature appropriate a special amount which shall be used to aid these needy districts. This has the objection of making it appear that the fault somehow lies in these particular districts, whereas the fault generally lies in unwise methods of taxation and distribution of the revenues. A second proposal is, that when the distributive fund is sent to each of the counties, the county superintendent shall be required to distribute to all the high school districts upon the school census basis, as now provided by law; that he shall withhold out of the other portion a sufficient amount to pay the tuition of all the pupils from the non-high school districts and then distribute the balance to those districts on the school census basis.

STATE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The last ten years has witnessed the development of a new tendency in public education—that of the school survey. It has arisen out of the desire of taxpayers, as well as school officers, to have some sort of an appraisement of the quantity and quality of the work which is being done in public education. Unfortunately, for the success of this movement, these surveys took the form, in the beginning, of private ventures. Certain clubs, organizations or individuals provided money to employ experts to conduct these investigations or surveys. In several notable instances, the experts thus employed seemed to be more intersted in getting out a startling, sensational report, rather than in arriving at conclusions which would assist school officers in making the work of the public school system more effective. In many parts of the country, school officers and school teachers were beginning to think that these

experts were like some surgeons, who were reputed to care very little whether the patient survived or not, so long as the operation could be pronounced successful. No one could deny, however, that the desire for these surveys and appraisements represented a distinct and worthy demand on the part of the public. It became necessary, therefore, for school officers and school teachers to devise methods whereby the public might be informed in some tangible sort of a way concerning the work of public education. In the State of Illinois, the State Teachers' Association has undertaken a State-wide survey of public instruction. The State Association and its various sections appropriated money out of their treasury. A number of the normal schools, colleges and the State University added to this amount. A committee was appointed to take direct control of this survey. A plan was formulated. The various lines of investigation were placed under the immediate direction of men and women especially fitted to carry them out. Professor Lotus D. Coffman, of the School of Education of the University of Illinois, was made secretary of the State Association and director of the State Survey. It may take two years, three years, or four years to carry out this survey to a conclusion. When it is done, however, it will have the distinction of having been thorough-going and complete, but at the same time, sympathetic and considerate. The taxpayer will have no reason to question the genuine, *bona fide* character of the survey, and the friends of public education cannot quarrel with this conclusion on account of any lacking of sympathy on the part of the investigators.

TWO HIGH SCHOOL CIRCULARS.

State of Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Announcement Concerning Recognized High Schools and Suggested Curriculums for Smaller High Schools.

(Prepared by John Calvin Hanna, Supervisor of High Schools; approved by F. G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, August, 1914.)

RECOGNIZED HIGH SCHOOLS.

The work of classifying the high schools that have filled out and sent in their "Approval Blanks" is proceeding as rapidly as may be. Those which conform to the requirements for recognition will be entered as "Recognized High Schools" and as soon as possible a formal certificate will be forwarded to the authorities of the school.

Three kinds of certificates will be granted, viz: (1) for a Recognized Four-Year High School; (2) for a Recognized Three-Year High School; (3) for a Recognized Two-Year High School, and each of these is a "recognized" school for the work actually done.

Schools not appearing to be in condition to receive recognition at this time may arrange for a special investigation and learn what is needed to place them upon a basis deserving recognition.

A recognized high school must satisfy reasonable requirements under the following heads: I—Material Equipment; II—Organization; III—Curriculum; IV—Instruction; V—Spirit.

In the matter of Material Equipment there must be building, rooms, library, laboratories, shops, heating, lighting, ventilation, water supply, toilet facilities and janitor service reasonably adequate for the size of the school and what it undertakes to do.

In the matter of Organization there must be a school year of not less than 36 weeks (but if the school year is less than 36 weeks and not less than 32 weeks, such school may receive recognition provided there is a strong showing in other particulars to counterbalance the deficiency in length of school year); there must be daily recitations (or laboratory periods twice as long) in all subjects; the recitation periods must ordinarily be forty minutes in length; the standard of admission to the first year must include the completion of eight years of grade work; the standard of graduation must include sixteen units of real high school

work for a four-year school, twelve units for a three-year school and eight units for a two-year school.

In the matter of Curriculum each pupil doing regular work must carry four studies with daily recitations. One study completed successfully by reciting daily for a year shall constitute one unit. All such studies must be actual high school studies and not grade school studies. There must be a reasonable arrangement of these studies in the curriculum.

In the matter of Instruction, there must be given for a four-year high school the full time of not less than two teachers besides the principal (or superintendent); for a three-year high school the full time of not less than one teacher besides the principal (or superintendent); for a two-year high school the full time of one teacher who may also be principal. No teacher may handle more than seven classes daily. No teacher ought to handle over six classes daily. The proper limit for a high school teacher, not occupied with supervision, is five classes daily. A teacher who handles classes with laboratory periods (double time) ought not to handle more than three (or at most four) such classes daily.

The teachers must be qualified according to the certificating law and ought to have had not less than two years of educational preparation beyond the high school. The final test of teachers for recognition is successful class room work.

The spirit of the school (attitude of teachers, attitude of pupils and service to the community) may be taken into favorable consideration in grading a high school partly deficient in certain other particulars.

Any school wishing to be classified as a Recognized High School should send to this office and receive an Approval Blank, after which arrangements may be made for such personal visit or other investigation as may be necessary.

SUGGESTED CURRICULUMS FOR SMALLER HIGH SCHOOLS.

In response to many inquiries and requests for assistance in planning course of study for the smaller high schools, and in recognition of the conditions which face the administrative officers of schools in the smaller communities, and of their proper desire to keep their schools up to a good standard and at the same time to attempt such work only and make such arrangements only as they can successfully carry out, the supervisor of high schools has prepared the following suggested curriculums for smaller high schools:

For the four-year schools and, also, for the three-year and two-years schools two plans are given: (A) with Latin or German, (B) without any foreign language. The notes suggest substitutions that may be made and on what conditions.

Such "alternation" as is possible or advisable is indicated. It is possible to carry the "alteration" idea to an extreme that interferes with good results and puts the school on a plane greatly below what it would present under normal conditions.

This circular is not intended to provide a full curriculum with many electives such as is demanded in the larger high schools, but it

is hoped that it will prove useful to a large number of the high schools of the State. The problems that face the larger schools in the matter of curriculum are, also, important and will receive attention from this department as needed.

In the matter of inter-relation between the smaller and the larger schools, it is probably true that, generally speaking, any pupil going from a State recognized high school of two years or three years and having completed the studies indicated in these suggested curriculums, will be admitted with full credit at least on probation.

1—A Suggested Curriculum for a High School with One Teacher, Covering Two Years of Work.

Plan A—With Latin or German.

First Year.

1—English I.
2—Algebra I (to Quadratics)
3—Latin I
or
German I
or
Manual Training I.
4—Science I, which may be either:
(a) General Science, including Physiology
or
(b) { Physiology—½ yr.
Physical Geog.—½ yr.

Second Year.

1—English II.
2—Plane Geometry (completed.)
3—Latin II
or
German II
or
Manual Training II
or
Domestic Science.
4—Ancient History.

Plan B—Without a Foreign Language.

First Year.

1—English I.
2—Algebra I (to Quadratics).
3—Science I (see statement under Plan A).
4— { Com. Geog., or / Elementary Civics } ½ yr.
Com. Arithmetic—½ yr.

Second Year.

1—English II.
2—Plane Geometry (completed).
3—Science II which may be either:
(a) Agriculture
or
(b) { Botany—½ yr.
Zoology—½ yr.
4—Ancient History.

Note 1.—Under "Plan A" Science I and Ancient History may be taken by both classes together in alternate years. This gives the teacher seven classes daily.

Note 2.—Under "Plan B" Science I and Science II may be taken by both classes together in alternate years.

A similar arrangement may be made for the courses in commercial studies and Ancient History. This gives the teacher six classes daily.

Note 3.—If the school opens at 9 o'clock and if ten minutes are allowed for opening exercises and roll taking, and one hour and forty minutes for the luncheon hour the seventh period will close at 3.30. Under Plan B with six classes daily, this would allow double time for the laboratory work that ought to be done in the Science classes. If Plan A is followed with seven classes daily, one extra period would be required, running the time over till 4.10.

2—Suggested Curriculum for a High School with Two Teachers, Covering Three Years of Work.

Plan A—With Latin or German.

First Year.	*Second Year.*	*Third Year.*
1—English I.	1—English II.	1—English III.
2—Algebra I (to Quadratics).	2—Plane Geometry.	2—{ Soild Geom. ½ yr. { Adv. Algebra ½ yr.
3—Latin I or German I or Manual Training I	3—Latin II or German II or Manual Training II or Domestic Science for girls.	or { Com. Geog. ½ yr. { Com. Arith. ½ yr. or German I if only Latin is taught in first and second years.
4—Science I, which may be either: (a) General Science including Physiology or (b) Physiology—½ yr. Physical Geog.—½ yr.	4—Ancient History.	3—Latin III or German III. 4—Mediaeval and Modern History.

Note 1.—Unless there is some special reason for doing otherwise, work in Physics or Chemistry is better postponed until the pupil can go to a four-year high school for their last year, where fully equipped laboratories may be found. The work in American History, under Plan A, would better be postponed in the same way.

Note 2.—The work in Science I and Ancient History may be taught in alternate years, combining the first year and second year classes if the school is small. This is the only alternation that can properly be done under Plan A. This would make eleven classes—five for one teacher and six for the other.

Plan B—Without a Foreign Language.

First Year.	*Second Year.*	*Third Year.*
1—English I.	1—English II.	1—English III.
2—Algebra I (to Quadratics).	2—Plane Geometry.	2—{ Com. Law ½ yr. { Civics ½ yr.
3—Science I (see statement under Plan A).	3—Science II, which may be either: (a) Agriculture or (b) { Botany ½ yr. { Zoology ½ yr.	3—Bookkeeping.
4—{ Com. Arith. ½ yr. { Com. Geog. } ½ { or Elem. Civ. } yr. or Manual Training I.	4—Ancient History.	4—American History.

Note 3.—The two courses in Science may be alternated and the course in Plane Geometry may be alternated with the course composed of Commercial Law ½ unit and Civics ½ unit. This will make it possible for two teachers to handle the work with five classes each.

The work should be distributed between the two teachers according to their special equipment for the different studies.

3—Suggested Curriculum for a High School with Three or More Teachers, Covering Four Years of Work.

Plan A—With Latin or German.

First Year.	*Second Year.*	*Third Year.*	*Fourth Year.*
1—English I.	1—English II.	1—English III.	1—English IV.
2—Latin I.	2—Latin II.	2—Latin III.	2—Latin IV
3—Algebra I (to Quadratics).	3—Ancient Hist.	or	or
4—Science I, which may be either:	4—Science II, which may be either:	German I.	German II.
(a) Gen. Science, including Physiology	(a) Agriculture	3—Plane Geom.	3—Physics.
or	or	4—Med. and Mod. History	4—American History and Civics.
(b) { Physiology ½ yr. Physical Geog. ½ yr.	(b) { Botany ½ yr. Zoology ½ yr.	or { Adv. Algebra ½ yr. Solid Geom. ½ yr.	
	or	or	
	(c) Domestic Science for girls.	Chemistry	
		or	
		Man. Training or Freehand Drawing.	

Note 1.—If more convenient a class working under Plan A that takes both Science II and Manual Training or Freehand Drawing may take the latter in the second year and the former in the third year.

Note 2.—See Notes 3 and 4 below which apply to *any* four-year curriculum whether under Plan A or Plan B.

Plan B—Without any Foreign Language.

First Year.	*Second Year.*	*Third Year.*	*Fourth Year.*
1—English.	1—English II.	1—English III.	1—English IV.
2— { Com. Arith. ½ yr. Com. Geog. or Elem. Civics } ½ yr.	2—Ancient Hist.	2—Med. and Mod. History	2—American Hist.
or	3—Plane Geometry.	or	3—Physics.
Manual Training I	4—Science II, which may be either:	Chemistry	4— { Economics ½ yr. Civics ½ yr.
or	(a) Agriculture	or	or
Freehand Drawing I.	or	Man. Training	One of the combinations given under "4" in third year if not already taken.
3—Albegra I.	(b) { Botany ½ yr. Zoology ½ yr.	or	
4—Science I, which may be either:	or	Freehand Drawing.	
(a) Gen. Sci. including Physiology	(c) Domestic Science (for girls).	3—Bookkeeping	
or		4— { Com. Law ½ yr. Adv. Algebra ½ yr.	
(b) { Physiology ½ yr. Physical Geography ½ yr.		or { Com. Arith. ½ yr. Com. Geog. ½ yr.	
		(If not taken in first year.)	

N. B.—The following notes apply to both Plan A and Plan B.

Note 3.—A school with a larger enrollment and with a larger teaching force can offer more electives. For such a school many other courses not here named and not likely to be demanded in the smaller schools are of course offered, and are of equal value with some of these already named. Courses in Greek and in French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish and other

modern languages, Trigonometry, College Algebra, Stenography and Typewriting, with additional or advanced courses in English, History, Manual Training, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Domestic Science and Art, Music.

NOTE 4.—There are some subjects in which "alternation" is admissible though never to be resorted to unless absolutely necessary. There are others in which it ought never to be used at all. In Plan A and Plan B above the places where alternation may be used without serious harm are these:

(1) Allowing the first year and second year pupils to take together Science I in one year and Science II in the next year, but pupils who are to take Domestic Science ought to have Science I as a preparation.

(2) Allowing first year and second year pupils to take Ancient History together one year and Science I the next year. This might force Science II into the third year and put Manual Training into the second year instead, if either of those studies is taken. Ancient History and Algebra I may be alternated under Plan A.

(3) Plane Geometry and Ancient History or Science II may be arranged for alternation in the second and third years if proper regard is had for other subjects. Such subjects as the courses in English should never be alternated with each other nor should those in History, and of course not those in mathematics or foreign languages.

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPROVAL BLANK.

Application for State Approval of High School from the.....High School at.....
(To the Principal: Fill out and mail this application blank to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois.)

REPORT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 191..-191..

A. General Information.

1. How is your school governed? (Indicate by underlining): (a) Township board of five members; (b) township board of seven members; (c) board of education; (d) board of directors. (e) If the latter, is it a "consolidated District?".....—2. When was the school established?.....—3. Name of city superintendent.....—4. Name of principal.....—5. Name of secretary of the board.....—6. Is the school accredited by any higher institutions?.....If so, name them.....—7. If not a four-year high school, are your graduates, upon entrance at any four-year high school, given full credit for work done in your school?.....—8. If so, name that school.....—9. Number of pupils, if any, admitted to the ninth grade at the middle of this school year: Boys.....; girls.....—10. Number of pupils, if any, who were graduated at the middle of this school year: Boys.....; girls.....—11. Total enrollment for the year—high school work only:

9th year.		10th year.		11th year.		12th year.		Postgraduates.		Grand total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

B. Material Equipment.

12. Is there a building or buildings used exclusively by the high school?.....—13. If so, give its estimated value (site and buildings).....—14. Value of equipment, including furniture, library, and apparatus.....—15. If not a separate building used only for high school, how many rooms are used exclusively for high school?..... State facts clearly.....—16. Do you consider the rooms well adapted to their uses as to size, lighting, convenience, etc.?.....—17. Are your rooms provided with means for artificial lighting?..... If so, what light?..... If any exceptions, specify.....—18. How is the building heated: Stove, hot air furnace, steam (direct or indirect), hot water?.....—19. How is it ventilated? .....—20. Describe and locate water closets.....—21. Describe facilities for drinking water..... —22. Describe facilities for towels, etc.....—23. If you have a general assembly room, how many will it seat?.....—24. Have you a stage and provisions for public exhibitions or dramatic performances? Give particulars.....—25. Is the room equipped also for evening meetings, as to lighting, etc.?..... —26. Is the room used as a study hall?.....—27. Have you a high school library?..... Number of volumes..... Is it used for reference only or also for supplementary work in literature, science and history? Indicate by underlining. Enlarge upon use of library.....—28. How many laboratories have you and for what science courses are they equipped?.....—29. Are they equipped for demonstration by the teachers only, or for experiment by pupils also? (Indicate by underlining).—30. How many pupils can work in any laboratory at one time?.....—31. Have you special rooms and equipment for manual training?..... If so, give brief description.....—32. Have you special rooms and equipment for domestic science?..... If so, give brief description.....—33. What other special equipment has the school, such as stereopticon, graphophones, stereoscopes, relief maps, collection of pictures?..... —34. Have you a gymnasium?..... If so, give dimensions and tell something of its equipment.....

—35. Have you an athletic field?..... If so, give size and items of interest.....—36. Give information as to control, direction, or supervision of gymnasium or of athletic field.....

C. Organization.

37. Upon what conditions are pupils admitted to the 9th year?.....—38. Number of years in your course?.....—39. Number of weeks in each school year?.....—40. How many units (one school year's daily work in one study or equivalent) is a pupil expected to complete in one year?.....—41. Are all classes conducted with daily recitations?..... Give particulars.....—42. How many teachers are employed in the grade schools from which your pupils are regularly promoted to the high school? (N. B. High schools in city systems or receiving promotions from school systems with more than four grade teachers need not answer this question.).....

43. Teachers employed during the school year:

Name.	What kind of certificate does teacher hold?	Annual salary.	High school classes taught daily.	Subjects taught.	Education—Name institutions and number of years, give degrees (if any), describe special preparation for special work.	Years of teaching experience including present year.		
						Total years.	Total high school experience.	Total in this high school.
Superintendent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Principal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N. B.—If needed, use supplementary sheet, similary ruled.

44. How much time of the principal is now given to supervision?..... What do you consider the most helpful form of supervision?.....—45. Does daily program provide for doing laboratory work in two consecutive periods?.....—46. Have you any parents' organizations?..... How constituted? ..... What relation to the school authorities?..... What is their chief value?.....

D. Curriculum.

47. How many units (see question 40) are required for graduation?.....—48. How many of these are prescribed?.....—49. How many elective?.....—50. Name the prescribed units?..... —51. What half units, if any, are offered?.....—52. What is the length of recitation periods?..... —53. Laboratory periods?.....—54. Do you have separate "courses," as academic, classical, literary, scientific, commercial, technical, teachers' course, etc.? Name all you have:.....—55. If you do not use the "course" system, describe the plan you have.....—56. Give a complete statement of your curriculum, indicating what studies are *offered* (i.e., *may* be taken) in each year, and what studies are *prescribed* (i.e., *must* be taken) in each year, and showing what choices are allowed. If you have a short "vocational" or other course, or any "course within a course," give information clearly about that.

If the "course" plan is followed, use the space so as to show the studies for each course separately.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.

N. B.—Write the *prescribed* studies at the top of each column before writing the *elective* studies, and mark them P (prescribed).

Indicated when special instruction or practice is given as in chorus music, public speaking, gymnasium practice, and the like.

E. Miscellaneous.

57. When was your school last visited by a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction?.....—58. By a representative from any State institution of higher education?..... Name it.....—59. Has your school accrediting relations with any other colleges or universities?..... If so, name them.....—60. How many in all have graduated from your school in the last three years?..... —61. How many of these are attending or have attended any advanced institution of learning—college, university, normal school?.....—62. Have you any systematic method or practice of "following up" graduates to determine their record in after life?.....—63. Give information as to what institutions your graduates usually go to; make your answers as nearly accurate as you can conveniently.....—64. Give any items of special interest or importance, that may help in forming a fair judgment of your school—in regard to athletics, musical, literary, oratorical or debating programs, periodicals published, contests engaged in, public exhibitions of any kind, honors or prizes or recognition of any kind won by the school or any of its pupils or graduates.....—65. Has your school membership in any interscholastic league or body for promoting any of these or other activities?..... If so, name them.....—66. What is your practice in the matter of admitting to your school, for advanced standing, those who come from other high schools?.....—67. Do you accept for admission with full credit the graduates of the tenth year from any other schools?..... If so, name them.....—68. Have you any special problems or difficulties in the solution of which you would like to have the assistance of the State Supervisor of High Schools?.....

....

Date when this blank was filled in. By whom filled.

APPROVAL BLANK.

APPLICATION OF
A HIGH SCHOOL FOR APPROVAL
BY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Name of High School.....
Town.....County.....
This report for the School Year 191....191.... was made out by
Official Title.
Filed.....191....

.....
.....
.....
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE CLERK WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE TEACHERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT (FORM 1)

This form is to be used in reporting to the township treasurer the following schools: 1st—Any district with a village having a population of less than 1,000 and which has less than three years of high school. 2d—Any district maintaining school in one-room buildings for year ending June 30, 1914.

Name of District..... No.....County, Illinois

1. School census:

All under 21 years of age.			Between 6 and 21 years of age.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.

Date of Census:
.....1914

2. Enrollment for the school year by grades. (Do not count any pupil more than once.)

1st yr.		2d yr.		3d yr.		4th yr.		5th yr.		6th yr.		7th yr.		8th yr.		9th yr.		10th yr.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

3. Length of school year in months..... Actual number of days school was in session.....
4. Whole number of different persons employed as teachers during the year (include those who taught only part of the year)....Men.....Women.....Total.....
5. Number of eighth grade graduates or promotions.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
6. Number of elementary pupils paying tuition.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
7. Number of high school graduates.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
8. Number of high school tuition pupils.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
9. Administrative officers (does not apply to one-room districts):
   (a) Superintendents who do no teaching.....Men.....Women.....Total.....
   (b) Principals and supervisors who teach less than half time..Men.....Women.....Total.....
10. Teachers and principals who teach half time or more (if more than one person has taught in a room, only count the one teaching the longer part of the term).....Men.....Women.....Total.....
11. Total number of teaching positions (sum of 9 and 10) (show only the actual positions).....Men.....Women.....Total.....
12. Qualifications of teachers: Number graduates of a college and State Normal School?..... A college only?.....A Normal School only?..... A four-year high school only?..... If not a graduate, how many have attended a college?..... A State Normal School?..... A high school?..... (Give only highest graduation or attendance of each teacher at work at end of term. The total must not show more than No. 11 above.)
13. Amount of annual salary earned by teachers: Men, $.....; women, $.....; total, $.....
    (If a position has been held by more than one person, give as annual salary the sum earned by all for the one who held the position longest.)
14. Total days' attendance of all pupils enrolled.....

16. Number of school houses: Public..... Rented..... Total.....
17. Number of sittings for study (capacity) (double seats to be counted as two sittings).....
18. Value of school property:
    (a) Sites and buildings..... $.....
    (b) Equipment (furniture, library, apparatus, etc.)..... .....
    Total..... $.....
19. Give length of service in this district of teachers holding positions at close of school: 1 yr.?.....
    2 yrs.?..... 3 yrs.?..... 4 yrs.?..... 5 yrs.?..... 6 yrs.?..... 7 yrs.?..... 8 yrs.?....
    9 yrs.?..... 10 yrs.?..... 11 yrs.?..... 12 yrs.?..... 13 yrs.?..... 14 yrs.?..... 15 yrs.?....
    16 yrs.?..... 17 yrs.?..... 18 yrs.?..... 19 yrs.?..... 20 yrs. or more?..... (Count part of a year as a year.)
20. Promotion of health and attendance:
    (a) Number of inspectors employed: Nurses..... Physicians..... Total.....
    (b) Number of truant officers employed: Men..... Women..... Total.....
21. Amount of all taxes levied for school purposes, made August, 1913..... $.....
22. Amount of bonded indebtedness, July 1, 1914..... $.....
23. Number of volumes in library exclusive of supplementary reading books for class use.....
24. Number of private schools in the district:
    (a) Number of teachers employed.....Men.....Women.....Total.....
    (b) Number of pupils enrolled.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
25. Number of persons between the ages of 12 and 21 who are unable to read and write.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
26. Have you any departmental teaching below the high school?..... If so, which years?.....
27. Amount of endowment or permanent fund belonging to this district..... $.....

29. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Enter in the following table the number of teachers in day schools paid the different annual salaries.

Salaries.	Elementary.		Secondary.		Salaries.	Elementary.		Secondary.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Less than $ 200.					$1,300 to $1,399.				
$ 200 to 299.					1,400 to 1,499.				
300 to 399.					1,500 to 1,599.				
400 to 499.					1,600 to 1,699.				
500 to 599.					1,700 to 1,799.				
600 to 699.					1,800 to 1,899.				
700 to 799.					1,900 to 1,999.				
800 to 899.					2,000 to 2,499.				
900 to 999.					2,500 to 2,999.				
1,000 to 1,099.					3,000 and over.				
1,100 to 1,199.									
1,200 to 1,299.					Total (same as item 11)				

Instructions.

Item 1. Report to the treasurer of each township in which your district lies the correct number of persons under 21 years of age and the number between 6 and 21 years of age, living in that part of your district in his township.

If your district lies in two or more counties, you must show in your report the number of minors and the number of school age living in each county. This is to give your district its share of the distributive fund of that county.

Have the census taken in June and accurately. This is made the basis for the apportionment of the State School Fund by the county superintendent.

Items 2 to 29. Make a full report of these items to the treasurer of the township in which your school house is located. Should you have two school houses located in different townships, report in full, only, to the treasurer having charge of the district funds.

Fill out these items from the Teachers' Annual Report to be filed with the schedule for the last month of school, which report contains all the questions asked in this blank except the first question, which relates to the census.

Have this report completed so that it can be given to the treasurer near the first of July. It must be filed by July 7th. All schedules or statements for the year should be filed at the same time.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT (FORM 1)

For year ending June 30, 1914.

Name of District..... No.....
Township..... Range.....
.....
Clerk.
Address.....
.....
Filed.....1914
.....
Twp. Treasurer.

The Law Concerning the Report of School Directors.

On or before the seventh day of July, annually, the clerk of each board of directors shall report to the township treasurer having the custody of the funds of his district, such statistics and other information in relation to the schools of his district as the township treasurer is required to embody in his report to the county superintendent of schools.—[School Law, Sec. 113.]

The penalty for failure or refusal to make this report AT THE TIME AND IN THE MANNER required by the above law is twenty-five dollars, and school funds may be withheld from distribution.

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AIDED BY THE CLERK OF THE BOARD.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT (FORM 2).

This form to be used in reporting to the township treasurer and county superintendent the following schools: 1st—All districts with cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or more. 2d—All districts maintaining three or more years of high school. For the year ending June 30, 1914.

Name of District..... No.....County, Illinois

1. School census:

All under 21 years of age.			All between 6 and 21 years of age.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.

Date of census:

.....1914

2. Enrollment.

Elementary.

Kindergarten.		1st yr.		2d yr.		3d yr.		4th yr.		5th yr.		6th yr.		7th yr.		8th yr.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

Secondary (High).

9th yr.		10th yr.		11th yr.		12th yr.		Total.		Grand total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

3. Length of school year in months..... Actual number of days in session.....
4. Whole number of different persons employed as teachers during the year: (Include all who taught part of the year).....Men.....Women....Total.....
5. Number of eighth grade promotions.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
6. Number of elementary tuition pupils.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
7. Number of high school graduates.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....
8. Number of high school tuition pupils.....Boys.....Girls.....Total.....

High school courses offered: Indicate by X and give length.

	Academic (classical, scientific, etc.)	Yrs.
	Commercial	Yrs.
	Technical (M. T.)	Yrs.
	Agricultural	Yrs.
	Domestic Economy	Yrs.
	Teachers	Yrs.

		Total.							Account of—									
									Elementary schools.					Secondary (high school.				
9.	Administrative officers:																	
	(a) Superintendents who do no teaching	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	x x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
	(b) Principals and supervisors who teach less than half time	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
10.	Teachers and principals who teach half time or more. (If more than one person has taught in a room, count the one teaching the longer part of the term)	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
11.	Whole number of teaching positions (sum of 9a, 9b and 10)	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
12.	Number of teachers, graduates of:																	
	(a) College and State Normal School	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(b) College, only	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(c) State Normal School, only	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(d) Four-year high school, only	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Attended, but not a graduate of:																	
	(e) College	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(f) State Normal School	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(g) High school	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(Give only highest graduation or attendance.)																	
13.	Amount of annual salary earned by teachers. (If a position has been held by more than one person, give as annual salary the sum earned by all for the one who held the position longest)	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
14.	Total days attendance of all pupils enrolled	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
16.	Number of school houses:																	
	(a) Public property	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(b) Rented	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Total	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
17.	Number of seats or sittings for study (capacity) (double seats to be counted as two sittings)	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
18.	Value of school property:																	
	(a) Sites and buildings	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	(b) Equipment (furniture, library, apparatus, etc.)	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Total	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..

19. Give length of service in this district of teachers holding positions at close of school:
1 yr..... 2 yrs..... 3 yrs..... 4 yrs..... 5 yrs..... 6 yrs..... 7 yrs.....
8 yrs..... 9 yrs..... 10 yrs..... 11 yrs..... 12 yrs..... 13 yrs..... 14 yrs.....
15 yrs..... 16 yrs..... 17 yrs..... 18 yrs..... 19 yrs..... 20 yrs. or more.....
(Count part of a year as a year.)

20. Promotion of health and attendance:
(a) Number of inspectors employed.....Nurses..... Physicians..... Total.....
(b) Number of truant officers employed.....Men..... Women..... Total.....

21. Amount of taxes for all school purposes levied August, 1913..... $.....

22. Amount of bonded indebtedness, July 1, 1914..... $.....

23. Number of volumes in school library exclusive of supplementary reading books for class use.....

24. Number of private schools in the district.....
(a) Number of teachers employed.....Men..... Women..... Total.....
(b) Number of pupils enrolled.....Boys..... Girls..... Total.....

25. Number of persons between the ages of 12 and 21 unable to read and write.....Boys..... Girls..... Total.....

26. Have you any departmental teaching below the high school?..... If so, which years?.....

27. Amount of endowment or permanent fund belonging to this district..... $.....

29. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Enter in the following table the number of teachers in day schools paid the different annual salaries.

Salaries.	Elementary.		Secondary.		Salaries.	Elementary.		Secondary.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Less than $ 200.					$1,200 to $1,299.				
200 to 299.					1,300 to 1,399.				
300 to 399.					1,400 to 1,499.				
400 to 499.					1,500 to 1,599.				
500 to 599.					1,600 to 1,699.				
600 to 699.					1,700 to 1,799.				
700 to 799.					1,800 to 1,899.				
800 to 899.					1,900 to 1,999.				
900 to 999.					2,000 to 2,499.				
1,000 to 1,099.					2,500 to 2,999.				
$1,100 to 1,199.					3,000 and over.				

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES.

Township treasurers are not to copy these items.

The superintendents of districts maintaining a school system that includes a high school of three years or more are to fill out all columns on pages 1 and 3 in connection with the rest of this report. The first column refers to the whole system, including the high school.

No item under general control is to be given in the high school column, and items 18a and 48 are to be blank unless the building is used exclusively for high school purposes. In case an item under current expense is used for both elementary and secondary schools, the amount expended should be apportioned between the two classes of schools, except items under general control as mentioned above.

Current expenses.	Total.	Expended for—	
		Elementary.	Secondary (high.)
42. General control:			
(a) School board and business offices	$.	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
(b) Compulsory attendance		x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
(c) Superintendents who do no teaching		x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
43. Instruction:			
(a) Supervisors and principals who teach less than half-time			
(b) Teachers and principals who teach half time or more			
(c) Text-books, stationery, supplies, etc.			
(d) Interest on teachers' orders			
(e) Tuition of transferred pupils			
44. Operating school plant:			
(a) Janitors, engineers, etc			
(b) Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies, etc			
45. Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, etc.)			
46. Auxiliary agencies:			
(a) Libraries			
(b) Promotion of health			
(c) Transportation of pupils			
(d) Rent			
(e) Night schools			
(f)			
(Itemize all amounts over $10.00.)			
47. Total current expenses			
CAPITAL OUTLAY.			
48. New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings (not repairs)			
49. New equipment (not replacements)			
50. Total capital outlay			

(Do not fill spaces marked by x.)
DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT (FORM 2).
For the year ending June 30, 1914.
Name of District..... No.....
Township..... Range.....
.....
Clerk.
Address.....
This report was made out by
.....
Superintendent.
Address.....
Filed.....1914
.....
Twp. Treasurer.

The Law Concerning the Report of School Directors.

On or before the seventh day of July, annually, the clerk of each board of directors shall report to the township treasurer having the custody of the funds of his district, such statistics and other information in relation to the schools of his district as the township treasurer is required to embody in his report to the county superintendent of schools.—[School Law, Sec. 113.]

The penalty for failure or refusal to make this report AT THE TIME AND IN THE MANNER required by the above law is twenty-five dollars, and school funds may be withheld from distribution.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Item 1. Report of the treasurer of each township in which your district lies the correct number of persons under 21 years of age and the number between 6 and 21 years of age, living in that part of your district in his township.

If your district lies in two or more counties, you must show in your report the number of minors and the number of school age living in each county. This is to give your district its share of the distributive fund of that county.

Have the census taken in June, and accurately. This is made the basis for the apportionment of the State School Fund by the county superintendent.

Items 2 to 29. Make a full report of these items to the treasurer of the township in which your school house is located. Should you have two school houses located in different townships, report in full, only, to the treasurer having charge of the district funds.

High schools. The superintendents of districts maintaining a high school of three years or more, both district and township, are to fill out this blank in duplicate, one copy to be left with the clerk of the board and filed by him with the township treasurer and one copy to be forwarded to the county superintendent who shall file the same with the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

City schools. A complete report of all city schools in cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or more, although they may not maintain a high school, should be made by the superintendent with the assistance of the clerk, on this form, in duplicate. One copy should be left with the clerk and filed by him with the township treasurer and one copy forwarded to the county superintendent of schools, who shall file the same with the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In case the superintendent does not oversee the taking of the census as given in Item 1, the clerk of the board should see that it is given before sending the report to the township treasurer.

Fill out all items accurate and complete, and file with the treasurer near July 1st. It must be filed by July 7th. All schedules and statements must be filed at the same time.

F. G. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

CIRCULARS AND BLANKS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

OFFICE OF
STATE EXAMINING BOARD,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION ON THE NEW CERTIFICATING LAW.

COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

1. When does the new law go into effect?

Answer: July 1, 1914.

2. After that date, upon what legal conditions may one be authorized to teach or to receive for teaching any part of the public funds?

Answer: One must be at least 18 years of age and must hold at the time he enters upon his duties a certificate as provided by law.

3. Will a county certificate acquired under the old law satisfy these conditions?

Answer: No. County certificates issued under the old law must be exchanged for county certificates under the new law, as provided in section 11 or by rule of the examining board.

4. If a holder of a certificate under the present law is not 18 years of age on July 1, 1914, may she receive a certificate under the new law?

Answer: Yes. The Attorney General has given an opinion that as her certificate is valid an exchange must be made.

5. What conditions of exchange are provided by the law?

Answer: I. A valid first grade county certificate may be exchanged—

(a) for a first grade elementary certificate.

(b) for a high school certificate.

(c) for a supervisory certificate.

II. A second grade county certificate may be exchanged—

(a) for a second grade elementary certificate (section 11).

(b) for a kindergarten primary certificate (rule of Examining Board).

III. A special certificate may be exchanged for a special certificate.

6. Who is authorized by law to make these exchanges?

Answer: All exchanges must be made with the approval of the county superintendent in whose county the last year of teaching was done. (Section 11).

7. May a county superintendent refuse to approve a particular exchange?

Answer: Yes. He may refuse upon the same grounds that would justify him in revoking or in refusing to renew a certificate.

8. When must these exchanges be made?

Answer: All teachers holding certificates exchangeable under the provisions of section 11 of the new law should have the same in the hands of the county superintendent before July 1st, so that that exchange may be made on July 1, 1914.

9. What fees must be paid?

Answer: Every applicant for a county certificate must pay a fee of one dollar for each examination. All fees thus collected are turned into the

county teachers' institute fund. No fee is required for the exchange, but every certificate must be registered annually and a fee of one dollar be paid. (Section 13.)

10. In what county must the certificate be registered and the registration fees be paid?

Answer: In the county where the teacher intends to teach.

11. Must the registration fee be paid if the holder does not teach?

Answer: Yes, if he wishes to keep his certificate valid.

EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

12. When, where, and by whom will the examinations be held?

Answer: Examinations for county certificates will be held at the various county seats on the same day and shall be conducted by the county superintendents under rules of the Examining Board. The dates set for the first three examinations are: July 16 and 17, 1914; November 12 and 13, 1914; May 6 and 7, 1915.

13. Who prepares the questions and grades the papers?

Answer: The Examining Board will prepare uniform questions for all the counties, will receive and grade all papers, and will send the grades to the county superintendents.

14. Who issues the certificate?

Answer: The county superintendent issues the certificate of the kind designated to each applicant in the county who has passed the examination.

15. May he refuse to issue the certificate if the applicant has passed the scholarship test?

Answer: Yes, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications, other than scholarship, disqualify him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform. (Section 8.)

16. If a candidate fails to make the grades necessary to secure the certificate applied for, may he receive a certificate of lower grade?

Answer: Yes; under rules of the Examining Board provisions may be made for granting a certificate of lower grade than the one applied for when so requested by the applicant.

17. May an applicant write in one county when he desires his certificate issued in another county?

Answer: Yes. An applicant may write in one county and apply for a certificate in another county. (Section 18.)

18. When he writes in one county and receives his certificate in another, must he pay a fee in both counties?

Answer: Yes.

19. What kinds of certificates are provided under the new law and upon what conditions may they be secured through written examinations?

Answer: The kinds of certificates, their validity, and the conditions and requirements for securing them through written examinations are as follows:

First—A third grade elementary school certificate, valid for one year in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county in which it is issued and in no other county. This certificate shall be renewable once only and on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of three months' successful teaching or six weeks' professional training. Applicants for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic and the principles and methods of the State course of study. This certificate shall not be issued the second time to the same person.

Second—A second grade elementary school certificate valid for two years in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of six months' successful teaching or twelve weeks' professional training, and a second time if in the period following the date of issue the holder shall have acquired eighteen weeks' professional training in any recognized school providing such training. The applicant for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physi-

ology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, elementary science, pedagogy, and the principles and methods of the State course of study.

Third—A first grade elementary school certificate, valid for three years in the first ten grades of the common schools of the county, and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years, upon evidence of successful teaching and professional growth satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) six months of successful teaching, and (3) an examination in orthography, including spelling, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, pedagogy, English, algebra, general history, and any three of the following natural sciences: botany, zoology, physics, chemistry and physiography.

Fourth—A high school certificate, valid for three years in the high schools of the county. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of successful teaching or supervision and professional growth. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) a certificate showing the completion of at least two years' successful work in any recognized higher institution of learning, and (3) an examination in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects, three majors and three minors, chosen from a list prescribed by the Examining Board, hereinafter provided for.

Fifth—A supervisory certificate, valid for three years for supervisory work in any district in the county and for teaching in the schools supervised by the holder. This certificate shall be renewable for three-year periods on satisfactory evidence of successful teaching or supervision and of professional growth. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school and at least two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) two years' successful teaching or supervision, and (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, the history of education, and school administration.

Sixth—A kindergarten primary certificate, valid for two years in any kindergarten and in the first two grades of the common schools of the county, providing the kindergarten training school of which the applicant is a graduate gives adequate preparation for the first two grades of work. This certificate shall be renewable for two-year periods on evidence of successful teaching satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school, or the completion of an equivalent course; or in lieu of graduation from such training school, such examination in English, and the theory and practice of kindergarten and primary work as may be prescribed by the Examining Board.

Seventh—A special certificate, valid for two years in the common schools of the county, renewable for two-year periods. Such certificate shall be issued in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, physical training, penmanship, bookkeeping, German, and such other subjects as may be added by the Examining Board and shall authorize the holder to teach only the subject or subjects named in the certificate. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation, and a certificate showing the completion in a recognized higher institution of learning of at least two years' special training, and an examination in English and the principles and methods of teaching, and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has taught or can teach such subjects successfully.

20. What certificates may be issued without an examination and under what condition?

Answer: (a) A first grade elementary certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation: *Provided*, that the applicant has had one year of

successful practice teaching and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation.

(b) At the option of the county superintendent, a second grade elementary certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior year's work in a recognized normal school or its equivalent.

(c) At the option of the county superintendent, a third grade elementary certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have sucessfully completed two years of the four-year course in a recognized normal school or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

(d) At the option of the county superintendent, a high school certificate may be issued without examination to graduates of a recognized normal school, college or university, who present certificated credits in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects chosen from a list published by the Examining Board and accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

(e) A kindergarten primary certificate may be issued without examination to persons who are graduates from a recognized high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school, or the completion of an equivalent course.

21. Are graduates of normal schools and colleges who have been teaching more than three years since graduation entitled to the rights granted under the first grade elementary and high school certificates?

Answer: Yes. The Examining Board has ruled that such graduates who have been successfully engaged in teaching since graduation will be accorded these rights.

VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATES.

22. What certificates have validity in other counties than the county of issue?

Answer: A first and second grade elementary school certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a kindergarten primary certificate, or a special certificate shall be valid in the county of issue, and in any county of the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county. (Section 9.)

23. What evidence must the holder of such certificate present to secure its endorsement?

Answer: Evidence of successful teaching, certified by the county superintendent in whose county the teaching has been done. (Section 9.)

24. Upon what grounds may the county superintendent refuse to endorse such certificates?

Answer: Upon evidence that the holder is not a successful teacher or that his character is such as to disqualify him.

25. What do the several certificates authorize the holder to do?

Answer: (a) The third grade elementary certificate authorizes the holder to teach in the first eight grades of the common schools.

(b) The second grade elementary certificate authorizes the holder to teach in the first eight grades of the common schools and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent.

(c) The first grade elementary certificate authorizes the holder to teach and supervise in the first ten grades of the common school and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. (Section 7.)

(d) The high school certificate authorizes the holder to teach and supervise (rule of the board) in the high school.

(e) The supervisory certificate authorizes the holder to supervise a system or any part of a system of schools and to teach in the same.

(f) The kindergarten primary certificate authorizes the holder to teach or supervise in a kindergarten and in the first two grades in the common schools.

(g) The special certificate authorizes the holder to teach or supervise the teaching of the subjects named in the certificate.

26. When is a supervisory certificate necessary?

Answer: When a teacher is employed to spend one-half or more of his time in supervising an entire system of schools.

27. What evidence as to character must the applicant furnish before entering the examination?

Answer: When a person applies for his first county certificate, he shall file as reference to character the names of three competent persons. (Section 19.)

28. May an applicant see his papers after they have been graded?

Answer: Yes. The papers shall be kept on file for six months for reference by the applicant or the county superintendent. (Section 9.)

29. Upon what grounds may a certificate be suspended or revoked?

Answer: Upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct, or other just cause. (Section 17.)

30. What may be considered as unprofessional conduct?

Answer: Refusal to attend, participate in, or an indifference or antagonistic attitude toward institutes, teachers' meetings, professional reading, or other reasonable requirements of the county or State Superintendent, including the making of statistical and other reports, may be considered as unprofessional conduct. (Section 17.)

CERTIFICATING LAW.

AN ACT *to provide for the certification of teachers.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That no one shall be authorized or employed to teach in the common schools of this State or shall receive for teaching any part of any public school fund who is not of good character, at least eighteen years of age and who does not at the time he enters upon his duties, hold a certificate of qualification covering the entire period of his employment and granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a county superintendent, or, in a city having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, by the board of education of such city: *Provided*, that nothing in this Act relating to county teachers' certificates shall be applicable to counties having a population of five hundred thousand or over.

SEC. 2. State certificates granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the requirements for the same shall be as follows:

First—A four-year elementary school certificate valid in the elementary schools of the State for which the requirements shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in the State on a first grade county certificate; (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, and the principles and methods of teaching, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more elementary school problems, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Second—A four-year high school certificate valid in any high school in the State, for which the requirements shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized college or university, or the completion of an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in the State on a first grade, a high school, or a supervisory county certificate; (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, and the principles and methods of teaching, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more secondary school problems, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Third—A four-year supervisory certificate valid for supervisory work and for teaching in any district in the State. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized normal school or an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful supervision, two of which shall have been in this State on a county supervisory certificate; (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, sociology, the history of education, and school organization, administration and supervision, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more problems of school administration, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 3. At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any four-year State certificate enumerated in this Act shall become valid and be endorsed for life. The validity of State certificates now in force and those issued in accordance with this act, shall be conditioned upon the good behavior of the holder.

SEC. 4. Examinations for State certificates shall be held at such times and places and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To each person who is successful in the examination for a State certificate the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue a certificate of the kind applied for, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship fit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform.

SEC. 5. A life certificate shall be forfeited three years after the person to whom it is issued ceases to engage in educational work unless its life shall have been extended within that time by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The holder of any State certificate, while he continues to teach, shall annually before entering upon his duties, present his certificate to the county superintendent for registration and pay a fee of one dollar for the same, which fee shall be covered into the institute fund.

State certificates in force at the time of the passage of this act shall not have the term of their validity impaired. State elementary certificates shall be valid for teaching in the elementary schools, State high school certificates for teaching in the high schools and State supervisory and general certificates for supervision and teaching in the schools supervised.

SEC. 6. County certificates granted by the county superintendent and the requirements for the same shall be as follows:

First—A third grade elementary school certificate, valid for one year in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county in which it is issued, and in no other county. This certificate shall be renewable once only and on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of three months' successful teaching or six weeks' professional training. Applicants for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, and the principles and methods of the State course of study. This certificate shall not be issued the second time to the same person. At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have successfully completed two years of work in a recognized normal school, or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

Second—A second grade elementary school certificate valid for two years in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of six months' successful teaching or twelve weeks' professional training, and a second time if in the period following the date of issue the holder shall have acquired eighteen weeks' professional training in any recognized school providing such training. The applicant for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, elementary science, pedagogy, and the principles and methods of the State course of study. At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior years' work in a recognized normal school or its equivalent.

Third—A first grade elementary school certificate, valid for three years in the first ten grades of the common schools of the county, and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years, upon evidence of successful teaching and professional growth satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) six months of successful teaching, and (3) an examination in orthography, including spelling, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic,

pedagogy, English, algebra, general history, and any three of the following natural sciences: botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, and physiography. This certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school, or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation, provided the applicant has had one year of successful practice teaching, and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation.

Fourth—A high school certificate, valid for three years in the high schools of the county, This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of successful teaching or supervision and professional growth. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) a certificate showing the completion of at least two years' successful work in any recognized higher institution of learning, and (3) an examination in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects, three majors and three minors, chosen from a list prescribed by the Examining Board hereinafter provided for: *Provided, however*, that graduates of a recognized normal school, college or university may offer within three years after graduation, certified credits in lieu of examination in the above subjects accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

Fifth—A supervisory certificate, valid for three years for supervisory work in any district in the county and for teaching in the schools supervised by the holder. This certificate shall be renewable for three-year periods on satisfactory evidence of successful teaching or supervision, and of professional growth. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) graduation from a recognized high school and at least two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) two years' successful teaching or supervision, and (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, the history of education, and school administration.

Sixth—A kindergarten primary certificate, valid for two years in any kindergarten and in the first two grades of the common schools of the county, providing the kindergarten training school of which the applicant is a graduate gives adequate preparation for the first two grades of work. This certificate shall be renewable for two-year periods on evidence of successful teaching satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school, or the completion of an equivalent course, or in lieu of graduation from such training school, such examination in English, and the theory and practice of kindergarten and primary work as may be prescribed by the Examining Board.

Seventh—A special certificate, valid for two years in the common schools of the county, renewable for two-year periods. Such certificate shall be issued in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, physical training, penmanship, bookkeeping, German, and such other subjects as may be added by the Examining Board and shall authorize the holder to teach only the subject or subjects named in the certificate. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation, and a certificate showing the completion in a recognized higher institution of learning of at least two years' special training, and an examination in English and the principles and methods of teaching, and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has taught or can teach such subjects successfully.

SEC. 7 The county superintendent is hereby authorized to issue a third grade elementary certificate to persons of his or other counties who fall below the required average, but the number of such certificates issued in any one year shall not exceed ten per cent of the number of teachers employed in his county. Such certificates shall be designated on their face, "Provisional," and the same shall not be renewable or issued the second time to the same person. The county superintendent is also authorized to issue at any time, upon evidence satisfactory to himself, that the applicant possess the prerequisites and qualifications for such certificate, a county certificate of any grade, such certificate to be designated on its face, "Emergency." This certificate shall be valid only until the next regular examina-

tion, and in the county of issue. Third grade and second grade certificates are valid for teaching only. A first grade certificate is valid for supervision in all positions where the principal or superintendent teaches one-half or more of the time. County certificates issued without examination as herein provided shall have that fact stated on the certificate and a certified copy of credits shall be filed with the application.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act with regard to county certificates there is hereby created an Examining Board to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be ex officio chairman, one person who is engaged in educational work, to be appointed by him for a term of four years, and three county superintendents, each to serve for three years, one to be appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the recommendation of the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting. The first year of the terms of the members of the board shall end on January 1, following the going into effect of this act. The necessary traveling expenses of the board and such other expenses as are necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be provided through the State Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the power to fill vacancies until the next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. If a member of this board ceases to be a county superintendent he ceases to be a member of the board. Examinations for county certificates shall be held at the various county seats on the same day at least three times each year and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Examining Board. Questions for each examination shall be uniform throughout the State and shall be prepared by said board and forwarded to the county superintendents under seal, to be broken only at the time of opening the examination and in the presence of the applicants. The county superintendent shall conduct the examination in his county, and at the close of the same shall forward all papers to the Examining Board. The grades shall be returned to the county superintendent, who shall issue the certificate of the kind designated to each applicant in his county who has passed the examination, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship, fit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform. The papers shall be kept on file for six months for reference by the applicant or the county superintendent.

SEC. 9. A first and second grade elementary school certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a kindergarten primary certificate, or a special certificate, shall be valid in the county of issue, and in any county of the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county, upon evidence of successful teaching, certified by the county superintendent in whose county the teaching has been done. A certificate shall not be renewable until its expiration or within sixty days thereafter, and no certificate shall be renewed except at the option of the superintendent issuing or endorsing it and on evidence satisfactory to such superintendent of successful teaching and professional growth.

SEC. 10. An applicant for a certificate who has not completed a high school course, when such is required, shall be admitted to a preliminary examination, set by the Examining Board, on subjects announced in advance, for the purpose of determining whether such applicant possesses an equivalent preparation.

SEC. 11. Any person who holds, at the time this Act goes into effect, a valid county certificate, may, with the approval of the county superintendent, exchange the same for a certificate of equal grade—a second grade for a second grade elementary; a first grade for a first grade elementary, high school, or supervisory county certificate; a special certificate for a special certificate.

SEC. 12. In the examination of teachers for certificates higher than those which they shall have received in exchange for certificates in force when this Act goes into effect, and in the renewal of their certificates, successful experience in teaching or supervision shall be accepted as an equivalent for high school and professional training.

SEC. 13. Every applicant for a county certificate shall pay a fee of $1 for each examination. All county certificates shall be annually registered and endorsed, and a fee of $1 shall be charged for the same.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall sell, barter, trade, or give away, or offer to sell, barter, trade, or give away, to applicant for teachers' certificates or to any other person, or any person who shall buy, purchase, bargain or trade for or accept, any of the questions prepared for the examination of teachers, or in any way dispose of or accept any of such questions, in violation of the rules prescribed by the Examining Board, or any person who shall reveal or give information which shall reveal the identity of any writer of an examination paper, shall, on conviction be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100.

SEC. 15. By the word "recognized," as used in this Act in connection with the word "school," "college," or "university," is meant such school, college or university as maintains an equipment, course of study and standard of scholarship approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board, according to the certificate to which it pertains. The term "equivalent preparation," as used in this Act, shall be interpreted and determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board, according to the certificate to which it pertains.

SEC. 16. The first year of all certificates shall expire on June 30 following the date of issue. Certificates earned in May or June shall be dated July 1, following.

SEC. 17. Any certificates issued under this Act may be suspended by either the county superintendent or Superintendent of Public Instruction upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct, or other just cause, and revoked for the same reasons by the county superintendent issuing it. When a certificate is suspended by the superintendent not issuing the same, the right of appeal shall lie to the issuing superintendent. When an appeal is taken within 10 days after notice of suspension it shall act as a stay of proceedings for a period not to exceed 60 days. Refusal to attend, participate in, or an indifferent or antagonistic attitude toward institutes, teachers' meetings, professional reading, or other reasonable requirements of the county or State Superintendent, including the making of statistical and other reports, may be considered as unprofessional conduct.

SEC. 18. Under the rules of the Examining Board provisions may be made for granting certificates of lower grade than the one applied for, when so requested by the applicant, and also for giving credit toward higher certificates for grades recorded upon lower certificates.

An applicant for a county certificate may write in any county and apply for a certificate in another county.

SEC. 19. When a person applies for his first county or State certificate he shall file as reference to character, the names of three competent persons.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may recognize and honor any State certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois. The county superintendent of schools may recognize and honor any certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Examining Board, except that certificates the equivalent of the third grade elementary and second grade elementary certificates described in this Act shall not be subject to recognition.

SEC. 21. Sections 176, 177, 178, and 180 of Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, and any other section, Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1914.

APPROVED June 28, 1913.

STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

F. G. BLAIR, *Chairman.*
H. S. MAGILL, JR., *Secretary.*
County Superintendent CYRUS GROVE, Freeport.
County Superintendent ELMER VAN ARSDALL, Olney. } Members.
County Superintendent B. C. MOORE, Bloomington.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION ON COUNTY CERTIFICATES UNDER THE NEW CERTIFICATING LAW.

1. OLD AND NEW LAW.

The new law goes into effect July 1, 1914, and after that date no county certificate issued under the present law will be valid.

2. EXCHANGES.

County certificates issued under the old law may be exchanged for county certificates issued under the new law:

(a) A valid first grade county certificate may be exchanged:
For a first grade elementary school certificate.
For a high school certificate, or
For a supervisory certificate. (Section 11.)

(b) A second grade county certificate may be exchanged:
For a second grade elementary school certificate (Section 11), or
For a kindergarten primary certificate.
(Rule of Examining Board.)

(c) A special certificate may be exchanged for a special certificate. (Section 11.)

(d) All exchanges shall be made with the approval of the county superintendent. A teacher holding two or more certificates in the same county or in two or more counties, valid July 1, 1914, may exchange each, with the approval of the county superintendent issuing it, for a certificate of like grade under the new law. (Section 11 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(e) A county superintendent may refuse to approve an exchange upon the same legal grounds that would justify him in revoking or in refusing to renew a certificate. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(f) All teachers holding certificates exchangeable under the provisions of Section 11 of the new law should have the same in the hands of the county superintendent before July 1, 1914, so that this exchange may be made on that date. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(g) The Attorney General has given an opinion that the holder of a valid certificate under the old law may exchange it for a certificate of like grade under the new law even though she is not fully 18 years on July 1, 1914.

(h) The county superintendent shall report all exchanges to the Examining Board on or before July 15, 1914. (Rule of Examining Board.)

3. EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Examinations for county certificates shall be held at the various county seats on the same day and shall be conducted by the county superintendents under rules of the Examining Board. The dates set for the first three examinations are: July 16 and 17, 1914; November 12 and 13, 1914, May 6 and 7, 1915. (Section 8 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(b) Information concerning every detail of these examinations will be furnished the county superintendents before each examination by the Examining Board. This will include instructions concerning the time and manner of opening, conducting, and closing the examination, and in arranging and sending the examination papers to the Examining Board. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(c) The Examining Board shall prepare uniform questions for all the counties, shall receive and grade all papers, and shall send the grades to the county superintendents. (Section 8.)

(d) When candidates for different grades of certificates are to write on the same subject—say arithmetic—the Examining Board will furnish fourteen questions on such subject. When writing for a third grade certificate, the applicant shall answer any eight of the first ten questions; when writing for a second grade certificate the applicant shall answer any eight of ques-

tions 3 to 12, inclusive, and when writing for a first grade certificate, or any higher certificate, applicant shall answer any eight of questions 5 to 14, inclusive. (Section 18 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(e) A grade below 60 per cent in any subject made by an applicant for any one of these certificates means failure. A general average of 70 per cent is required for a third grade certificate; 75 per cent for a second grade certificate; 80 per cent for a first grade certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a special certificate or a kindergarten primary certificate. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(f) If an applicant applies for a first grade certificate and fails on the general average, he may receive a second grade certificate, providing his general average is not below 75 per cent; or a third grade certificate, providing his general average is not below 70 per cent. If an applicant for a second grade certificate fails in general average, he may receive a third grade certificate if his average is not below 70 per cent. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(g) If an applicant for a lower grade certificate wishes to make a grade in some subject to be recorded and accepted in an examination for a higher certificate, he shall designate on his examination paper in that subject what certificate he wishes the grade recorded for, and shall write on the questions required in the examination for the certificate designated. Thus a candidate for a third grade or a second grade certificate may make grades in one or more subjects which will be accepted in a subsequent examination for a higher certificate. (Section 18 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(h) An applicant may write in one county and apply for a certificate in another county. (Section 18.)

In the examination of teachers for certificates higher than those which they received in exchange for certificates in force July 1, 1914, successful experience in teaching or supervision shall be accepted as an equivalent for high school and professional training. (Section 12.)

(j) Examination paper shall be furnished by the respective counties where the examinations are held and the same shall be of uniform size, 8½″ by 14″, in single sheets, ruled on one side with double marginal rulings, 14 pounds to the ream, with a uniform heading printed in the following form, and applicants shall be instructed to write on only one side of the paper.

The uniform heading shall be as follows:

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION FOR COUNTY CERTIFICATE.

Grade of Certificate..... No.....
(Name of county printed in large type.) County.-
.....Date, 19....
Subject .....

(k) In dealing with any set of examination papers the graders will know the applicant by number only. In designating such a set of papers the name of the county shall be considered a part of the number. Thus, "No. 13, Stephenson County." Every sheet of paper written by this applicant shall be so marked. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(l) The numbering of applicants shall begin with one and be consecutive in each county during each year. No duplicate numbers shall be used. If an applicant writes more than one examination in the same county during the year, either for the same certificate or for a higher grade, he shall keep the number given him in the first examination. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(m) At the close of each examination the county superintendent shall arrange and express the examination papers to the Examining Board. The papers shall be graded and kept on file for six months by the board for reference by the applicant or the county superintendent. (Section 8.)

(n) The Examining Board shall send the grades to the county superintendent who shall issue the certificate of the kind designated to each applicant in the county who has passed the examination except as modified in (o).

(o) The county superintendent may refuse to issue the certificate designated if, in his judgment, the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship unfit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform. (Section 8.)

(p) When a person applies for his first county certificate he shall file with the county superintendent the names of three competent persons as reference to character. (Section 19 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(q) The first year of all certificates shall expire on June 30, following the date of issue. Certificates earned in May or June shall be dated July 1, following. (Section 16.)

CERTIFICATES ISSUED WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION.

(a) A first grade certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation, provided the applicant has had one year of successful practice teaching and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation. (Section 6.)

(b) At the option of the county superintendent, a second grade certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior year's work in a recognized normal school or its equivalent. (Section 6.)

(c) At the option of the county superintendent, a third grade certificate may be issued without examination to persons, who have successfully completed the first two years of the four-year course in a recognized normal school or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade. (Section 6.)

(d) At the option of the county superintendent, a high school certificate may be issued without examination to graduates of a recognized normal school, college university, who present within three years after graduation, certified credits in English, pedagogy and six high school subjects (chosen from a list published by the Examining Board) and accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school. (Section 6.)

(e) A kindergarten primary certificate may be issued without examination to persons who are graduates from a recognized kindergarten training school, or who have completed an equivalent course. (Section 6.)

(f) At the option of the county superintendent graduates of recognized normal schools and colleges who have been teaching successfully for three or more years since graduation prior to July 1, 1914, may be accorded the rights granted under the first grade and high school certificates to graduates of such institutions. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(g) Every county certificate issued without examination shall have that fact stated on the certificate and two certified copies of credits shall be filed with the application. One copy of these credits shall be sent to the Examining Board and the other kept on file in the office of the county superintendent. The county superintendent shall notify the Examining Board of every certificate issued by him without an examination under the provisions of this Act. (Section 7 and Rule of Examining Board.)

5. PROVISIONAL AND EMERGENCY CERTIFICATES.

(a) When a county superintendent finds after the last regular examination preceding the opening of school, that there are not enough regularly certified teachers in his county to teach the schools, he is authorized to issue third grade certificates to a sufficient number of candidates from his or other counties who have fallen below the required grades, to meet the deficiency. These certificates shall be designated on their face "Provisional" and the number of such certificate issued in any year shall not exceed 10 per cent of the number of teachers employed in his county. (Section 7.)

(b) A provisional certificate can not be issued a second time to the same person. (Section 7.)

(c) The county superintendent is authorized to issue in an emergency, any kind of a county certificate to an applicant furnishing evidence of the possession of the prerequisites and qualifications for such certificates. It shall be designated on its face "Emergency" and shall be valid only until the next regular examination. (Section 7.)

(d) An emergency certificate shall be issued only to a person who has been engaged to teach, and shall not be issued a second time in the same year to the same person in the same county. (Rule of Examining Board.)

6. VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATES.

(a) A first and second grade certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a kindergarten primary certificate, or a special certificate shall be valid in the county of issue, and in any county of the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county. (Section 9.)

(b) A third grade certificate authorizes the holder to teach in the first eight grades only. (Section 6.)

(c) A second grade certificate authorizes the holder to teach in the first eight grades and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent of the county in which the teaching is to be done. (Section 6.)

(d) A first grade certificate authorizes the holder to teach and supervise in the first ten grades, and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. (Section 7 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(e) A high school certificate authorizes the holder to teach and supervise in the high school. (Section 6 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(f) A supervisory certificate authorizes the holder to supervise a system or any part of a system of schools and to teach in the same. (Section 6.)

(g) A kindergarten primary certificate authorizes the holder to teach or supervise in a kindergarten and in the first two grades. (Section 6 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(h) A special certificate authorizes the holder to teach or supervise the teaching of the subject or subjects named in the certificate. (Section 6 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(i) A supervisory certificate is necessary when a teacher is employed to spend more than one-half of his time in supervising an entire system of schools. (Section 7 and Rule of Examining Board.)

7. FEES.

(a) Every applicant for a county certificate shall pay a fee of $1 for each examination. This fee shall be paid at the beginning of each examination and a receipt therefor shall be given by the county superintendent. (Section 13 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(b) When a candidate is examined and registered in the same county, a fee of $1 covers both examination and registration for that year; but if the candidate is examined and registered in one county and transfers to another county to teach, he must pay another registration fee in the second county. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(c) If a candidate writes in one county and receives his certificate in another county he shall pay two fees—an examination fee in one and a registration fee in the other. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(d) No fee is charged for the exchange but every certificate received in exchange shall be registered in the county of exchange and a registration fee of $1 be paid. (Sections 11 and 13.)

(e) No fee is charged for the endorsement of a county certificate in any other county, but it shall be registered in that county and a fee of $1 paid therefore. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(f) A fee of $1 shall be charged for issuing and registering each provisional or emergency certificate. (Section 13 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(g) Every certificate shall be registered annually and a fee of $1 paid therefor, whether the holder teaches or not if he wishes to keep his certificate valid. (Section 13 and Rule of Examining Board.)

(h) All fees thus collected shall be turned into the county treasury and shall constitute the county teachers' institute fund. (Sections 181 and 182. General school law.)

8. RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS AND EQUIVALENTS. (SECTION 15.)

(a) County superintendents are authorized to issue certificates without examination for work done in recognized normal schools, colleges or universities. The Examining Board is the legal power for determining what institutions are recognized. The board is at work upon this matter and in due time will furnish the county superintendents a list of such institutions and a statement of the definitions and methods used in establishing such a list.

(b) The board is also empowered to determine certain equivalents such as "the junior year's work in a normal school, or the equivalent," "from a recognized normal school or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation," "a recognized high school or an equivalent preparation." The county superintendents will be furnished the findings of the Examining Board on this matter of equivalents and the method of determining them.

(c) The list of recognized institutions will include the names of institutions of other states whose work will be honored in Illinois.

(d) A preliminary examination will be held at the various county seats before any regular teachers' examination for candidates who wish to show that they possess the equivalent of a high school education. (Section 10.) Questions for such examinations and rules for conducting them will be sent to county superintendents by the Examining Board.

9. RENEWAL OR ENDORSEMENT OF CERTIFICATES.

(a) A certificate shall not be renewable until its expiration or wtihin 60 days thereafter. (Section 9.)

(b) A certificate may be renewed by the superintendent issuing or endorsing it upon satisfactory evidence to such superintendent of successful teaching and professional growth. (Section 9.)

(c) The renewal of any certificate shall be made upon the conditions set by law for the renewal of such certificate, but in estimating professional growth the county superintendent may take into consideration, in addition to these special legal requirements, the holder's attitude towards and participation in teacher's institutes and meetings, professional readings, and the making of statistical and other reports. (Section 17.)

(d) In the renewal of certificates received in exchange for certificates in force July 1, 1914, successful experience in teaching or supervision shall be accepted as an equivalent for high school and professional training. (Section 12.)

(e) The first year of all certificates expires on June 30th, following date of issue. (Section 16.)

(f) Any certificate enumerated in section 9 shall be endorsed by the county superintendent of any county in the State when presented to him with evidence of successful teaching certified to by the superintendent in whose county the teaching was done. He can refuse such endorsements only upon such legal grounds as would justify him in revoking or in refusing to renew such a certificate. (Section 9.)

10. SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES.

(a) Any State or county certificate issued under this act may be suspended by either the Superintendent of Public Instruction or by the county superintendent upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct or other just cause. (Section 17.)

(b) When a county superintendent suspends a State certificate the holder may appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction; when a county certificate is suspended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the holder may appeal to the county superintendent in whose county the holder is teaching. (Interpretation of Section 17 by Examining Board.)

(c) When such an appeal is made within ten days after notice of suspension it shall act as stay of proceedings for a period not to exceed sixty days. (Section 17.)

(d) In case of the suspension of a county certificate notices shall be sent to the teacher and to the county superintendent in whose county he is

teaching; in case of the suspension of a State certificate notices shall be sent to the teacher and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In each case the cause of suspension shall be stated in the notice. (Rule of Examining Board.)

(e) Any county certificate may be revoked upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct or other just cause, by the county superintendent in whose county the holder is teaching. (Interpretation of Section 17 by Examining Board.)

(f) Refusal to attend, participate in, or an indifferent or antagonistic attitude towards institutes, teachers' meetings, professional reading, or other reasonable requirements of the county or State superintendent, including the making of statistical and other reports, may be considered as unprofessional conduct. (Section 17.)

11. SUPPLIES, BLANKS AND FORMS.

(a) The State will furnish the following blanks and forms:

1. Certificates of all grades (seven forms).
2. Teachers' examination applications.
3. Permanent record.
4. Index cards for permanent record.
5. Directions for use of permanent record.
6. For applicants' institution credits.
7. Rules and programs for examinations.
8. County superintendent's recommendations for endorsements.
9. Teachers' grade cards.
10. County superintendents' requisition blanks.

(b) The county superintendent will furnish the following:

1. Examination paper as described under 3 (j).
2. Pens, ink, blotters, rulers, etc.
3. Pay express charges on all examination papers sent to the Examining Board, and on all supplies received from the Examining Board.

This circular of information has been prepared and adopted by the Examining Board.

F. G. Blair, *Chairman*, Springfield, Ill.
H. S. Magill, *Secretary*, Springfield, Ill.
Co. Supt. Cyrus S. Grove, Freeport, Ill.
Co. Supt. Elmer Van Arsdall, Olney, Ill.
Co. Supt. B. C. Moore, Bloomington, Ill.

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD

FOR TEACHERS' COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BLANK.

(To be filled out in duplicate.)

To be used by applicants from recognized schools

RECORD OF

.....

Applying for a.....certificate.

Subjects.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Subjects.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Orthography, 1st, 2d, 3d					Penmanship, 1st, 2d, 3d, Sp., H. S.				
Civics, 1st, 2d, 3d									
Ill. History, 1st, 2d, 3d					Reading, 1st, 2d, 3d				
Physiology, 1st, 2d, 3d, Sp., H. S.					Grammar, 1st, 2d 3d				
					Geography, 1st, 2d, 3d				

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BLANK—Concluded.

Subjects.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Subjects.	A.	B.	C.	D.
U. S. History, 1st, 2d, 3d					Geometry, Sp., H. S				
Arithmetic, 1st, 2d, 3d					Educational Psychology, Sup				
State Course, 1st, 2d					History of Education, Sup				
Pedagogy, 1st, 2d, H. S., K. P., Sp					School Administration, Sup				
Elementary Science, 2d					Theory and Practice, K. P				
English, 1st, H. S., Sup., K. P., Sp					Latin, Sp., H. S				
Algebra, 1st, Sp., H. S					German, Sp., H. S				
Gen. History, 1st, Sp., H. S					French, Sp., H. S				
Botany, 1st, Sp., H. S					Music, Sp., H. S				
Zoology, 1st, Sp., H. S					Drawing, Sp., H. S				
Physics, 1st, Sp., H. S					Bookkeeping, Sp., H. S				
Chemistry, 1st, Sp., H. S					Manual Training, Sp., H. S				
Physiography, 1st, Sp., H. S					Domestic Science, Sp., H. S				
Med. and Mod. History, Sp., H. S					Domestic Art, Sp., H. S				
Amer. Hist. and Civics, Sp., H. S					Agriculture, Sp., H. S				
English History, Sp., H. S					Physical Training, Sp., H. S				
Ancient History, Sp., H. S					Stenography, Typewriting, Sp., H. S				
American Literature, Sp., H. S									
English Literature, Sp., H. S									
Economics, Sp., H. S					Total				
Com. Geography, Sp., H. S									

In the above columns record all secondary, normal school, college and university work which the applicant has completed. Record all such work whether or not it is needed in applying for the particular certificate desired by the applicant. If there are not enough blank spaces to record work which can not be classified as one of the printed subjects write the courses in the unused printed spaces.

In column A record the number of secondary units. *In B* the term credits of normal school. *In C* the number of semester hours of college work. *In D* indicate by the letters H. S. whether the subject is to be applied toward receiving a high school certificate, as shown in the summary, or indicate with proper Roman numeral and letter the table of equivalents and subject therein for which the course is offered. Do not otherwise use column D.

The abbreviations 1st, 2d, 3d, H. S., Sup., K. P. and Sp., indicate the certificate for which the subject is a regular subject of examination.

Name here the institutions, secondary and higher, other than this one, whose work is recorded above .....

Before certifying to this record be sure to read carefully the provisions of the law as herein given which pertain to the certificate desired.

English as used in the law shall mean grammar, composition, and rhetoric; i.e., the construction and use of good English and not the history and interpretation of literature.

Principles and Methods of Teaching shall mean general Pedagogy.

Fifteen secondary units shall be the equivalent of high school graduation.

All applicants must be eighteen years of age to receive a certificate.

Semester Hour Defined. The basis for estimating college work shall be the semester hour, which is defined as one recitation or lecture not less than fifty minutes in length, or the equivalent laboratory period, each week for at least eighteen weeks.

Term Credits Defined. The basis for estimating normal school work shall be a term credit which is defined as the work done in a subject requiring not less than four 45-minute recitation periods per week for not less than twelve weeks.

[CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION.

I hereby certify that M.....has completed in this institution the requirements of the law and is recommended as qualified: [Cross out (a) or (b).]

(a) To receive without examination a.....certificate.

or

(b) To be admitted to the examination for a.....certificate.

.....President. .....Registrar.

Name of Institution.....Location.....Date.....191.....

Approved by the Examining Board, Springfield, Ill.....191.....

.....President .....Secretary.

PROVISIONS OF THE ILLINOIS TEACHERS' CERTIFICATING LAW.

For granting of county certificates to graduates and undergraduates of recognized institutions and for admitting applicants to the examination for such certificates.

THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 1.

I. A third grade certificate may be granted without examination to those who have completed successfully two years of work in a recognized normal school.

II. A third grade certificate may be granted without examination to those who have completed one year of work in a recognized normal school if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

No equivalent preparation can be accepted under the statute. The work must have been done in a recognized normal school.

SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 2.

I. A Second grade Certificate may be granted without examination to persons who have completed the junior year's work in a recognized normal school.

II. A second grade certificate may be granted without examination to those who have completed the equivalent of the junior year's work in a recognized normal school.

The equivalent of the junior year's work in a recognized normal school is attendance of one year in a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

TABLE I.

(a) English	6 semester hours
(b) Mathematics	3 semester hours
(c) History	3 semester hours
(d) Natural Science	6 semester hours
(e) A Social Science	3 semester hours
(f) Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
(g) Principles and Methods of Teaching	3 semester hours
(h) Electives	3 semester hours
Total	30 semester hours

FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 3.

I. A first grade certificate shall be issued without examination to graduates of a recognized normal school.

II. A first grade certificate shall be issued without examination to those who have completed a course in a recognized higher institution which is the equivalent of graduation from a recognized normal school.

The equivalent of graduation from a recognized normal school is attendance of two years in a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

TABLE II.

(a) English	6 semester hours
(b) Mathematics	6 semester hours
(c) History and Civics	6 semester hours
(d) Natural Science	6 semester hours
(e) A Social Science	3 semester hours
(f) Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
(g) Principles and Methods of Teaching	3 semester hours
(h) Practice Teaching	6 semester hours
(i) Electives	21 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

Practice teaching must be six semester hours in a training school under competent and close supervision. Experience in teaching not in a training school may not be accepted as an equivalent.

An applicant under either of the above conditions must have completed the course within three years of the time of applying for the certificate or shall have taught continuously since such completion.

An applicant must present evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year high school or equivalent preparation and six months of successful teaching in order to be admitted to the examination for first grade certificate.

HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 4.

I. Applicants shall be admitted to the examination for a high school certificate upon presenting evidence signed by the president and registrar of the completion of two years' successful work in a recognized higher institution.

In addition to the above the applicant shall present evidence of graduation from a four-year high school, *i.e.* fifteen secondary units or the equivalent.

The applicant shall take the examination in English, Pedagogy and six high school subjects, three majors and three minors. Two minors in related subjects may be written for a major.

A major and a minor examination will be offered in the following high school subjects: *American Literature, English Literature, Algebra, Geometry, American History and Civics, Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Physiography, Agriculture, Latin, German, French, Bookkeeping, Stenography and Typewriting, Drawng, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Music, Physical Training, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Geography.*

II. A High school certificate may be granted without examination to graduates of recognized normal schools, colleges and universities who, within three years after graduation, present certified credits in the subjects of examination, accompanied by faculty recommendation of ability to teach in the high school.

The applicant shall present the following: In English the equivalent of 6 semester hours; in Pedagogy the equivalent of 3 semester hours. In majors and minors he shall present the equivalent of 81 semester hours in subjects selected from the above high school list or other subjects approved by the Examining Board.

The equivalent of 18 semester hours shall constitute a major and the equivalent of 9 semester hours shall constitute a minor. Not fewer than the equivalent of 9 semester hours may be offered in any subject. A major and a minor or two majors may be offered in any of the languages. When an applicant has had secondary or high school work in any subject which he is offering as a major or a minor and such secondary work is the necessary prerequisite for the college work which is offered, the same may be counted.

SUPERVISORY CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 5.

I. Applicants to be admitted to the examination for a supervisory certificate must have completed in addition to graduation from a recognized high school the course of a recognized normal school and have taught or supervised successfully for two years, or

II. They must have completed two years of work in a recognized higher institution, one of which is in a normal school or an equivalent preparation and have taught or supervised successfully for two years.

The equivalent of two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school, is attendance of two years at a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

TABLE III.

(a) English	6 semester hours
(b) Mathematics	6 semester hours
(c) History of Education	3 semester hours
(d) Natural Science	6 semester hours
(e) Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
(f) Principles and methods of teaching	3 semester hours
(g) Electives	33 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

A supervisory certificate cannot be granted without an examination in English, Educational Psychology, History of Education and School Administration.

KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 6.

I. A kindergarten-primary certificate may be issued without examination to those who have graduated from a recognized four-year high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school: *Provided* the kindergarten training school gives adequate preparation for the first two grades.

Such school should first receive recognition from the State Examining Board.

II. Applicants who are not graduates of kindergarten training schools may be admitted to the examination for a kindergarten primary certificate by presenting evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year high school. The subjects in which they shall be examined are English and the Theory and Practice of Kindergarten and Primary Work.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES. SECTION 6, PARAGRAPH 7.

I. Applicants to be admitted to this examination must present evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year high school or an equivalent preparation and a certificate showing two years of special training in the subjects which they propose to teach. Such applicants must pass an examination in English and the Principles and Methods of Teaching, *provided*, that certified credits in English and the Principles and Methods of Teaching may be offered in lieu of examination in these subjects. Method in the special subject will be acceptable.

SUMMARY.

(To be filled out in addition to the opposite side for one seeking a high school certificate.)

In the spaces below record the subjects given on this sheet which are to be offered as high school majors and minors. In case it is impossible or inconvenient to get the signature of the instructor, the President of the institution should sign.

Subject.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Faculty signatures.

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

SECOND CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

PLANS FOR CERTIFICATION.

The law provides four plans for certification:

Plan I. By examination by State Board.

Plan II. By graduation from a recognized normal school.

Plan III. By exchange for one of the old form in force July 1, 1914.

Plan IV. By recognition of a similar certificate from other states.

Plans I, III are fully explained in a previous circular, "For County Superintendents."

Plans II and IV will be set forth in this circular.

RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.

You will receive copies of a circular of information for schools which seek recognition in the preparation of teachers. This will give you the information regarding the requirements for such recognition. As soon as possible a list of recognized schools in Illinois and other states will be sent to you and as rapidly as additions to the list are made you will be notified.

You should keep a permanent record of these recognized schools, as you will need to refer to it often in granting certificates.

If an applicant wishes to submit credits from a school not on the list of recognized institutions, you should secure the ruling of the board by applying to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is chairman of the Examining Board.

ACCEPTING CERTIFIED CREDITS.

When applicants wish to submit credits from a recognized school they should be supplied with two blanks for the purpose. These should be sent to the institution and the credits should be certified by the President and Registrar. If the credits meet the requirements the county superintendent should transcribe them to his permanent record and should send one copy of the certified credits with the copy of the application to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at the time when he reports the certificates issued following an examination.

In granting certificates the work done in recognized high schools, Normal schools and colleges in other states is to be recognized the same as that done in Illinois schools.

RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATES FROM OTHER STATES.

Certificates the equivalent of the third and second grade are not eligible to recognition, all others are. (Section 20.) "Conditions similar to those in Illinois" is interpreted to mean that the subjects in which the examination was passed must be equal to those required in Illinois, though they need not be identical; the experience in teaching, the amount of schooling and normal training must be equal to that in Illinois; the examination must be conducted by a state board as in Illinois.

THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 1.

A third grade certificate may be granted without examination to those who have completed successfully the first two years of work of a four-year course in a recognized normal school, or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade. No equivalent preparation can be accepted under the statute. The work must have been done in a recognized normal school.

SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 2:

1. A second grade certificate may be granted without examination to persons who have completed the junior year of the course of a recognized normal school.

II. A second grade certificate may be granted without examination to those who have done the equivalent of the junior year's work in a recognized normal school.

The equivalent of the junior year's work done in a recognized normal school is attendance of one year in a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

English	6 semester hours
Mathematics	3 semester hours
History	3 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours

A Social Science	3 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching (Pedagogy)	3 semester hours
Electives	3 semester hours
Total	30 semester hours

III. Admission to the examination. Any one who is 18 years of age or will be before the next examination and files the names of three competent references as to character may be admitted to the examination for a second grade certificate.

FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 3:

I. A first grade certificate shall be issued without examination to graduates of a recognized normal school.

II. A first grade certificate shall be issued without examination to those who have completed a course in a recognized higher institution which is the equivalent of graduation from a recognized normal school.

The equivalent of graduation from a recognized normal school is attendance of two years in a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

English	6 semester hours
Mathematics	6 semester hours
History and Civics	6 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours
A Social Science	3 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching (Pedagogy)	3 semester hours
Practice Teaching	6 semester hours
Electives	21 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

Practice teaching must be six semester hours in a training school in the elementary grades under competent and close supervision. Experience in teaching not in a training school may not be accepted as an equivalent.

III. To be admitted to the examination for a first grade certificate the applicant must be 18 years of age before the next examination and present evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year high school or equivalent preparation and six months of successful teaching, and file the names of three competent references as to character. The certificate shall not be issued until the applicant is 18 years old.

HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 4:

I. A high school certificate may be granted without examination to graduates of recognized normal schools, colleges and universities who, within three years after graduation, present certified credits in the subjects of examination, accompanied by faculty recommendation of ability to teach in a high school. The subjects of examination include any six of the following:

HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

English.
American Literature.
English Literature.
Algebra.
Geometry.
American History and Civics.
Ancient History.
Mediaeval and Modern History.
English History.
Physiology.
Botany.
Zoology.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Physiography.
Agriculture.
Latin.
Greek.

German.
French.
Italian.
Spanish.
Bookkeeping.
Stenography.
Typewriting.
Drawing.
Manual Training.
Domestic Science.
Domestic Art.
Music.
Physical Training.

II. Admission to the examination for a high school certificate. Applicants shall be admitted to the examination upon presenting a certificate signed by the President and Registrar showing the completion of two years' successful work in a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

English	6 semester hours
Educational Phychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching (Pedagogy)	3 semester hours
Electives	48 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

SUPERVISORY CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 5:

I. A supervisory certificate cannot be granted without an examination in English, Educational Psychology, History of Education and School Administration.

II. Two classes of applicants may be admitted to this examination:

(1) Those who have completed the course of a recognized normal school and have taught or supervised successfully for two years.

(2) Those who have completed two years of work in a recognized higher institution, one of which is in a normal school or an equivalent preparation, and who have taught or supervised successfully for two years.

The equivalent of two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school is attendance of two years at a recognized higher institution in which the following credits have been earned:

English	6 semester hours
Mathematics	6 semester hours
History of Education	3 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching (Pedagogy)	3 semester hours
Electives	33 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

SEMESTER HOUR DEFINED.

The basis for estimating college work shall be the semester-hour, which is defined as one recitation or lecture not less than fifty minutes in length, or the equivalent laboratory period, each week for at least eighteen weeks.

KINDERGARTEN PRIMARY CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 6:

I. A kindergarten primary certificate may be issued without examination to those who have graduated from a recognized four-year high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school: *Provided*, the kindergarten training school gives adequate preparation for the first two grades.

Such schools should first receive recognition from the State Examining Board.

II. Applicants who are not graduates of kindergarten training schools may be admitted to the examination for a kindergarten primary certificate by presenting evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year high school.

The subjects in which they shall be examined are English and the Theory and Practice of Kindergarten and Primary Work.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

Section 6, Paragraph 7:

I. A special certificate cannot be issued without examination in English and the Principles and Methods of Teaching.

II. Two classes of applicants may be admitted to this examination:

(1) Those who present evidence of graduation from a recognized four year high school and who present a certificate showing the completion in a recognized higher institution of at least two years of special training in the subjects which they propose to teach. Such applicants must pass an examination in English and the Principles and Methods of Teaching.

(2) Those who are graduates of a recognized four-year high school who present evidence that they have taught or can teach the subjects. Such applicants must pass an examination in English, the Principles and Methods of Teaching and in the subjects which they propose to teach.

EMERGENCY CERTIFICATES.

Section 7:

An emergency certificate may be issued to a teacher before he has an opportunity to take an examination. The county superintendent must be satisfied that the applicant possesses the prerequisites and qualifications for the certificate for which he applies. The certificate is valid only until the next examination and can be issued only once to the same person in the same county in the same year.

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD

FOR TEACHERS' COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

To the Illinois State Examining Board:

I, ...(official title) of the....., at..... state of....., hereby apply for its registration as a recognized..... (college or university) of the second group, provided for under the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board.

This institution employs..... professors, devoting their entire time to work of collegiate grade. It has the full equipment for giving a course of four years of collegiate grade in the liberal arts and sciences, and requires for admission..... secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent. For graduation, ... semester hours, as defined in the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board, are required.

The departments in which this institution offers instruction for which it seeks credit are given in detail on the reverse side of this sheet.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of.....191.....

.....

DEPARTMENTS OF THE

.....

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of periods.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
English							
Mathematics							
Natural Sciences							
(a) Physics							
(b) Chemistry							
(c) Biology							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION—Concluded-

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of periods.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
Languages							
(a) Latin							
(b) German							
(c) French							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							
History and social Sciences							
(a) History							
(b) Economics							
(c) Sociology							
(d) Philosophy							
(e)							
(f)							
Normal Courses							
(a) Pedagogy							
(b) Psychology							
(c) Practice Teaching							
(d)							
Other Departments							
(a)							
(b)							
(c)							
(d)							
(e)							

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD

FOR TEACHERS' COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

To the Illinois State Examining Board:

I, ...(official title) of the....., at....., state of....., hereby apply for its registration as a recognized normal school of the First Group, provided for under the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board.

This institution employs.....teachers, devoting more than half their time to teaching students above the four-year high school grade, and.....teachers devoting their entire time to training teachers in a practice school. For graduation, ...full years of normal school work, or.....term credits, as defined in the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board, are required.

The departments in which this institution offers instruction for which it seeks credit are given in detail on the reverse side of this sheet.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of.....191.....

.....

DEPARTMENTS OF THE

.....

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of periods.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
English							
Mathematics							
Natural Sciences							
(a) Physics							
(b) Chemistry							
(c) Biology							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Concluded.

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of period.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
Languages							
(a) Latin							
(b) German							
(c) French							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							
History and social sciences							
(a) History							
(b) Economics							
(c) Sociology							
(d) Philosophy							
(e)							
(f)							
Normal Courses							
(a) Pedagogy							
(b) Psychology							
(c) Practice Teaching							
(d)							
Other Departments							
(a)							
(b)							
(c)							
(d)							
(e)							

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD

FOR TEACHERS' COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

JUNIOR COLLEGES, SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

To the Illinois State Examining Board:

I, ...(official title) of the....., at....., state of....., hereby apply for its registration as a recognized..... (junior college, special or technical school) of the Fourth Group, provided for under the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board.

This institution employs.....teachers, devoting their entire time to work of collegiate grade. For admission.....secondary units of prepartation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent are required. It has the full equipment for giving a course of two full years of collegiate grade, or sixty semester hours, as defined in the rules of the Illinois State Examining Board.

The departments in which this institution offers instruction for which it seeks credit are given in detail on the reverse side of this sheet.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of.....191.....

.....

DEPARTMENTS OF THE

.....

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of periods.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
English							
Mathematics							
Natural Sciences							
(a) Physics							
(b) Chemistry							
(c) Biology							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							

JUNIOR COLLEGES, SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—Concluded.

	Number of—				Semester hours or term credits offered.	Length of periods.	
	Professors or teachers.	Students.	Laboratories.	Volumes in libraries.		Recitation or lecture.	Laboratory.
Languages							
(a) Latin							
(b) German							
(c) French							
(d)							
(e)							
(f)							
History and Social Sciences							
(a) History							
(b) Economics							
(c) Sociology							
(d) Philosophy							
(e)							
(f)							
Normal Courses							
(a) Pedagogy							
(b) Psychology							
(c) Practice Teaching							
(d)							
Other Departments							
(a)							
(b)							
(c)							
(d)							
(e)							

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

RECOGNIZED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

RULES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND THE EXAMINING BOARD REGARDING THE RECOGNITION OF HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING FOR THE GRANTING OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

LAW.

By the word "recognized" as used in this Act in connection with the word "school," "college," or "university" is meant such school, college or university as maintains an equipment, course of study and standard of scholarship approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board according to the certificates to which it pertains. Section 15.

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.

Any higher institution of learning desiring the privileges granted by law to students or graduates of recognized institutions shall file a written application with the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board furnishing all the information requested.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

For the purpose of recognition, the higher institutions of learning shall be divided into four groups:

I. Recognized Normal Schools.

II. Recognized Colleges and Universities.

III. Partially Recognized Colleges and Universities.
IV. Recognized Junior Colleges and Technical or Special Schools.

To receive recognition such institutions shall meet the requirements set forth in the definition, and the curriculum, faculty, organization and administration shall conform to such standards as the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board may require.

GROUP I. RECOGNIZED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

DEFINITION.

A normal school is an institution whose organization, administration and instruction are determined by one controlling purpose: viz, the education of teachers for the public schools.

A recognized normal school is an institution employing at least 16 teachers, each of whom devotes more than half of his time to teaching students above the four-year high school grade, and at least six teachers who devote their entire time to the training of teachers in a practice school.

It shall require for graduation two full years of normal school work or 24 credits.

A credit is the work done in a subject requiring not less than four 45 minute recitation periods per week for not less than 12 weeks.

Under graduates of normal schools seeking to secure second or third grade elementary certificates without examination and who intend to teach in the rural schools shall present credits showing that they have done at least a year's work in the elementary branches, the State course of study and the problems of the country school.

A year of practice teaching shall include the equivalent of 45 minutes per day for 180 days spent in the actual teaching of pupils in a kindergarten, elementary or high school under competent and close supervision.

WHAT FULL RECOGNITION MEANS.

(a) *State Certificates.*—Graduates from normal schools will be admitted to the State examination;

(1) For a four-year elementary school certificate, provided the applicant has had three years' successful teaching, two in Illinois on a first grade county certificate.

(2) For a four-year supervisory certificate, provided the applicant has had three years of successful supervision, two in Illinois on a county supervisory certificate.

(3) For a four-year high school certificate, provided the applicant has had three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in Illinois on a first grade, high school or supervisory certificate, and has received a degree from a normal school upon the completion of four full years of work beyond the high school.

(4) At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any four-year State certificate shall become valid and be endorsed for life.

(b) *County Certificates:*

(1) At the option of the county superintendent a third grade elementary school certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have successfully completed two years of work in a recognized normal school, or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

(2) At the option of the county superintendent a second grade elementary school certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior year's work in a recognized normal school, or its equivalent.

(3) A first grade elementary school certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school, provided the applicant has had one year of successful practice teaching, and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation.

(4) A high school certificate may be issued by the county superintendent to graduates of recognized normal schools, provided the applicant offers,

within three years after graduation, certified credits accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

(5) Graduates of recognized normal schools will be admitted to the examination for a county supervisory certificate, provided the applicant has had two full years of successful teaching or supervision.

(c) *In Other States:*

Normal schools which meet the requirements of full recognition in Group I will be recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to other states as entitled to all the privileges and special standing granted by the law to graduates of normal schools in such states.

GROUP II. RECOGNIZED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

DEFINITION.

An institution to be ranked as a recognized college or university shall have at least six professors giving their entire time to college or university work, the necessary equipment to give a course of four full years of college grade in the liberal arts and sciences and shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent. It shall require for graduation not less than 120 semester hours.

Graduates of such institutions seeking county or State certificates are required to show credits of at least 3 semester hours in educational pyschology and 3 semester hours in the principles and methods of teaching.

WHAT FULL RECOGNITION MEANS.

(a) *State Certificates.*—Graduates of recognized colleges or universities will be admitted to the State examination as follows:

(1) For a four-year elementary school certificate, provided the applicant has had three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in the elementary schools of Illinois on a first grade county certificate.

(2) For a four-year high school certificate, provided the applicant has had three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in Illinois on a first grade, high school or supervisory county certificate.

(3) For a four-year supervisory certificate, provided the applicant has had three years' successful supervision, two of which shall have been in Illinois on a county supervisory certificate.

(4) At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any four-year State certificate shall become valid and endorsed for life.

(b) *County Certificates.*—Students and graduates of recognized colleges and universities will be entitled to all the privileges granted by law in obtaining county certificates as follows:

(1) A high school certificate may be issued without examination to a graduate of a recognized college or university according to section 6, paragraph 4, provided the applicant offers within three years after graduation certified credits, accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

(2) One year of work in a recognized college or university will be accepted as the equivalent of the junior year's work in a normal school in the granting of a second grade county certificate, according to section 6, paragraph 2, provided the credits in Table I, page 5, of this circular, have been earned and are certified by the president and registrar.

(3) Two years of work in a recognized college or university will be accepted as the equivalent of normal school graduation in the granting of a first grade county certificate, according to section 6, paragraph 3, provided the credits in Table II, page 5, of this circular, have been earned and are certified by the president and registrar.

(4) Two years of work in a recognized college or university will admit a candidate to the examination for a county high school certificate according to Section 6, Paragraph 4, provided the credits have been certified by the president and registrar.

(5) Two years of work in a recognized college or university will admit the candidate to the examination for a county supervisory certificate according to Section 6, Paragraph 5, provided the credits in table III, page 6 of this circular, have been earned and certified by the president and registrar:

(c) *In Other States*—Colleges and universities which meet the requirements of full recognition in Group II will constitute the list of higher institutions of learning which will be recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Examining Board to other states as entitled to all the privileges and special standing granted by the law to graduates of colleges and universities in such states.

GROUP III. PARTIALLY RECOGNIZED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

(a) Higher institutions of learning offering four years of college work beyond high school graduation but failing to meet all the requirements for full recognition may, upon examination, be granted partial recognition. Certain courses or parts of courses may be recognized and the students or graduates of such recognized courses may be accorded the privileges granted by law in proportion to the work actually done as compared with fully recognized colleges.

(b) Such partial recognition shall be granted for only one year at a time.

(c) Whenever, upon examination, it is found that a partially recognized institution has met all the requirements of a recognized college or university, it shall be transferred to Group II.

GROUP IV. RECOGNIZED JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL OR SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

1. A RECOGNIZED JUNIOR COLLEGE DEFINED.

An institution to be ranked as a junior college must have at least four teachers giving their entire time to teaching a course of two full years of college grade (the equivalent of sixty semester hours in a recognized college) and shall require for admission not less than fifteen secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school, or its equivalent.

RECOGNITION.

Students of recognized junior colleges shall be accorded the rights and privileges according to Sections 2 and 6 of the certificating law.

2. A RECOGNIZED TECHNICAL OR SPECIAL SCHOOL DEFINED.

An institution to be ranked as a technical or special school must have at least four teachers giving their entire time to teaching technical or special subjects for two full years (sixty semester hours of college grade), and shall require for admission not less than fifteen secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent.

RECOGNITION.

Students of technical or special schools will be given credit in the granting of kindergarten primary certificates and special certificates according to Section 6, Paragraphs 6 and 7, provided two full years of work preparing for such certificates have been completed.

*SEMESTER HOUR DEFINED.

The basis for estimating college work shall be the semester hour, which is defined as one recitation or lecture not less than fifty minutes in length, or the equivalent laboratory period, each week for at least eighteen weeks.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

Table I.

(For a Second Grade Certificate.
Section 6, Paragraph 2, Certificating Law.)

Completion of not less than 15 secondary units in a recognized four-year high school, or its equivalent, and

Certified credits in 30 semester hours of college work as follows:

English	6 semester hours*
Mathematics	6 semester hours
History	3 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours
A Social Science	3 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching	3 semester hours
Electives	3 semester hours
Total	30 semester hours

Table II.

EQUIVALENT OF GRADUATION FROM A RECOGNIZED NORMAL SCHOOL.

(For a First Grade Certificate.
Section 6. Paragraph 3, Certificating Law.)

Completion of not less than 15 secondary units in a recognized four-year high school, or its equivalent, and

Certified credits in 60 semester hours of college work as follows:

English	6 semester hours*
Mathematics	6 semester hours
History and Civics	6 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours
A Social Science	3 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching	3 semester hours
Practice Teaching	6 semester hours
Electives	21 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

Table III.

EQUIVALENT OF TWO YEARS' WORK IN A RECOGNIZED HIGHER INSTITUTION.

(For Entrance to Examination for a Supervisory Certificate.
Section 6, Paragraph 5, Certificating Law.)

Completion of not less than 15 secondary units in a recognized high school, or its equivalent, and

Certified credits in 60 semester hours of work in a recognized higher institution, as follows:

English	6 semester hours*
Mathematics	6 semester hours
History of Education	3 semester hours
Natural Science	6 semester hours
Educational Psychology	3 semester hours
Principles and Methods of Teaching	3 semester hours
Electives	33 semester hours
Total	60 semester hours

EQUIVALENT OF TWO YEARS' WORK IN A RECOGNIZED HIGHER INSTITUTON.

(For entrance to Examination for a High School Certificate. Section 6, Paragraph 4, Certificating Law.)

Completion of not less than 15 secondary units in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent, and

Certified credits in 60 semester hours of work in a recognized higher institution.

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

EXAMINATION FOR COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

RULES—REGULATIONS—PROGRAM.

1. On the first day, the examination shall open at 8:45 a. m., and close at 5.00 p. m.; on the second day the examination shall open at 8.00 a. m., and close at 5.45 p. m. A noon period of one hour shall be given between the hours of 12.00 noon and 1.00 p. m.

2. Each applicant shall decide on his or her form of signature and shall use that one form on all blanks. Applicants whose names have been changed by marriage since the last examination shall in addition give their maiden name, thus: Mrs. J. K. Smith, nee Anna Miller.

3. If an applicant desires his certificate issued in any county other than the one in which this examination is taken he shall designate that fact at the bottom of the application blank, thus: (I desire my certificate issued in.....County).

4. Each applicant shall fill out two application blanks before beginning to write on the examination.

5. The county superintendent shall collect the required fee of $1 for the examination.

6. After filling out the application blank, the applicant shall submit the blank to the county superintendent or person conducting the examination who shall examine it very carefully. If it is properly made out, the county superintendent or person conducting the examination shall then give the questions and the necessary supplies together with a serial number which shall be placed on each and every sheet of the applicant's manuscript in the following manner:

Number 25—Richland County.

7. The questions for each half-day are enclosed in a sealed envelope. They shall be opened by the county superintendent in the presence of the applicants at the beginning of such half-day session.

8. The assigned application number must be written in the proper place.

9. The answers shall be written upon one side of the paper only.

10. The questions shall not be written. Each answer must correspond in number to the number of the question.

11. Answers shall be numbered with Roman numerals in the middle of the page.

12. All manuscripts shall be written with pen and ink.

13. Each applicant shall, if possible, have a separate desk.

14. No communication shall be allowed. Any communication of whatsoever kind shall invalidate the applicant's examination.

No explanation as to the meaning of the question shall be given. The proper interpretation of the questions is a part of the examination.

15. Subjects shall be given at the time and in the order designated in the program.

16. Applicants who have completed the work of a session shall be excused.

17. No undue amount of time should be given any one subject.

18. Do not fold papers. Be sure that the application number is on each sheet before handing papers to county superintendent.

19. Applicants writing for an elementary certificate shall answer questions as follows: (1) For a Third Grade, any eight of the questions from 1 to 10 inclusive; (2) For a Second Grade, any eight of the questions from

3 to 12 inclusive; (3) For a First Grade, any eight of the questions from 5 to 14 inclusive.

For a High School certificate any eight of the questions 1 to 10 inclusive shall be answered for a minor subject and any eight of the questions from 6 to 15 inclusive shall be answered for a major subject.

20. A general average of 70, with a minimum of 60, shall be required for a Third Grade Elementary Certificate.

A general average of 75, with a minimum of 60, shall be required for a Second Grade Elementary Certificate.

A general average of 80, with a minimum of 60, shall be required for a First Grade Elementary Certificate.

The same general average and minimum shall be required for a High School, a Supervisory, a Kindergarten-Primary and a Special Certificate as are required for a First Grade Elementary Certificate.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

First Day—Morning Subjects.

Time	Elementary certificates.			High school certificate.	Supervisory certificate.	Kindergarten-primary. certificate.	Special certificate.
	Third grade.	Second grade.	First grade.				
8:45	Physiology. Penmanship. Grammar.	Physiology. Penmanship. Grammar.	Penmanship. Physiology. Grammar. Algebra.	Algebra. Penmanship. Botany. Am. Hist. & Civs. Am. Literature. Eng. Literature. Physics. Manual Training. Agriculture.			
12:00							
	Noon.						
1:00	Reading. Orthography. Geography. U. S. History.	Reading. Orthography. Geography. U. S. History.	Reading. Orthography. Geography. U. S. History.	Med. & Mod. History. Physiology. Music. Latin. English History. Domestic Science. Bookkeeping.			
5:00							
	Second Day—Morning Subjects.						
8:00	Ill. History. Arithmetic. Civics. State Course.	Ill. History. Arithmetic. Civics. State Course.	Ill. History. Arithmetic. Civics. Gen. History.	Geometry. German. Ancient History. Chemistry. Zoology. Drawing. Spanish. Typewriting. Domestic Art.	History of Education. School Administration.		
12:00							
	Noon.						
1:00		Elementary Science. Pedagogy.	Any three { Botany. Zoology. Physics. Chemistry. Physiography. English. Pedagogy.	Physical Training. Italian. French. Physiography. Stenography. Greek. English. Pedagogy.	Psychology. English.	English. Theory and Practice.	English. Pedagogy.
5:45							

21. Every examination shall be complete in itself: *Provided*, that a grade acquired in any subject or subjects equal to or higher than the general average required for the certificate applied for shall be valid for and accepted in any subsequent examination during that year. A fee of $1 shall be charged for each such or other subsequent examination.

22. At the time fixed in the program for closing of each half-day session, all papers written during that session shall be collected by the county superintendent or the person conducting the examination, arranged by subjects and enclosed and sealed in envelopes addressed to the Examining Board.

23. Any applicant who is 18 years of age or over, or who will be 18 years of age before the next examination, is eligible to enter the examination so far as age is concerned.

24. The examinations will be held at the various county seats on July 16 and 17, November 12 and 13, 1914, and May 6 and 7, 1915.

ILLINOIS STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

Number..... County.....

APPLICATION BLANK.

(Fill out in Duplicate.)

1. Name in full.....
2. Age, Years.....Months.....Days.....Date of Birth, Month.....Day.....Year.....
3. P. O. Address (Street or Route).....
4. Home Address.....
5. Where born? State.....County.....
6. Give High Schools, Normal Schools, Colleges and Universities in which you were educated.
   N. B. Give time attended in weeks, months or years.

Name of school.	Time attended in weeks, months or years.	Attended.				Was graduated.		
		Date from—		Date to—				
		Mo.	Yr.	Mo.	Yr.	Mo.	Day.	Yr.
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7. References as to graduation or attendance at each school. (Refer to school by number.)

Number.	Name of person.	P. O. address.
(1).....	.....	.....
(2).....	.....	.....
(3).....	.....	.....
(4).....	.....	.....

8. No. of months taught in public schools of Illinois.....No. of months taught in other States.....
   Total.....
9. Where and when was your last teaching done?.....
10. Reference as to successful teaching:
    (1) Name..... Address.....
    (2) Name..... Address.....
11. For what grade of certificate are you applying?.....Is it emergency?..... Is it provisional?.....
12. Are you applying for this certificate (a) by examination; (b) graduation from a normal school; (c) credits from a higher institution; (d) exchange of certificate from another State, or are you applying for (e) registration or (f) renewal?.....
13. What grade of certificate do you now hold?.....From what county?.....
14. Have you ever held a third grade certificate?..... (1) In what county and when?.....
15. Reliable references as to character:
    (1) Name..... Address.....
    (2) Name..... Address.....
    (3) Name..... Address.....
16. Education Journals regulary read:.....
17. Professional books read and studied since last filing application blank in this county.....
18. If applying for a new certificate give here the grades made on former examinations, which are valid for and which you intend to use on the new certificate.

Subject.	Grade.	App. No.	County.	Date of examination.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

19. I desire my certificate to be issued in.....county. I am taking the examination in.....county.
    Date.....191.....

LETTERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PRESS BULLETIN.

November, 1912.

To Teachers and Superintendents: Cooperation and independence are big words and express two big relations between superintendent and teachers. A wrong interpretation of the words or the relations leads to disaster and failure.

Whenever a superintendent under the name of system smothers the initiative and overrides the opinion of his teachers he is making cooperation a synonym for despotism and tyranny.

Cooperation rests upon agreement. Agreement should be the result of free and open discussion. The ideas, the judgments of all the teachers should have their influence upon this agreement. Out of this free, untrammeled discussion must come the agreement, the plan of action. This plan will very rarely embody the complete thought of either the superintendent or the teacher to the exclusion of the other. It will embody only the large essentials of systematic effort, leaving much to the individuality and preference of the teacher. This general plan is the basis for cooperation and the test of loyalty. No teacher can violate its provisions in the name of independence. She had her chance when the plan was in the making. Now she should follow it until a better one is made. The superintendent is the official administrator of the plan. He can and should insist upon a full compliance with its provisions.

Whenever a teacher in the name of independence assails the general plan or the acts of the superintendent in his effort to carry that plan into effect, she is making independence a synonym for disloyalty. She was free to exercise her judgment and preferences in the shaping of the plan and much room was left outside of it for a large range of individuality.

Moreover, no teacher can be free in the true sense of the word unless she is protected from interference. The general plan is a guarantee of protection with certain general limits. The presence of a large-minded, courageous superintendent makes possible the most economic cooperation of the teaching force and the fullest freedom of the individual teacher.

Let us hear less and less of despotism and disloyalty and more and more of freedom and cooperation.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

December, 1912.

To Country School Teachers: No other school can be so close to the life and work of its people as the country school. No other teacher can so directly touch and mould the thought, the habits and the customs of her pupils and their parents as the teacher of the country school.

First of all, your pupils are all sons and daughters of farmers. Their home surroundings, their experience, their work and their play have much in common. They have a like exposure to farm conditions, to knowledge of horses and cattle, sheep and hogs and chickens, corn and wheat and oats. They have seen and understand the work of plows and harrows and cultivators and reapers and mowers. They are familiar with the names of farm implements and animals and crops, and can use the figures of speech, the proverbs, the homely sayings of the farm folks. Here, then, is a background of common experience and common sense which the teacher may assume and use. Of course, much of this common experience and common sense will have to be interpreted and corrected. That is one of the purposes of the country school.

Again, the country school is set down in the very heart of the open country. A little corner of the farm is the school yard. All about it and beyond it stretch the farms owned or tilled by the parents of your pupils, so that from the time they leave home in the morning until they return again, they never lose sight of corn fields and hay stacks, horses and cattle, farm houses and barns. Morning and evening they feed the stock, hunt the eggs, look after the new litter of pigs, or run, big-eyed, to the pasture to see if the new colt or calf has arrived. Where else in all the wide world of teacherdom has a teacher such a school, with such pupils, with such a body of common experiences and common interests?

All out of doors is your laboratory, and growing corn, lowing cattle and squealing pigs are members of your faculty and will help you teach and train your pupils if you will let them.

Moreover, you are either in your school room or in your laboratory all the blessed time if you live or board in the district, as I assume you do. You are breathing in the country air, soaking up its sunshine as well as its rain. You are sitting at a farm home table and eating of the products of the farm yard and garden and field. City bred though you may be, how can you avoid being caught up by the realness, the naturalness, the wholesomeness of it all? How can you prevent the contagion of it from rushing into your school room and creating all things over anew into the likeness and spirit of the abundant life around it?

If the entire education of a country child could be gotten out of his daily work and play experiences upon the farm, there would be no need of country schools and country school teachers. However, a small but important part of his education must be shaped by schoolroom experiences and instruction. His teacher has sometimes made the mistake of assuming that the classroom part of his training is or should be made a thing widely separated from his past and present and future experiences upon the farm. There are some teachers who believe that the farmers themselves do not want or would not appreciate a real farm school for real farm children.

It may be that when the reborn country school shall come unto its own, its own will know it not, but it is part of your work to prepare the farmer for the coming of this new school and to see that it comes. The country school teacher will determine the time and the manner of its coming, for the reborn country school, when it appears, will be little other than the reborn country school teacher.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

January, 1913.

To Superintendents and Teachers: Here is a little New Year's sentiment which will do us no harm and may do us some good:

Fit me for my work and for my play. Let both alike rejoice and recreate me. Fill all my days with something to do and something to be.

Save me from greed. Let me feel the joy both of getting and of giving, of having and of sharing.

Strip me of all cant and seeming. Give me courage to be simple and plain and honest. Let me succeed. But, win or lose, let not success exalt me nor failure cast me down.

Keep my temper sweet and my thought clean. Save me from the curse of bitterness and hate. Create within me a spirit of good will and good fellowship.

Give me faith. Let me see and know the truth without losing the dream or the vision. Let me enter into and share the immortality of thoughts and deeds and character.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

February, 1913.

To School Officers and Taxpayers: You cannot measure character with a yard stick. Thoughts and sentiments cannot be weighed in ounces and pounds. The mind and heart growth of a child cannot be determined by acid tests. The worth of a system of schools cannot be computed by the application of the standard of dollars and cents. You cannot introduce into a spiritual institution the exactness and certainty of a slot machine where every nickel dropped in brings an immediate and an exact equivalent in

visibe results. While this is all very true, there is an important sense in which the work of every public institution, educational or otherwise, must be measured by arbitrary standards of statistics, of averages, of units of time, units of labor, units of dollars and cents. No doubt the use of the mechanical measures will lead to false conclusions, but it can be justly claimed that statistics, when rightly gathered and rightly interpreted, do present a valuable measure of certain phases of the growth of a public school system. We cannot overlook the fact that the public is inclined to place too much confidence in mere figures and tables, but figures and tables they will have and should have. That being the case, it is important that the figures and tables should be correct. We should attempt to reveal only those things which can be truthfully displayed by statistics. These items, totals and averages should be so collected and so arranged as to tell the truth about the matters in question and not to cover up and confuse.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction has undertaken a thorough revision of the statistical blanks for the collection and arrangement of public school facts and data. Unfortunately, the first set of these blanks sent out contained a few errors, but in spite of that fact, and in spite of their newness, it is confidently believed that the data gathered and tabulated for the year 1912, exhibits more interesting and valuable features of the public school system in a clear and truthful way than any other report ever issued from this office.

This issue of the Bulletin is given up mainly to a presentation of these facts.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

March, 1913.

To School Officers and Taxpayers: The common school was established to afford free and equal educational opportunities for all the children of the State. Although founded by the State and originally aided to the extent of more than one-half the cost by a State tax, the quantity and quality of the work provided was left almost wholly to local sentiment and initiative. Therefore, the school buildings, the length of term, the course of study, the character and qualification of teachers employed, represent largely the educational sentiment and financial resources of the local district. This accounts for the unequal school opportunities offered to children in the different parts of the State. Where both sentiment and resources are good, there our best schools are found. Poor school buildings, short terms, inadequate courses, unprepared, ill-paid teachers are the signs of low educational standards or low revenues, or both. This accounts for the fact that in some districts we find the school life offered by the board of education extending through fourteen years, from the kindergarten through the high school, and the school year extending through nine or ten months, while in other districts, even whole counties, we find nothing but the bare eight grades offered for five or six months out of the year. A half century of experience shows that these inequalities in free school opportunities are increasing, rather than diminishing. The uneven distribution of wealth and the uneven distribution of children throughout the various districts of the State become more marked as the years increase. The desire for education is much more widespread and uniform than the material resources for furnishing it.

Now, a common, free school system is justified only upon the ground that it is necessary in order to establish and maintain certain uniform standards of intelligence and citizenship essential to the safety and progress of a Democratic commonwealth. It is evident that no such uniform standards of intelligence and citizenship can be established or maintained with such unequal opportunities as are now afforded in the various districts of the State. What is to be done? Certainly we do not intend to give up the effort to achieve the object for which public education was founded. On the contrary, the demand was never clearer and stronger than today for the full and complete realization of that aim. The demand is for a greater quantity and a better quality of educational opportunity for all the children of the State, irrespective of the particular locality in which they may live. How can the demand be met?

First—By restoring the State two-mill tax which originally furnished a large part of the revenue necessary to maintain uniform and equal school privileges in all the districts of the State.

Second—By giving State aid to districts which establish and maintain courses of instruction and training in agriculture, commerce and in the domestic and industrial arts and trades.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

April, 1913.

To School Officers and Taxpayers: The public schools are the present object of much searching constructive criticism. It comes from persons whose purpose is the betterment of public education. Its method is to search for the facts and to draw its conclusions from these facts, to point out the causes of the fault criticised and to propose remedies. Every believer in the cause of common school education should welcome such criticism and profit by it. It may be unpleasant and even distressing at times. So is the advice of the surgeon who points out the presence of the tumor or infection and recommends the knife as the hope of permanent cure. Only children and cowards cry out in alarm and resentment against such a surgeon.

But there are other critics whose object and method are very different. They seem to be glad to find faults and pleased to point them out. But they either cite a wrong cause for the defect or propose wrong remedies. Some of their recommendations, if adopted, would mean the destruction of the system; like the physician who spent much time in pointing out the ailments of his patient, and when asked what should be done in order to effect a cure, told his patient to jump into the lake. Even such critics, however, serve useful purposes. Their conclusions are often based upon false or insufficient data, or result from a wrong interpretation of the data. This use of inaccurate or false statistics has led school officers to a much more careful and thorough collection of school data and facts and a much more systematic arrangement of them for the information of taxpayers and citizens.

Just now our high schools stand in need of the most searching, constructive criticism. No other part of the public school system is expanding so rapidly or undergoing such radical changes in equipment, courses of study and methods of instruction. To direct this development of secondary education so as to make it serve the needs of society demands a knowledge of the facts and a right interpretation of them. It is precisely at this point, however, where we find much misrepresentation of the facts or their meaning. Those who for one reason or another oppose the development of secondary education in Illinois have based one of their large arguments upon the ground that only a very small percentage of all the pupils who enter the public schools ever reach the high schools. The statement has been made in public addresses, printed in magazines and in books that only seven per cent of all the pupils who enter the public schools ever reach the high schools. What are the facts? In 1912 there were 176,122 pupils enrolled in the first year of the elementary schools in the State of Illinois. There were 30,570 pupils enrolled in the first year of the high school. In a rough sort of a way we can discover the percentage of those entering the public schools who reach the high school by finding what per cent the enrollment in the first year of the high school is of the enrollment of the first year in the elementary schools. It is easily seen that the percentage is 17.2 per cent. That is, out of one hundred children entering the public schools of Illinois, over seventeen enter the high school. But we need to look a little further into the matter. Free high school education is not universal throughout the State of Illinois. There are only 531 districts which offer free high school opportunities to their pupils. It is manifestly unfair, therefore, to take the entire State as a basis in estimating how many pupils fail to reach the high school. If we take as our basis the 531 districts which offer free high school opportunities, we find in these districts 104,553 pupils enrolled in the first grade and 27,579 enrolled in the first year of the high school. This number does not include tuition pupils. It will be seen from this that 26.3 per cent of the pupils entering the public schools in districts where high school education is free enter the high school. The data concerning the total

enrollment in the high schools as compared with the total enrollment in the elementary schools is just as interesting and is given under another head in this issue of the Bulletin.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

May, 1913.

To Teachers and Superintendents: No one is wise enough to select a book equally adapted to the needs of all the teachers of the State. The Teachers' Reading Circle Board have never considered themselves competent to propose two books which would be suited to the wants and capacities of even a majority of the teachers. The very best that they can hope to do is to choose books which will meet the demands of that class of teachers who need most and will be most benefited by the aid and direction of the reading circle work. And when it is possible to decide upon such class of teachers it is no easy task to decide upon the books.

The book selected must be within the understanding of the teachers, but must lead them into new fields of thought and give them a sense of acquisition of new knowledge and new power. It is as fatal for the book to be too familiar and easy as it is for it to be too difficult or impossible. It must enrich the mind of the teacher if she is to pass its influence on to her pupils. It should throw new light and suggestion into the matter and method of the year's work. It should represent the latest and best thought on the subject treated, and should furnish lively, well arranged subjects for progressive, profitable discussion. This simple enumeration of some of the elements to be considered in the selection of such a book shows how vain is the hope of complete success.

The members of the Reading Circle Board can claim nothing more than that they have exercised their very best judgment in the selection of the two books for next year's reading. It is hoped that a thorough study of these books will show that they meet the most of the above mentioned requirements.

Sutherland's Geography presents in a straightforward, simple but comprehensive way the new point of view, the new matter and method of modern geography. A careful reading of it cannot fail to enlarge the teacher's knowledge of the subject and increase her zeal and skill in teaching it.

Carver's Rural Economics. The board does not select or reject any book offered to it without careful study and comparison of its merits with competing books. In the choice of a book on farm life, no little embarrassment arose from the superior character of four books presented on the subject. However, after the most thoroughgoing consideration of the peculiar merits of all of them, the board voted unanimously in favor of *Rural Economics.* The one chapter on the history of the development of farming, of farm machinery and farming methods; of the evolution, selection and culture of our finer varieties of cereals, berries and fruits, and our best breeds of sheep, hogs, cattle and horses, will furnish a teacher of a country or village school with the most interesting and valuable facts and material for her work along the line of elementary agriculture. A study of this book will prepare even a city-bred teacher to think and talk intelligently on the big and little questions which interest real farmers. And better still, the book will command the respect and attention of the most practical farmer as well as of the most thoroughgoing student in agricultural science.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

June, 1913.

To School Boards: Electric signs may hurt the eyes and offend the taste, but they do attract attention and fix the idea. During the next few weeks, while boards of education are employing teachers for the coming year, it might be a good thing to place before every school building, and, especially, before the board of education rooms, signs flashing forth some such sentiments as:

Schools are established for the children; not to furnish jobs for teachers. Schools are not charitable institutions to provide support for infirm or needy persons. The rights and needs of the children are paramount to the rights

and needs of any individual. You were elected to protect the rights and interests of the children. A poor teacher is an educational and financial loss. The employment of good teachers is your best service to the district. Select every teacher as if she were to teach your children. Expensive school houses with cheap teachers are hollow mockeries. Every dollar raised by taxation should give a dollar's worth of opportunity to the children. A few dollars extra to keep a strong teacher is wise economy. Politics mixed with school administration injures both.

While most boards of education conform to the essentials of these formal statements, it may be worth while for every one to read them.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

July, 1913.

To Teachers and Officers: You have heard that the mills of God grind slowly and that they grind exceeding small. You have also heard that the legislative mills have the same slow movement, and that the educational grist which they grind is most exceeding small. There are reasons. The people who bring the large bags of school bills either lack the motive power to make the wheels go round or they fail to apply it at the right place. Then the miller is a very particular man and decides the order in which the grist shall be ground. You may arrive early and stand patiently in line until the mill closes its doors without getting even a pleasant look from this particular person. Others who come near the close of the day may be allowed to pass ahead of you. Some of the best school legislation has thus been standing in line for three legislative seasons waiting for the favoring nod of the miller, but verily patience doth have its reward. After much standing and much waiting and much disappointment, there is cause for rejoicing.

Though much that was offered either failed to get into the hopper or, getting in, failed to get out, the school people returned home bearing more real progressive school legislation than ever came out of any previous session of the legislature.

1. Another million added to the distributive fund with the assurance that an additional million will be added each session until the total equals the proceeds of the two-mill tax. That certainly is cause for rejoicing.

2. A most comprehensive certificating law which takes the place of our out-grown and unjust law. While the new law will, no doubt, reveal some defect in operation, this can be easily removed.

3. A free high school tuition act. After many trials and failures, it is believed that the law will stand the test of the courts and remove a great inequality in educational opportunity.

4. A provision for allowing districts with a population of from one thousand to one hundred thousand to levy two per cent for operating expenses. This will relieve many boards of education of what has been an impossible revenue situation.

5. A large modification and extension of the teachers' pension laws and improvements in the manner of holding school elections.

6. The establishment of a high school supervisor in the Department of Public Instruction, the addition of three other members to the office force and ample funds.

Thus, while three of the best educational bills offered failed of passage, we have large and sufficient cause for rejoicing over what was accomplished.

This issue of the Bulletin is given over mainly to a discussion of these measures.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

September, 1913.

To Superintendent and Teachers: The country over, a discussion is going on as to the educational and economical wisdom of the long three or four months' summer vacation. At the beginning of this school year, it may be well for you to cast up a profit and loss account.

Is such a break in the school year good for the children? Are the lines of instruction and habit formation broken off and lost? Is there a sufficient gain in mind and health and body to compensate for this loss? Have the children had any rich and varied experiences of play and work at home or in travel which should be placed on the profit side of the account? Is

it a waste of time to take the children back to find the lost trail or does it afford a good opportunity for reviewing their work when their minds and bodies are fresh and strong?

How does the account stand with teachers and superintendents? Have you come back worn out or built up? Has the summer added to or subtracted from your teaching power? Has it warmed or cooled your interest and enthusiasm? Has it been a dull and empty stretch of time or has it been a season of enlargement, enrichment and refreshment? Will the account show greater profits than losses in our long summer vacations?

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

October, 1913.

To Patrons and Taxpayers: Public education cannot do the impossible. It is not, and never can be, a cure-all for every ailment of society. It is not a substitute for the home, the church and the State. It was founded to supplement and aid these older institutions, and not supplant them or assume their responsibilities. Its main purpose is to do what no other institution can do in a Democratic state—to make certain that all children in the commonwealth, whether they are destitute of home or church influence or not, shall have a free and equal opportunity to acquire those elements and standards of intelligence and citizenship considered essential to the safety of our form of government. For a hundred years its strength and weakness have been tried in the open, where all could see and judge. A public concern, its inner and outer affairs have been open to the inspection and scrutiny of every one—to believers and unbelievers, to friends and foes.

Strangely enough, the greatest strength and the greatest weakness of the public school system lie in the very fact that it is constantly subject to the scrutiny of the public eye, and to the control of public opinion. Naturally, wide differences of opinion prevail as to the details of organization and administration. These differences, at times, are so variant and so contradictory as to prevent those quick and necessary adjustments of public instruction to changing social and economic conditions and needs. Thus results that ultra conservative—almost static—condition in certain phases of public schools which constitute their greatest weakness. On the other hand, the strength of the entire movement lies in this same public scrutiny and control. If public instruction could be disengaged from public scrutiny and public control it might conform its instruction and administration more rapidly to changing conditions, but it would soon appear that such adjustments, however effective, cannot stand unless supported by public consent and public support.

A century of growth and development has shown that our system of free public instruction has won the consent, the support and the approval of the great majority of citizens in the following large lines of modern life and endeavor:

1. To give all of its pupils the power to speak and read and write the English language.
2. To give them the power to observe, and understand and appreciate the things of nature.
3. To promote an understanding and respect for the physical body and its needs and rights.
4. To establish and fix certain common standards and ideals of civic and social life.
5. To develop the individual and fit him for life and work with his fellows.
6. To give a sound and wholesome view of life; to shape and render more perfect the moral sense and moral judgment; to establish right ideals, right habits, and right character.

All these objects the public schools can, and are achieving with not only the consent, but with the approval and support of the public.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

November, 1913.

To Superintendents, Principals and Teachers: How vacant our history would be without the presence of Abraham Lincoln. What a spiritual force would be lost to us. No other man represents so much of what is best in

our American ideals. Who can count the worth of such a life to our boys and girls? Who can estimate his value as an educational force? Greater than all our natural resources, more valuable than all the products of mine and mill and factory, more abiding than all the achievements of art and science, is the moral force of such a life. What a unifying, nationalizing power it is. How it ties the people together. How it clears their thoughts and moulds their feelings. The children from Maine to California become one heart and one mind in their love of Abraham Lincoln. His great heart becomes the open door through which the millions of foreign-born enter into our national thought and life. Let us lay hold of and use his words and acts to promote right ideals and sound partiotism.

Fifty years ago, November 19, 1863, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, there leaped from the soul of this great American a lofty sentiment, which in form and thought constitutes one of our greatest literary and moral treasures. He stood to give this address at about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Eastern time, or half-past 3 o'clock in Illinois.

I earnestly recommend that all pupils beyond the sixth grade in public and private schools of this State shall commit to memory this noble address, and that it shall be repeated by some or all of these pupils at half-past 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, November 19th.

There is inspiration in the thought of half a million children joining in such a patriotic exercise. It is a better monument to his memory than can be built out of wood and stone. It is built in the hearts and minds of the children. It will be good for the teachers, good for the children, and good for the State of Illinois.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

December, 1913.

To Parents and School Officers: When one wishes his watch fixed, he goes to the most skillful watchsmith he can find. Does he inquire about the moral and religious character of the smith? He may, but the main consideration is his skill, his workmanship. His moral character may or may not affect his skill. Of course, all of us select as surgeon a clear-headed, steady-nerved, clean-handed man. No doubt we would feel better if we knew that he was clean morally. But here, again, our first concern is with his reputation for safe, skillful operation. We would certainly be considered peculiar if we insisted that our carpenters, blacksmiths and plumbers should furnish us certificates of good moral character.

But in selecting our teachers and our preachers it is different. The quality of their work depends so vitally upon the quality of their character that it is impossible to think one apart from the other. Who of us care to sit under the preaching of a minister, however eloquent and convincing, unless we know or believe that his sermon is an expression of his life? Does any parent make mere skill in teaching the main consideration in the selection of a teacher for his children? Knowledge and skill we insist the teacher must have, but we insist that she must have character also. Mere knowledge and skill may be acquired in a few months' or years' attendance upon a training school or normal school, but character is a very different thing and comes about in a very different way.

Does some one reply that the quality of the fact 2+2=4 cannot be affected one way or another by the moral character of the one who teaches it? Well, if all teaching could be reduced to such abstract formal processes as that, skill might easily become a more important consideration in the selection of a teacher than character. But every real teaching act brings the teacher and the pupil together in a peculiarly intimate relation. In this close contact of minds, of personalities, of characters, what the teacher *is* counts for more than what she *has* of knowledge and skill.

School officers and parents must continue to demand that the knowledge and skill of the teacher must be reinforced by moral character.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

January, 1914.

To School Officers: Never at any other period in the history of man has there been such a keen and such a wide-spread interest in public education. Farmers, bankers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, social reformers, poli-

ticians, editors, publicists, manufacturers, labor unions, social clubs, women's clubs, and mothers' clubs are studying and discussing every phase of school organization and administration. No other institution has ever been the object of such thorough-going interest and such searching, constructive criticism. No other institution has been called upon to make such rapid and far-reaching adjustments. No other institution has responded to these demands more readily or more effectively.

A public school system is at the same time both a cause and an effect. As it develops and establishes common standards of intelligence, morality, and citizenship it acts as a cause, as it is moulded or shaped by new social demands it becomes a result. As soon as a definite aim in public education is fixed and the organization is formed to effect that aim the system may tend to persist after the end has been accomplished and the strongest sort of social forces must be brought to bear upon the system to readjust it to new aims and purposes.

Into the present of all institutions there must be projected some elements of the past. In some of them the inheritance from the past is so great and the gifts from the present so small that they present an almost unchanged and unchanging force amidst the flux and flow of present economic and social change. Others are so transformed by new conditions as to retain little of their past. Public education must occupy a middle ground between these two extremes. It must hold fast to those things which the test of experience has proven essential elements of social life. But it must be ready to modify or cast aside any element which, however useful under past conditions, proves impossible of adjustment to new ends and aims. Very naturally, such an institution is subject to criticism from widely variant angles. Some who are fond of traditions, of the tried, the proven things, will protest vigorously that modern education is a vain thing, seeking new signs and following after new gods. Others will maintain just as stoutly that our educational system is so blindly conservative, so stupidly reactionary that some new agency for promoting human welfare must supplant it. While some of this may lead to confusion, it is in just such a complex of sentiments, opinions, and judgments that our common school system must be shaped and formed. Little is lost and much is gained by throwing the doors of discussion wide open. In the open court of public opinion it must always be ready to present its case. Of course there will be delays, but it will be all the stronger when the verdict is rendered.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

February, 1914.

To Teachers: You are hearing and will continue to hear much said about reorganizations and adjustments of school systems. You will hear strong pleas for larger revenues, larger school units and longer school terms. You cannot avoid listening to and taking part in the discussions about teachers' salaries, pension and retirement funds. All of this you must hear and into some of it you must enter with vigor and interest. But you must never lose sight of the fact that the recitation is the very heart of the school and that you determine its strength and its action.

School systems will rise or fall as the quality of the recitation goes up or down. Fine architecture and fine apparatus are good things in their way but they are not substitutes for good teaching. Critics may cry out against the waste of money in buildings and grounds; against too much supervision and too many fads; against too many school laws and too many school officers—critics may cry out against all this and yet give no cause for real alarm to the intelligent friends of education. But, let the cry arise that our teachers are not teachers, that the quality of instruction is failing, that the child's time in the recitation is wasted—let that cry arise and there is sufficient reason for every believer in public education to become concerned.

No school or school system will ever really fail until the quality of its instruction fails. Teaching cannot fail so long as the recitation is made the center of interest and effort for both teacher and pupil. No school can be really bad so long as it has a good teacher. Grounds and buildings and apparatus are the instruments, the means of education. The teacher is the life and the power. The recitation is the point of application.

Let us become conscious of our profession and of our own social and economic welfare. Let us join hands in our efforts to secure better laws and better school conditions. Let us do all this, but in the doing of it let us not forget that a teacher must be a *teacher*, that the recitation is the heart of the school and that out of that heart arise or fall the real issues of school life.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

March, 1914.

To Teachers: "And whoever shall compel thee to go with him a mile, go with him twain."

Teachers are compelled to go many first miles. They must prepare for examinations, take extension work, read prescribed books and attend all sorts of teachers' meetings and institutes. All this they do with more or less of interest or enthusiasm and with more or less of profit. But every one who stops at the end of the first mile, at the limits of compulsion, never feels the fine thrill and glow of power which comes to him alone who acts freely, independently. Moreover, he loses something of the substance of the work done under compulsion. Going the second mile not only brings its own reward but it often changes the point of view, the feeling towards the first mile. What seemed to us an irksome requirement may be transformed into a privilege.

Can one who never walked for the joy of it create such a desire in others? Can teachers who live and do all their work within the bounds of compulsion stimulate boys and girls to independent thought and action?

Most of us will travel the first mile because we have to. Whatever of good or ill comes from it is neither to our credit or our blame. It's the second mile with all that it brings which we are responsible for. It alone gives a sense of power, of self-control. It changes the conscript into a volunteer, the follower into a leader. It transforms imitation into initiation, self-denial into self-assertion, dependence into independence.

Are you a first or second-mile teacher?

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

April, 1914.

To Taxpayers: A prominent lady in Buffalo, N. Y., wrote the Superintendent of Public Instructions, asking him if, in his opinion, the public school system of the country was a failure. The following is his reply:

"To one who has spent his life in public education work, in the one-room country schools of Illinois, in the village and city schools, in the normal schools, and with two years of experience at the head of a private school, and who is now Superintendent of Public Instruction, such a question as you present provokes a smile. The success of the American public school system is as plain to me as that two and two make four. I know that one fact comes from an exact science and the other is an induction from observation and study. But the truth of one is just as substatntial and defendable, as the other. Every Democratic state, the world over, has been forced to the conclusion that the safety and perpetuity of such a state depends upon the establishment and maintenance of universal standards of intelligence, morality, and citizenship. The only instrument which has proved effective and successful in establishing and maintaining these universal standards is the public school system. Wherever schools have been established under private or church control they have served a useful and a worthy purpose. These, however, care for the children of only a few. The great masses must receive their instruction, their standards of intelligence, morality, and citizenship from the state-established, state-maintained, and state-administered schools.

If one wants to see the difference between a government based upon the standards of intelligence, morality, and citizenship which are established and maintained by public education and a country where no such system obtains, compare the United States with Mexico. In the United States, nineteen out of every hundred of its population are enrolled in the common schools of the country. In Mexico only one out of every six thousand of its people have an elementary school opportunity. It is impossible for one, without a personal visit, to imagine the dense superstition and ignorance

of this country that is older than the United States. I know there is a difference in the temperament and the disposition of the people, but after all allowances are made the real fact remains.

As an administrator in public education, I do not fail to see nor to admit the faults in public education. Some of these adhere with wonderful tenacity. None of the faults, however, which have been called to my attention, reach the heart of the matter. They are superficial or incidental and will probably be present, to a greater or less extent, as long as the system endures. There is a tendency at the present time to point to some of these superficial or incidental faults in public education and to condemn the entire system upon this ground.

Democracy is the great success of human evolution, and yet there are those who, fixing their attention only upon its faults, declare it a failure. The Christian Church, holding aloft as it does those ideals without which no nation can long endure, is the success of ages, but every once in a while some on arises to proclaim it a total failure. The public school is a much younger and more imperfect institution than the church or the Democratic State. Some of its faults are due to its immaturity, but an institution, not a century old, that touches the lives of eighteen million boys and girls, giving them higher standards of intelligence, morality, and citizenship is in no sense a failure."

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

May, 1914.

County Superintendents and Teachers: Busy work simply for the sake of keeping children in motion has largely disappeared from our schools. Motion to be worth while, to be educative, must be headed towards something and must arrive at something. Any system or requirement which keeps teachers reading, attending meetings and writing tests just in order to use up their time cannot be justified. The only just ground upon which teachers can be required to carry on a line of reading and study in connection with their school work is that such reading and study shall give new meaning and new zest to the daily tasks. Instead of adding to the burden it ought to lighten it. That result will follow only when the reading required furnishes the readers with new ideas and new incentives.

The two books presented by the Teachers' Reading Circle Board for the next school year have been selected upon that ground and with those needs and interests of the teachers in view.

"Moral Training in the School and Home."—Sneath and Hodge.

The problem of moral training is many centuries older than the public school, but with all these years of study it still remains a problem for the home and the school and the church. The public school could not escape its portion of the responsibility if it so desired. It, however, assumes its share of responsibility willingly and tries to meet it wisely and effectively. Its difficulties and failures result mainly from the lack of proper information on the part of teachers as to the matter and method of moral instruction. So much that is presented on the subject is so formal or so abstract as to the worthless. What the teachers need is a book dealing with interesting, concrete events and situations involving moral questions and issues expressed in a simple and attractive form. It should contain many literary quotations which arouse and fix a wholesome sentiment or ideal. Such a point of view and such a selection and presentation of moral issues and situations constitute the peculiar merit of moral training in the school and home.

"The History of Modern Elementary Education."—Parker.

Teachers are always in danger of getting too narrow a view of the field of their work. In order to correct this tendency they must occasionally lift their eyes from the routine of the daily program and take a sweeping view forward and backward over the entire stretch of educational thought and effort. Most of the present and much of the future can be found written in the story of the past. Present day subjects of study and methods of organization and instruction are enriched and enforced by a knowledge of their history. For the first time, "The History of Modern Elementary Education" has been worked out and presented in such a form that teachers can read

it and understand it and secure from it that broader view of the field of education.

The Reading Circle Board are happy that they can present to the county superintendents and teachers these two instructive, inspiring, worth-while books.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

June, 1914.

To Teachers: What are you going to do with your long vacation? Will the remnant of the year's salary stretch from June to October? Will it be necessary to seek work in some other line during the summer and fall months in order to make ends meet? Perhaps no other calling makes as large a drain upon the vital energies as teaching. The control and instruction of forty children entails a peculiar and large draft upon the mental and nervous resources of teachers. How shall this loss be restored? What can the teacher do to recreate herself for the new year?

Sometimes a change of work is the very best restorative. A little excursion into other fields of work gives the teacher a touch of practical affairs, of which she is accused of being woefully ignorant. Thus her returns may be threefold, a little money, recreation through change of employment, and useful experience and information.

No doubt, the great majority of teachers will use their vacation for advanced study. This is one of the real blessings which rises above the hardships involved. It usually means a change of climate and surroundings, a change in the character of work and brings that joy and satisfaction which accompanies growth and assurance of enlarged powers for larger and better work.

But a considerable number of teachers should give up their entire vacation to quiet and rest which "Knits the raveled sleeve of care."

When we return to our work next fall how will you answer this question:

Has my vacation added to me or subtracted from me financially, physically, professionally?

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

July, 1914.

To County Superintendents and Teachers: A new certificating law involving radical changes goes into effect on July 1st. A law covering so many details and modifying so essentially existing conditions calls for the most careful study on the part of superintendents and teachers. The State Examining Board has prepared a circular of information to teachers and a circular of suggestion and rules for the county superintendents. It has also prepared a detailed statement covering rules, regulations and program for the examinations. The rules and regulations for the examination are printed in this issue of the Bulletin.

It is fortunate for all concerned that upon the State Examining Board are three county superintendents, Cyrus Grove of Stephenson County, B. C. Moore of McLean County and Elmer Van Arsdall of Richland County, who were selected by the County Superintendents' Section of the State Teachers' Association on account of their wide experience, marked ability and fitness for the large duties involved. It is also fortunate that these three men represent not only the different sections of the State but counties which vary greatly in the character and size of the school population.

Superintendents and teachers alike are to be congratulated that Mr. H. S. Magill, Jr., Superintendent of the Springfield Schools, is a member of the State Examining Board. As a member of the Senate during the passage of this law, he made himself familiar with every detail of its provisions. He counseled with representatives of the State Teachers' Association as well as with all the other interests concerned in the passage of the law. His presence on the board should carry to every one a confidence in the straightforward, impartial energetic administration of the law.

On behalf of this Examining Board, as its chairman, I wish to express our confidence in the good faith and support of all superintendents and

teachers which will be given to the board in its difficult task of administering this large measure.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

September, 1914.

To Teachers: Can you throw off the stress and strain of your work and have a thoroughly good time? If you can't there is something wrong with you. Of course, there are many different ways of having a good time. You may have it by losing youreslf in the reading of a book which has no earthly connection with school teaching. Fortunate you are if every once in a while some good book takes you by the hand gently or by the collar roughly and leads or drags you away off from the noise and pull of your daily task. How it refreshes and recreates you. Are you located in a district so commonplace and vacant that you are starving for companionship and social enjoyment? The reading of a few books will fill the year with richness and every day of it with a good time.

Do you like social life—do you enjoy mixing with the folks in their social and neighborhood affairs? If so, you are sure to have a royally good time wherever you may be located. And you can do it in such a way that both you and your work will be the better for it.

Can you make and keep a few real friends in a new community? Such friendship may transform what would otherwise be a dull and lonesome year into a season of solid enjoyments. Noble companions and friends can be found in almost any community if you have the right kind of lantern to hunt them with.

No teacher can teach a good school unless she is living a happy normal life. If she is constantly bent under the load of her daily program, if she is bored and annoyed by the dull, coarse community into which a cruel fate has thrown her, she can never be a big, whole-souled teacher. While school teaching must be the main thing, it is well for us to lose it occasionally in order that we may find it bigger and better. The teacher who can have a good time, ought to have a good school, and her pupils ought to get something out of it over and above "reading and writing and arithmetic."

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

October, 1914.

To Teachers and Patrons: Can you think of that army of sixteen millions of boys and girls which marched up to the schools of America the first of September? Here and there a few tears may be seen and some resistance, perhaps, but altogether a happy, joyous, volunteer army. Can you catch a glimpse of the million homes from which they come? Once in a while a mother's face is touched with a look of anxiety, but in the main it is a look of confidence, of gratitude, of blessing, as these parents watch their children march away.

Now, can you take a wider look across the mountains and across the seas, to a far continent where another mighty army is gathering? Can you hear the music that calls it forth? It is not the sound of the school bell. It is the call of the fife and drum. Can you see their faces as they march? Courage and high resolve are there, and now and then light-hearted jollity; but over it all you can see and feel the storm of pain and sadness that rages in their hearts. Have you the courage to look back of them and in front of them? Mothers and wives and children are bidding them farewell. Tears and breaking hearts are behind them, and the Valley of the Shadow of Death before them. And, oh, those fearful days and nights of watching and listening and waiting for the return are too terrible for us to conceive.

Then, let us turn our faces back to our own land and thank God that along our streets and highways, over our mountains and plains, march only the armies of Peace and Good Will; whose soldiers seek no other conquest than that of truth, no other extension of boundaries than those of knowledge and power; whose swords are industry and intelligence, and whose fights are only against ignorance and vice; whose motto is service, and whose victories are peace and joy.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

November, 1914.

To School Officers and Teachers: There are states whose school systems are mainly controlled and administered from a central point of authority through compulsion of law and granting of subsidies. New York is, perhaps, the best representative of this type. It is the best in two ways—it represents the highest degree of centralization of authority and control and it represents the best schools which have been produced under such a system.

Illinois represents the other extreme. Here there is the very least of central authority and the very most of local initiative and local control. It is a situation which grew out of the mixed character of its population when it became a state. The northern part was setteld mainly by people from New England, the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio. The southern portion was settled by people from five or six southern states. The communities thus formed sought to establish schools similar to those in the states from which they came. This led to great variety in methods of organization and management. Local pride and initiative or the want of them increased very rapidly the differences between the kinds of schools in the different communities. Early school legislation was of the permissive type, permitting communities to establish such schools as they desired. This was followed by the "special" charter period during which each community that had developed a peculiar school system sought to preserve it under a special charter secured from the State. These charters in most instances gave absolute control of the schools into the hands of the local community. These special chartered districts have done much to fix the sentiment of the State in favor of local self control and opposition to any kind of central authority or interference. The Constitution of 1870 put a stop to the granting of special charters. From that time it became necessary to extend the range of the general school law.

Gradually more and more of administration uniformity in organization and initiative of schools became possible under the spread of the general law. Central authority, which had taken its legal beginning with the establishment of the office of county superintendent of schools and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, gained more and more respect and influence. But after fifty years under the general law the school system retains a maximum of local independence and a minimum of central authority and control. This legal central control as represented in the county by the county superintendent and in the State by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is an advisory, inspirational leadership rather than a compulsory power. In the collecting of statistics it has some compelling authority but beyond this its influence lies in the ability to convince the people of the wisdom of its proposals and plans. To be sure, the general law has gone farther and farther in defining the metes and bounds of a common school education, but with all of this, responsibility for having a good school or a poor school rests almost wholly upon the local district. These eleven thousand local districts under the control of fifty-five thousand directors and school officers tell the story of a highly decentralized system whose advance towards higher levels of efficiency must be achieved through central leadership and local cooperation.

Central leadership has revealed itself in many ways and forms. The old academies were the early leaders towards a higher level of scholarship. Colleges and universities and normal schools have rendered noble service in creating and extending higher intellectual and social standards, in developing local leaders and in preparing and training teachers and superintendents for more effective service. Teachers' institutes and associations have played their part in promoting uniformities in ideals and methods of school management and instruction. School journals and the public press have helped mightily in carrying the gospel of better schools into every district of the State. Mothers' Clubs, parents organizations and school board associations are some of the more recent forms for giving expression to leadership and in promoting the adoption of higher standards of excellence.

County superintendents, city superintendents and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are clothed with certain legal authority and power which enables them to organize and utilize all these other instrumentalities for

shaping sentiment and determining general modes of precedure and general uniformities in organization and results.

It is due to this situation in our State that the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition have asked Illinois to exhibit, as best it can, the methods and results of this system of local control and initiative and central leadership. I am devoting most of this issue of the Bulletin to this matter.

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

December, 1914.

To Teachers: In these days of novelties, of unrest, of seeking after new signs in education, it is well for teachers to remember that bit of advice which was given many years ago: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good." You have heard that new occasions teach new duties and that time makes ancient good uncouth. All of which is very poetic and some of which is very true. But out of the vast conflict of thought and action in education have arisen certain facts which time renders more comely rather than more uncouth. The only danger lies in the fact that having become staple, we shall assume that these things will be done whether we pay any special attention to their doing or not. The constant, the required things, tend to become common-place and the new, however, scant its value, tends to get an overrating in comparison.

There never was a time in the history of education when teachers needed to give more careful, painstaking thought to teaching American children how to read and write and speak the English language. It requires the highest degree of intelligence and the greatest degree of skill. It demands forethought and afterthought which can hardly be crowded into the regular six hours of the school day. This work well done brings discipline and culture. It is the most practical and vocational of the subjects on the modern school program.

Much of our loose thinking can be traced to our faulty understanding or use of the English sentence. The difference between literacy and illiteracy is more than the difference between the presence or the absence of the trick of pronouncing the names of a few English words. It is a difference in the power to think, to understand, to feel, to appreciate the idioms, the figures of speech, the atmosphere of the language.

Of course, that sounds big and lofty, but it in no way overstates the truth of the matter.

Can you carry into every lesson period a judgment and a conviction on the desirability of making the subject, whatever it may be, contribute to the language power of the pupils? Can you give that individual attention which is essential to solid growth? Have you the patience to go over and over again the needful details? Have you the imagination to see the end from the beginning, the faith to believe in its attainment and the courage to go forward to that end? If you have all of these, you may not get yourself written up on the first pages of sensational journals and magazines, you may not get your picture hung in the hall of educational reform, but you will get your name written down as a first-class teacher of children. You will enjoy the distinction of having kept your head clear and your heart right in this confusion of standards and ideals. You will render yourself a benefactor to the children and to the community by writing above your desk and in your mind that most ancient and yet most modern sentiment: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

F. G. Blair, *Superintendent.*

CLIPPINGS FROM THE EDUCATIONAL PRESS BULLETIN.

TEN YEARS COMPARISON IN THE ILLINOIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 21.

1905	1,455,082
1906	1,473,107
1907	1,470,828
1908	1,500,066
1909	1,507,013
1910	1,543,621
1911	1,545,625
1912	1,570,867
1913	1,582,180
1914	1,650,258

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

1905	985,134
1906	987,036
1907	983,921
1908	988,078
1909	997,453
1910	1,002,687
1911	1,007,894
1912	*987,379
1913	1,010,215
1914	1,043,227

* Loss caused by change in manner of obtaining information.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

1905	811,919
1906	839,742
1907	770,020
1908	760,457
1909	783,299
1910	789,040
1911	824,699
1912	865,009
1913	872,365
1914	908,906

NUMBER OF MEN TEACHERS.

1905	6,137
1906	5,935
1907	5,571
1908	5,411
1909	5,749
1910	5,431
1911	5,424
1912	5,647
1913	5,609
1914	5,770

NUMBER OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

1905	21,723
1906	22,193
1907	22,512
1908	23,113
1909	23,353
1910	23,850
1911	24,436
1912	24,719
1913	24,956
1914	26,035

PAID MEN TEACHERS.

1905	$3,247,547 59
1906	3,233,791 06
1907	3,288,453 52
1908	3,346,854 97
1909	3,522,893 19
1910	3,800,819 34
1911	3,898,983 40
1912	4,055,046 81
1913	4,330,540 63
1914	4,594,025 31

PAID WOMEN TEACHERS.

1905	$10,058,452 59
1906	10,595,572 36
1907	11,210,667 76
1908	11,877,793 76
1909	12,679,168 93
1910	13,486,951 60
1911	14,287,669 46
1912	15,220,187 26
1913	16,064,177 20
1914	17,187,195 91

AMOUNT PAID HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.
(Of Three and Four Year Schools.)

1905	$1,603,215 00
1906	1,689,400 11
1907	1,889,918 44
1908	2,081,326 90
1909	2,263,110 27
1910	2,613,485 62
1911	2,826,460 40
1912	3,336,079 00
1913	3,608,727 00
1914	4,135,940 00

COMPENSATION OF TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

1905	$161,904 48
1906	163,009 49
1907	163,624 90
1908	167,667 10
1909	168,685 74
1910	169,685 74
1911	174,132 82
1912	175,096 51
1913	178,826 67
1914	180,819 09

PAID COMPENSATION OF DISTRICT CLERKS.

1905	$115,516 81
1906	121,864 42
1907	140,757 12
1908	145,380 89
1909	147,764 94
1910	159,009 90
1911	163,109 90
1912	248,637 03
1913	305,104 94
1914	408,542 38

(Expense of school boards added for the years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

1905	$2,685,530 56
1906	3,899,926 78
1907	4,796,705 18
1908	2,998,338 52
1909	4,066,300 54
1910	4,058,009 41
1911	5,085,312 72
1912	5,981,089 60
1913	8,249,709 94
1914	8,225,725 73

(Amount paid for sites and grounds added for years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR SITES AND GROUNDS.

1905	$ 544,658 91
1906	1,363,556 29
1907	290,796 20
1908	258,741 98
1909	586,700 51
1910	742,181 26
1911	648,464 81

(Added to new school houses for years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1905	$1,099,441 88
1906	1,144,803 36
1907	1,194,785 67
1908	1,065,770 45
1909	1,678,482 43
1910	1,341,174 23
1911	1,388,893 54
1912	1,630,960 84
1913	1,999,601 35
1914	2,059,081 87

PAID FOR FURNITURE.

1905	$157,609 55
1906	128,263 02
1907	139,262 97
1908	130,016 01
1909	154,419 22
1910	166,703 35
1911	210,163 61
1912	303,153 31
1913	343,639 15
1914	423,912 97

(Changed to new equipment (not replacements) for years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR APPARATUS.

1905	$92,895 52
1906	65,329 38
1907	70,409 62
1908	62,131 76
1909	68,402 59
1910	84,589 54
1911	86,344 26

(Added to new equipment for years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR FUEL AND OTHER INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

1905	$2,663,188 66
1906	2,618,308 31
1907	2,667,556 28
1908	2,914,575 52
1909	3,231,951 23
1910	3,358,259 47
1911	3,698,619 28
1912	1,670,750 74
1913	1,788,210 82
1914	1,694,714 90

(Changed to fuel, water, light, power and janitor's supplies for years beginning with 1912.)

PAID FOR BOOKS FOR DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

1905	$52,097 18
1906	20,413 94

TEN YEARS COMPARISON IN THE ILLINOIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Concluded.

1907	38,365 68
1908	20,827 50
1909	36,479 45
1910	41,271 44
1911	43,394 29
1912	44,788 03
1913	54,557 73
1914	76,788 14

RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAXES.

1905	$20,173,619 18
1906	20,596,157 68
1907	21,147,841 37
1908	23,020,933 39
1909	25,239,435 74
1910	28,037,173 00
1911	28,459,512 57
1912	29,979,931 01
1913	$30,482,082 58
1914	32,969,155 94

RECEIVED FROM TUITION PAID BY PUPILS.

1905	$138,248 85
1906	145,168 71
1907	158,236 63
1908	157,388 57
1909	174,218 86
1910	184,245 93
1911	198,438 43
1912	.....
1913	231,597 82
1914	267,517 13

(Amount received in 1912 considered with another item.)

RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

1905	$2,319 06
1906	3,369 20
1907	4,006 36
1908	3,867 78
1909	6,483 07
1910	7,168 55
1911	6,020 18
1912	.....
1913	11,827 55
1914	31,140 28

(Amount received in 1912 considered with another item.)

ACRES OF SCHOOL LAND UNSOLD.

1905	6,858
1906	7,257

SUPT. P. R. WALKER.

Supt. Peleg R. Walker, after a half century of service to his State and country as teacher and soldier, died Thursday, April 17th, in Rockford, Ill. No other person has so influenced the intellectual and moral life of the city of Rockford as this plain, honest, forceful, God-fearing, child-loving man. And no city has ever shown its deep appreciation of the great service of a great character more fittingly than Rockford did to her friend, teacher, patriot, citizen, Peleg R. Walker.

The school children expressed their love and respect in the form of a flag made out of flowers. Never has a more beautiful tribute been paid to a teacher by his pupils. Close to the cemetery where he was laid to rest stands a beautiful school building just finished. Over the entrance to this building the board of education had chiseled in large characters, "The Peleg R. Walker School." The flag by the children and the school house by the citizens of Rockford are testimonials to a long life of service of a brave soldier, a good teacher and a useful citizen.

THE NEW STATE EDUCATION BUILDING.

The last Legislature appropriated $5,000 to be used in selecting a site and in drawing up plans for a State Education Building, which will cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000. This building, when completed, will contain the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Library, the State Museum of Natural History, the State Historical Society, the Logan Memorial and several other departments.

The office force of the Department of Public Instruction has doubled within the last six years. There is need of much greater enlargement within the next ten years, if the office is to perform its legal duties. There should be experts and specialists in every department of public instruction in the force. This new building will give an ample space for these enlargements.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION TO STUDY RURAL METHOLS IN ILLINOIS.

Commissioner Claxton has shown a commendable interest in rural school education. In the Southern States, from which he comes, this question is crying for immediate attention. He has very wisely appointed certain assistants who are experienced in the field of rural education to study the situation in the various Commonwealths in order to assist the National Commissioner in formulating suggestive plans and extending help and assistance. These assistants in rural education will visit the various Commonwealths and study the plans and methods which are being applied to improve country school conditions. Notice has just come to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois that Mr. Foght will come to Illinois and spend at least a month

in the study of the plans which we are carrying forward in the Department of Public Instruction and by the county superintendents to improve country school houses and country school teaching. The commissioner has also asked the Superintendent of Public Instruction to nominate certain persons who shall act as rural school advisers from Illinois.

SCHOOL OFFICERS AND FREE TUITION ACT.

There are two kinds of school officers—those who seek to construe and administer every educational law for the good of the schools and the good of the children, and those who seek to construe and administer every school law to the disadvantage of those for whom the schools are established. This is particularly true with regard to the free high school tuition law. Irrespective of whether a school officer believes in the theory of a law or not, it is his duty to advise all who seek advice from him and give such interpretation and such advice as will make the law accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number of those who are to be benefited by public education. There are county superintendents and school officers who believe in a different kind of a tuition law, but who, upon the passage of the present one, have gone forward with energy and courage in the administration of the law. There are others who have sought for one reason or another to discredit the law or to confuse the vision of those who sought advice. In some places in Illinois there are children of poor parents who are unable to pay the tuition in the high schools and who are being shut out of a high school education because the directors are being advised that they do not have to follow the new law. In some of the districts in the same county where parents are wealthy and could well afford to pay the high school tuition the directors are paying tuition without question. The present free high school tuition law was not intended for either the rich or the poor. It was intended to apply alike to all children. The fault of the old law, which was declared unconstitutional, was that it sought to discriminate between the rich and the poor, a discrimination which the Supreme Court declared no board of education was competent to make. The Constitution of the State of Illinois requires the establishment of schools that shall furnish to every boy and girl a good common school education. The Supreme Court of the State has ruled that the high school is a part of the common school education, that it is constituted for the more advanced pupils of the common school. The only question that remains is, Shall each district furnish the high school work for these pupils by building buildings and employing teachers, or shall it furnish it by paying the tuition in a nearby high school? In one of these ways, every boy and every girl in the State is going to have the opportunity for a high school education. Certain school officers may temporarily interfere with its application, but it will only be for a short time.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

A concerted effort is being made to secure legislation for State-wide insurance and pensions for Illinois teachers. Will you join in the work by interesting teachers in your vicinity and adjoining counties, as well as legislators from your district?

The urgent points are:

1. That all teachers agree upon one bill.
2. That all teachers join the State Federation.
3. That we interest all teachers in the State.
4. That we interest all legislators in the State.
5. That we do not ask too much tax-levy.
6. That we create favorable public sympathy by originating the fund within the teaching corps.
7. That we accept cheerfully any legislation that is granted as a beginning, then work for desirable amendments.

We advise joining the State Federation for the following reasons:

1. To advance professional spirit.
2. To aid in gaining a thoughtful hearing. Last year we found that *individual, unorganized* requests were not heeded.

3. We would thereby help to create a fund, through membership fees, a part of which we hope may be used to aid in securing legislation for pensions and other educational advancement.

At present, teachers of Freeport, Moline, Rock Island, Rockford, Joliet and other cities are doing the work by voluntary, personal contribution. Moline and Rock Island have contributed nearly $300 for the work. Moline principals paid $5 each, and the others in proportion to length of service.

We are making an effort to have school journals and the general press keep the subject before the public; to have speakers on the programs of all State and Sectional meetings; to have resolutions adopted at these meetings favoring such legislation; and to have each teacher in the State extend the interest and agitation.

We hope also that we may have a committee created, at the State meeting, to carry on this work.

We request every county superintendent in the State to bring this discussion into his district meetings, and to the attention of rural voters.

Please note the following points:

1. Its name—insurance. It is a better investment than an ordinary life insurance, as the benefit is *annual*, for *life*, instead of a single endowment.
2. It requires a minimum assessment of $400 from each teacher.
3. It requires 25 years of service. No age limit.
4. It provides for illness and other loss of time. Sec. 548, 549, 551, 554 and 555.
5. If a teacher leaves the profession before completing 25 years of service, she may withdraw three-fourths of money paid in. Sec. 551.
6. In case a teacher dies before completing 25 years of service, her estate receives three-fourths of money paid in. Sc. 550.
7. It provides that the fund be in the custody of the State Treasurer, and subject to the same requirements as other State funds.
8. It requires the State to make an appropriation to the fund. Sec. 546.
9. It benefits all teachers in the State. Sec. 558.
10. Please note Secs. 537, 538 and other detailed provisions.

We ask your thoughtful consideration of the bill, which is subject to change, hence we invite questions and suggestions.

Bills can be secured from Miss Kate Flanagan, of Freeport, or Miss Emma Wright, Moline, Ill.

VOCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

So far as vocational legislation is concerned we stand just where we did before the meeting of the Legislature. It is true, however, that the discussions and investigations which led up to the preparation of the three bills presented to the Legislature on this subject have increased greatly the general knowledge upon this subject. As might be expected, wide differences of opinion appeared. Out of the many smaller differences appeared the large questions as to whether vocational education should be developed and adminnistered under the present system of public education, or whether it should be developed and administered under a separate system with a separate tax and a separate motive and method. The fact that the people who championed these different opinions were deeply in earnest made the situation all the more difficult. While there were those who being in favor of one bill were not so deeply in favor of it that they would not accept the other, most of the advocates of either of the two leading bills could not be brought to the support of the other unless its fundamental principle was changed. It is well, therefore, that the whole matter is postponed for at least two years longer or further study and discussion. It is better not to begin at all than to begin wrong. One large fact, however, emerges from the whole question. That fact is that already under the present public school system we are organizing and administering vocational training and guidance. We have schools that are quasi or complete vocational or trade schools. We have continuation schools and part-time schools. This fact, as patent as it is to every one who studies the existing situation, was overlooked by some of the participants in the legislative discussion.

THE ILLINOIS TEACHER.

The first issue of the Illinois Teacher gives an indication of the large possibilities of such a publication. It is not to duplicate the work of a school journal nor the peculiar field of the Press Bulletin. Its work is specific—to promote through publicity the issues, policies and measures formally adopted and ratified by the State Teachers' Association and to keep its members informed on matters which concern their social and economic welfare. Illinois is to be congratulated upon the fact that it is the first State in the Union to secure such a thoroughgoing organization of its teaching forces, although California may justly claim priority in some of its features.

THE ROLLO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Illinois has one more real consolidated or centralized school. The county superintendents report 23 consolidated schools in Illinois. Any one at all familiar with what really constitutes a centralized school will not be able to find more than five or six schools in Illinois which are really worthy of the name. At Rollo seven districts have been united into one. A board of directors consisting of men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the centralized school was elected. A site consisting of 10 acres of ground was chosen near the little station of Rollo. A building costing upwards of $30,000 was erected on this beautiful tract of rich land. As one approaches the location, he is deeply impressed by the beautiful school building rising above the level prairie. The directors have wasted no money in mere external adornment. On the inside they have left little or nothing to be desired in the way of equipment and apparatus. From the basement, which contains the furnace room, toilets, play rooms, manual training and domestic science rooms, to the second floor there is every evidence that the directors have done their work thoroughly and well. The blackboards are unusually fine and well placed. The seats are well selected and well arranged. The course of study extends from the first grade through four years of high school. The atmosphere surrounding the school, its course of study and its teaching is that of the farm and country life. The teachers have been selected with a view to making it a real country school. A two-story frame building has been built by private interest near the schoolhouse. This is equipped and maintained as a home for the teachers. All the teachers stay here, paying a certain weekly amount to the persons who keep the house. One hundred and three children are enrolled in the school Some of the children come in their own conveyance. There is also an agreement by which three families take their turn in driving a wagon which collects a number of the children for the school. Thus far there has been very little tardiness and practically no absence. The interest is keen and the people are enthusiastic over the new school. On March 14th the building was dedicated. The frost was coming out of the ground and there had been a soaking rain the night before. Three of the speakers drove from Shabbona to Rollo, nine miles through the mud, to reach the consolidated school. They drove this distance in an hour and three-quarters. The roads will seldom, if ever, be worse than they were that day. A really worth while consolidated school cannot be established except in communities where there is a strong intelligent sentiment in favor of such a school. It will cost more money than the several little schools which have been discontinued, but it will give a better school opportunity to the 103 children. Unless the citizens of a community desire a better school rather than a cheaper school and are willing to pay the price and to fight hard in order to get it and to maintain it, they should not undertake the movement. County Superintendent W. W. Coultas, President John W. Cook of the Normal School, and a few of the leading citizens of the township, deserve great credit for crystalizing the sentiment and bringing this movement to a successful termination. The names of the directors are: George S. Hyde, H. H. Bullis, C. S. Firkins.

THE STATE SPELLING CONTEST.

When a few county superintendents called upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction and suggested a State spelling contest, he was somewhat

in doubt as to whether the plan could be carried into execution in so short a time. The response which has been made by county superintendents, however, shows that there will be a goodly number of counties represented in the State contest. If 10 to 15 counties should send a contestant at this first annual contest, the committee would feel that its efforts had proved successful. If county superintendents find it impossible to secure a contestant in the manner formulated in the plans sent out in the last Bulletin, the committee will be willing to accept any contestant whom the county superintendent may select upon a plan which was formulated by him prior to the announcement of this other plan.

STATE SPELLING CONTEST.

The tendency in all educational affairs is to swing from one extreme to another. There was a time, no doubt, when relatively too much time was spent upon spelling, to the neglect of the more important subjects. It is believed that at the present time we have gone too far in the other direction. A number of the county superintendents of the State believe that it will do much good and no harm to begin a sort of a revival in the subject of correct spelling. There is nothing more practical ,more vocational, than the ability to spell correctly the words in ordinary use without having to consult a dictionary. The plan involves a contest in each county organized by the county superintendent; a State contest on Tuesday, December 30th, at Springfield; and perhaps a National contest between the State champions at the National Education Association meeting at St. Paul, Minn. At the present time we are in no danger of unduly exalting the mechanical side of education. The danger is altogether in the other direction. It is believed that county superintendents will be rendering a distinct service to their county in joining with the committee in carrying out the plans of the spelling contest.

The rules of this contest are given in this issue of the Bulletin.

RULES FOR STATE SPELLING CONTEST.

1. The State Spelling Contest shall be held in Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, which is the opening day of the State Teachers' meeting.

2. Each county shall be entitled to one representative.

3. All pupils in the first eight grades, regularly attending the public schools during the year 1913-1914, shall be eligible to enter this contest. Eighth grade graduates are excluded.

4. Representatives to the State Spelling Contest shall be chosen by means of organized county contests under the direction of the county superintendent of schools. The details of the county contest are left to the county superintendent to work out in such manner as he thinks best for the schools of his county. The elimination plan is recommended, beginning with a spelling match in each school; the winners of these school contests to constitute a township contest; the township winners to participate in the county contest. All words used in the school, township, and county contests should be selected from the adopted spelling book and word lists as given in the eighth year orthography, State Course of Study.

5. The State Contest shall be written. The test will be to spell words correctly. No requirement will be made for the analysis, definition, diacritical marking, or use of words in sentences. No proper names shall be included.

6. The words shall be chosen from (1) word lists in eighth grade orthography, State Course of Study; (2)2 Cavin's Speller and Manual of Pronunciation.

7. A list of 100 words will be selected from the above named sources for the State Contest. In the event there is a tie, 25 words more difficult in character, will be pronounced. Should there still be a tie, lists of 10 words shall be pronounced until a winner is found.

8. The following committee to arrange details of the State Contest was appointed at a conference of county superintendents who attended the Boys'

State Fair School; Chairman, State Superintendent F. G. Blair, Springfield; County Superintendents Charles McIntosh, Monticello; Roy L. Moore, Eureka; D. F. Nichols, Lincoln.

9. Competent and disinterested persons will be chosen by the committee to select and pronounce words for the State Contest.

10. A complete list of contestants should be in the hands of State Superintendent Blair on or before December 20, 1913.

11. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the winners of the State Contest.

12. Each county superintendent whose county participates shall pay a fee of $2 to defray necessary expenses.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL SUPERVISOR.

The keen satisfaction of having secured from the Legislature an appropriation for a high school supervisor, was dulled somewhat by the fear that the amount appropriated was not sufficient to secure a man of such experience, attainment and character as would insure the respect and support of the secondary school people of the State. All such fears vanished, however, when the Superintendent of Public Instruction found that John Calvin Hanna, of the Oak Park Township High School, would accept the position. Mr. Hanna will enter upon his duties January 1st. He will spend some time in visiting other states and studying their purposes and plans in high school supervision. His first duty will be the formulation of plans for the approval of high schools under the free high school tuition act and the new certificating law.

RECOGNIZED HIGH SCHOOLS.

The work of classifying the high schools that have filled out and sent in their "Approval Blanks" is proceeding as rapidly as may be. Those which conform to the requirements for recognition will be entered as "Recognized High Schools" and as soon as possible a formal certificate will be forwarded to the authorities of the school.

Three kinds of certificates will be granted, viz: (1) for a Recognized Four-Year High School; (2) for a Recognized Three-Year High School; (3) for a Recognized Two-Year High School, and each of these is a "recognized" school for the work actually done.

Schools not appearing to be in condition to receive recognition at this time may arrange for a special investigation and learn what is needed to place them upon a basis deserving recognition.

A recognized high school must satisfy reasonable requirements under the following heads: I—Material Equipment; II—Organization; III—Curriculum; IV—Instruction; V—Spirit.

In the matter of Material Equipment there must be building, rooms, library, laboratories, shops, heating, lighting, ventilation, water supply, toilet facilities and janitor service reasonable adequate for the size of the school and what it undertakes to do.

In the matter of Organization, there must be a school year of not less than 36 weeks (but if the school year is less than 36 weeks and not less than 32 weeks, such school may receive recognition, provided there is a strong showing in other particulars to counterbalance the deficiency in length of school year); there must be daily recitations (or laboratory periods twice as long) in all subjects; the recitation periods must ordinarily be 40 minutes in length; the standard of admission to the first year must include the completion of eight years of grade work; the standard of graduation must include 16 units of real high school work for a four-year school, 12 units for a three-year school and 8 units for a two-year school.

In the matter of Curriculum each pupil doing regular work must carry four studies with daily recitations. One study completed successfully by reciting daily for a year shall constitute one unit. All such studies must be actual high school studies and not grade school studies. There must be a reasonable arrangement of these studies in the curriculum.

In the matter of Instruction, there must be given for a four-year high school the full time of not less than two teachers besides the principal (or

superintendent); for a three-year high school the full time of not less than one teacher besides the principal (or superintendent); for a two-year high school the full time of one teacher who may also be principal. No teacher may handle more than seven classes daily. No teacher ought to handle over six classes daily. The proper limit for a high school teacher, not occupied with supervision, is five classes daily. A teacher who handles classes with laboratory periods (double time) ought not to handle more than three (or at most four) such classes daily.

The teachers must be qualified according to the certificating law and ought to have had not less than two years of educational preparation beyond the high school. The final test of teachers for recognition is successful class room work.

The Spirit of the school (attitude of teachers, attitude of pupils and service to the community) may be taken into favorable consideration in grading a high school partly deficient in certain other particulars.

Any school wishing to be classified as a Recognized High School should send to this office and receive an Approval Blank, after which arrangements may be made for such personal visit or other investigation as may be necessary.

SUGGESTED CURRICULUMS FOR SMALLER HIGH SCHOOLS.

In response to many inquiries and requests for assistance in planning courses of study for the smaller high schools, and in recognition of the conditions which face the administrative officers of schools in the smaller communities, and of their proper desire to keep their schools up to a good standard and at the same time to attempt such work only and make such arrangements only as they can successfully carry out, the Supervisor of High Schools has prepared the following suggested curriculums for smaller high schools.

For the four-year schools, and also for the three-year and two-year schools two plans are given: (a) with Latin or German; (b) without any foreign language. The notes suggest substitutions that may be made and on what conditions.

Such "alteration" as is possible or advisable is indicated. It is possible to carry the "alteration" idea to an extreme that interferes with good results and puts the school on a plane greatly below what it would present under normal conditions.

This circular is not intended to provide a full curriculum with many electives such as is demanded in the larger high schools, but it is hoped that it will prove useful to a large number of the high schools of the State. The problems that face the larger schools in the matter of curriculum are also important, and will receive attention from this department as needed.

In the matter of inter-relation between the smaller and the larger schools, it is probably true that, generally speaking, any pupil going from a State recognized high school of two years or three years and having completed the studies indicated in these suggested curriculums, will be admitted with full credit at least on probation.

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN STATE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Of the 171 persons who entered the examination to secure State certificates, 114 passed and 57 failed. Of the 114 who passed, 30 were men and 84 were women. Of those who failed, 13 were men and 44 were women. There were issued to men 19 supervisory certificates, 10 elementary certificates, and 1 high-school certificate; to women, 6 supervisory certificates, 60 elementary certificates, and 18 high-school certificates.

Those who secured an average grade of 90 or more in the examination are as follows:

Florence M. Wescott, Chillicothe..... 92.5
Sarah J. Whittenberg, Champaign..... 91.2
Ruby Allen, Carlyle..... 90.2
J. Burton Confrey, LaSalle..... 90.
Bessie E. McNeill, Rock Falls..... 90.

EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

Preparation or lack of preparation of those who succeeded or failed in the recent examination for State certificates.

PASSED.		FAILED.	
Graduates of Normal Schools..	67	Graduates of Normal Schools..	29
Under-graduates of Normal Schools	9	Under-graduates of Normal Schools	10
Graduates of colleges or universities	23	Graduates of colleges or universities	11
Under-graduates of colleges or universities	9	Under-graduates of colleges or universities	1
Graduates of academies or high schools	4	Graduates of academies or high schools	5
Under-graduates of academies or high schools.....	2	Under-graduates of academies or high schools.....	1
	114		57

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS FOR STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

1. Earl W. Boyer, Pontiac, Ill.
2. C. H. Brittin, El Paso, Ill.
3. Howard Archie Johnson, Normal, Ill.
4. Thomas M. Harrell, Lintner, Ill.
5. Lewis Walker, Brooklyn, Ill.
6. Gertrude Henry, Bloomington, Ill.
7. Mamie T. McGrath, Normal, Ill.
8. John A. McLeod, Normal, Ill.
9. L. Ada Kreider, Wenona, Ill.
10. Edward S. Freeman, Varna, Ill.
11. Willard E. Richison, Iroquois, Ill.
12. Mamie Lynes, Cerro Gordo, Ill.
13. Margarethe E. Janssen, Peoria, Ill.
14. Daisy Bostick, Normal, Ill.
15. Thomas Edwin Smalley, Morrisonville, Ill.
16. Florence M. Wescott, Chillicothe, Ill.
17. Grace D. Miller, Belleville, Ill.
18. Mabel Edith DeVries, Bloomington, Ill.
19. Ada L. Maxwell, Arcola, Ill.
20. Irene Jones, Bloomington, Ill.
21. Mellie John, Tolono, Ill.
22. Bess Courtright, Normal, Ill.
23. Wilbert D. Mingee, Danville, Ill.
24. Mary B. Garvin, Pittsfield, Ill.
25. J. Earl Hiett, Normal, Ill.
26. Fay Coquilette, Olney, Ill.
27. Elizabeth Dunlap, Pontiac, Ill.
28. Elsie E. Snook, Ottawa, Ill.
29. W. Carl Smith, Winchester, Ill.
30. Emma E. Sparks, Rosemond, Ill.
31. Mary Greta Coe, Clayton, Ill.
32. Anna B. Bloes, Lincoln, Ill.
33. Ida Lucy Oberbeck, New Athens, Ill.
34. Bert Hudgins, Glenarm, Ill.
35. George Henry Primmer, Mahomet, Ill.
36. Neva B. Wiley, Arrowsmith, Ill.
37. Alexander Brandenburger, New Athens, Ill.
38. Eulalia Tortat, Normal, Ill.
39. Jessie Patterson, Normal, Ill.
40. Maurine Bryant, Bloomington, Ill.
41. Mrs. Dora E. Cook, Bloomington, Ill.
42. Arey Richards, Jerseyville, Ill.
43. Ivo Jeanblanc, Lee Center, Ill.
44. Retta V. Riley, Mineral, Ill.
45. Ella J. Bowler, Rochelle, Ill.
46. Dorothy Williams, Rockford, Ill.
47. Inga Irene Arntzen, Sycamore, Ill.
48. Ethel Raue, N. Chrystal Lake, Ill.
49. Mildred M. Clinch, Hampshire, Ill.
50. Edith V. Aurner, Kingston, Ill.
51. Hazel Mae Olsten, DeKalb, Ill.
52. Mabelle A. Hoy, Naperville, Ill.
53. J. Burton Confrey, LaSalle, Ill.
54. Helen H. Morris, Rochelle, Ill.
55. Lillian Sophia Forsberg, Rockford, Ill.
56. Marian B. Shapland, Minonk, Ill.
57. M. Grace Wright, Rollo, Ill.
58. Emelyn Clark, Mendota, Ill.
59. Louese Barron, Sycamore, Ill.
60. Ralph Imes, Macomb, Ill.
61. Maud E. Worsley, Oswego, Ill.
62. Florence Williams, Rockford, Ill.

63. Bessie Ermynne McNeil, Rock Falls, Ill.
64. Minnie Augusta Nelson, DeKalb, Ill.
65. Edith Light, Leaf River, Ill.
66. Edith M. Philips, Elgin, Ill.
67. Ruby E. Johnson, Rockford, Ill.
68. Irma Walz, Freeport, Ill.
69. Cora Smart, Hinsdale, Ill.
70. Katherine Bermisderfer, Ashkum, Ill.
71. Estella D. Hough, Belleville, Ill.
72. Elsie Webb Smith, Benton, Ill.
73. Esther Hedquist, Princeton, Ill.
74. Emma Johnson, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
75. C. E. Vance, Danville, Ill.
76. Edward Criss, Champaign, Ill.
77. S. J. Shomaker, Murphysboro, Ill.
78. J. W. Castelo, Toledo, Ill.
79. Juanita Elizabeth Darrah, Champaign, Ill.
80. Martha M. Dieffenbacher, Havana, Ill.
81. Nellie A. Moore, Pittsfield, Ill.
82. Kate Terrell, Carterville, Ill.
83. Sarah J. Whittenberg, Champaign, Ill.
84. Katie Edwards, Urbana, Ill.
85. Mrs. Bertha H. Withers, Champaign, Ill.
86. D. W. McCoy, Versailles, Ill.
87. Hedwig Elizabeth Roesner, Moline, Ill.
88. M. Reece Edwards, Cabery, Ill.
89. F. Celia Holdner, Carlyle, Ill.
90. Bonnie Louise Shoop, Streator, Ill.
91. Margaret H. Hull, Evanston, Ill.
92. Walter Francis Coolidge, Alton, Ill.
93. Barbara Vollmer, Coal City, Ill.
94. Mary Hull, Saunemin, Ill.
95. Nettie Jencks, Ottawa, Ill.
96. Georgia K. Slough, Abingdon, Ill.
97. Gladys Purdun, Macomb, Ill.
98. Mary Sullivan, Macomb, Ill.
99. Alta McIntire, Barry, Ill.
100. Nellie L. Smith, Macomb, Ill.
101. Irene Chapman, Carthage, Ill.
102. Stella L. Choate, Hamilton, Ill.
103. Robert C. Moore, Carlinville, Ill.
104. Charles Henry Dorris, Collinsville, Ill.
105. J. Cayce Morrison, Hanson, Ill.
106. Ruth K. Davis, Greenville, Ill.
107. Olive Gillham, Alton, Ill.
108. Ruby L. Allen, Carlyle, Ill.
109. Robert Wilson, McLeansboro, Ill.
110. Annie Foster, Noble, Ill.
111. Gladys Rape, Taylorville, Ill.
112. Lola M. Tull, Champaign, Ill.
113. William A. Bandy, Westfield, Ill.
114. Lorimer V. Cavins, Mattoon, Ill.

EIGHTEEN STATE CERTIFICATES.

Of the 22 who entered the examination to secure State certificates, 18 passed. Of the 18 successful candidates, 10 were men and 8 were women. Of the unsuccessful candidates, 2 were men and 2 were women.

There were issued to men, 7 supervisory certificates and 3 high school certificates; to women, 4 high school certificates and 4 elementary certificates.

Only one secured an average grade of 90 or more in the examination.

The following is a list of successful applicants:

1. Margaret Hubbard....Carlinville
2. Elmer Walter Powers...Fairbury
3. Mazie E. Partridge.....Chicago
4. Margaret Murphy.....Carlinville
5. Clara E. Howard.....Benton
6. H. M. Hinkle.....Cambridge
7. Ida C. Turnbull.....Carlinville
8. Beatrice Eva Hoehn..Carlinville
9. Roy Arlyn Williams...Bismarck
10. Ruth Charlotte Bushnell..... .....Waukegan
11. G. A. Crosthwait.....Fairfield
12. Alfred Davis.....Joliet
13. J. Emmet Hinchcliff..Mascoutah
14. William E. Mayo.....Normal
15. L. A. Schafer.....Mascoutah
16. Harvey T. White.....Carlinville
17. John Hutchens.....Edinburg
18. Lillian A. Guilinger...Monmouth

STATE EXAMINING BOARD.

The County Superintendents' Section of the State Teachers' Association never performed a more important function than that of nominating the three members who should represent it on the State Examining Board. The section very wisely divided the State into three groups of counties, each containing 34. Each nominated its candidate. The Northern group chose Superintendent Cyrus Grove of Stephenson County; the Central group, Superintendent B. C. Moore of McLean County; the Southern group, Superintendent Elmer Van Arsdall of Richland County. These three men drew

lots to determine the length of term each would serve. Mr. Van Arsdall drew the three-year term; Mr. Groves the two-year term and Mr. Moore the one-year term. Superintendent H. S. Magill, who as State Senator did more than any other one member of the Legislature to secure the passage of the law, was appointed as the other member to serve for four years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* the chairman of the board. the board elected Mr. Magill secretary.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CERTIFICATING BILL.

General Requirements—

Good Character, eighteen years of age.

State Certificates are of four kinds—

1. Four-year elementary school certificate.
   Requirements—
   1. Graduation from a recognized high school, and a recognized normal school, or an equivalent preparation.
   2. Three years of successful teaching.
   3. Examination in English, educational psychology, and principles and methods of teaching.
   4. Preparation of a thesis.
2. Four-year high school certificate.
   Requirements—
   1. Graduation from a recognized college or university or an equivalent preparation.
   2. Three years of successful teaching.
   3. Examination in English, educational psychology, and principles and methods of teaching.
   4. Preparation of a thesis.
3. Four-year supervisory certificate—
   Requirements same as for elementary school certificate except that the examination includes, in addition, sociology, history of education, school organization, administration, and supervision.
4. A life certificate—

At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision, satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction any four-year state certificate enumerated in this act shall be endorsed and become valid for life. State certificates in force at the time of the passage of this act shall not have the term of their validity impaired.

County certificates are granted by county superintendents and are of nine kinds—

1. Third grade elementary school certificate.
   Valid for one year in the county in which it is issued, renewable once, examination in common branches.
2. Second grade elementary school certificate.
   Valid for two years, renewable, examination in common branches, pedagogy, elementary science.
3. First grade elementary school certificate.
   Valid for three years, renewable for periods of three years.
   Requirements—
   1. Graduation from high school or an equivalent preparation.
   2. Six months of successful teaching.
   3. Examination in the common branches, three of the natural sciences, English, algebra, general history, and pedagogy.

   This certificate shall be issued to graduates of Normal Schools.
4. High school certificate.
   Valid for three years, renewable indefinitely.
   Requirements—
   1. Graduation from a high school or an equivalent preparation.
   2. Two years of successful work in a higher institution.
   3. Examination in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects.

   Graduates of Normal Schools, Colleges, or Universities may offer credits in lieu of the examination.

5. Supervisory certificate.
   Valid for three years, renewable indefinitely.
   Requirements—
   1. Graduation from a high school and two years of work in a higher institution.
   2. Two years of successful teaching or supervision.
   3. Examination in English, educational psychology, history of education, and adminintration.
6. Kindergarten-Primary certificate.
   Valid for two years in kindergarten and first two grades, renewable indefinitely.
   Requirements are graduation from a high school and a recognized kindergarten or an equivalent preparation.
7. Special certificate.
   Valid for two years, renewable indefinitely, issued in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, domestic arts, penmanship, bookkeeping, German, etc.
   Requirements are high school graduation, two years special training examination in English and principles and methods of teaching.
8. Provisional certificate.
   Valid for one year, not renewable, issued to applicants falling below required average if the same are needed to supply the schools of a county.
9. Emergency certificate.
   Of any grade to any person whom the county superintendent believes to be qualified.
   Valid only until next regular examination.

All county certificates, except Numbers 1, 8 and 9, are valid in any county in the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county.

Certificates now in force may, with the approval of the county superintendent, be exchanged for certificates of equal grade.

Examining Board is to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, one person engaged in educational work appointed by him for a term of four years, and three county superintendents, each to serve three years, one to be appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the recommendation of the County Superintendents' Section of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. The questions for all county examinations are prepared and the answers graded by this board.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may recognize and honor any state certificate of another state.

The county superintendent may recognize and honor county certificates from other states.

This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1914: *Provided*, that nothing in this Act relating to county teachers' certificates shall be applicable to counties having a population of 500,000 or over.

FIRST EXAMINATION UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The first examination under the new certificating law is over. As was expected, the number taking the examination was very small—something over 700. All of the teachers in service had received certificates in exchange. All of the graduates of normal schools and colleges availed themselves of the privileges granted under the law and obtained certificates without an examination. Moreover, the county superintendents in all of the counties conducted examinations in the months of May and June as they had a perfect legal and moral right to do. All these things account for the small number of applicants. And the examining Board was grateful that the number was no larger. The task of working out detailed plans for holding a State-wide examination under a law which effected such radical changes, was a most difficult one. The board realized that at the first test of these new and untried plans, the difficulties would be increased with the number of the applicants. The examination was held, the papers graded and the results returned to the county superintendents within twenty days' time. And all this without a serious hitch or miscarriage of directions or plans.

Nor can anyone who is acquainted with the facts be surprised at the very small number of successful candidates. The first set of questions may have been more difficult than they should have been. The graders may have graded more closely than they should have done. However, neither one nor both of these are the real explanations. Practically every person who could stand any sort of an examination had secured a certificate before the State-wide examination was held. Therefore, it is fair to conclude that most of those who came into this examination had, through lack of preparation or ability, failed in the previous county examinations.

To be sure, in every examination, however or wherever it may be held, there will be a certain number of capable, worthy persons who, through excitement or other uncontrollable circumstances, will fail.

But, taking all these things into consideration, the first examination under the new law was most successful.

ILLINOIS' PART.

From 1873 to 1911, the State of Illinois appropriated to the support of her common schools $1,000,000 annually. The Forty-seventh General Assembly doubled this amount for the year 1912, appropriating $2,000,000 to the common schools of the State. In the November issue of the Educational Press Bulletin, a tabulated statement was published showing the per cent of total school expenditures appropriated by the Legislature of Illinois for each year from 1873 to 1911. The following statement, taken from the report of the Educational Commission, shows the per cent of total school expenditures appropriated by 13 states, including Illinois. The statement is for the year 1907.

State.	Population 1907.	Total expenditures for schools.	Amount of state appropriations for schools.	Per cent of total school expenditures appropriated by state.
New Jersey	2,248,332	$14,451,775	$10,097,403	68
Pennsylvania	7,032,915	34,070,916	7,500,000	22
California	1,675,211	12,500,000	6,000,000	54
New York	8,386,673	53,000,000	5,636,000	11
Kentucky	2,349,352	3,870,046	2,661,867	69
Wisconsin	2,392,911	12,505,000	2,656,937	21
Indiana	2,743,305	12,879,015	2,612,188	20
Washington	630,712	8,000,000	2,271,068	28
Minnesota	2,071,318	13,463,211	2,000,000	15
Maryland	1,290,000	3,400,000	1,415,351	41
Mississippi	1,734,439	3,250,000	1,250,000	38
West Virginia	1,096,006	4,271,153	1,067,788	25
Illinois	5,518,140	32,227,605	1,000,000	3

HOW INTEREST EATS UP SCHOOL FUNDS.

Additional Costs for Buuildings Under Bonding.

Bond issue for—	Time—years.	Rate—per cent.	Principal.	Interest paid.	Cost when paid.	
					Total cost.	Per cent of original cost.
Albina District, No. 31	25	6	$ 10,000	$ 15,000	$ 25,000	250
Mt. Tabor District, No. 5	20	4	7,000	5,600	12,600	180
Lents District, No. 12	10	6	6,000	3,600	9,600	160
Refunding, District No. 1	*20	5	90,000	90,000	180,000	200
Jefferson High School	10-20	4½	250,000	174,375	424,375	170
Lincoln High School	10-20	4½	350,000	244,125	594,125	170
1 20-room building, of fireproof construction	10-20	5	140,000	108,500	248,500	178
Same	15-25	5	140,000	143,500	283,500	203
Same	20-30	5	140,000	178,500	318,500	228

* Two 10-year periods. From Portland, Ore., Survey.

LEGISLATIVE ASKINGS FOR STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

School.	Annual—ordinary expenses.	Biennial—supplies, furnishings, and repairs.	Total.	Biennial—new buildings.	Grand total for biennial.	Kinds of buildings.
Normal.....	$130,000 00	$64,000 00	$324,000 00	$130,000 00	$454,000 00	Woman's Dormitory, and heating plant.
Carbondale...	82,506 44	.....	165,012 88	85,900 00	250,912 88	Heating plant, switch, farm, etc.
DeKalb.....	90,000 00	14,500 00	194,500 00	125,000 00	319,500 00	Woman's Dormitory.
Charleston...	80,000 00	35,500 00	195,500 00	.....	195,500 00	
Macomb.....	70,000 00	20,500 00	160,500 00	150,000 00	310,500 00	Training School.
Total....	$452,506 44	$134,500 00	$1,039,512 88	$490,900 00	$1,530,412 88	
Univ. of Ill...	675,000 00	835,000 00	2,185,000 00	2,313,980 00	4,498,980 00	Buildings and extension work.
Grand total...	$1,127,506 44	$969,500 00	$3,224,512 88	$2,804,880 00	$6,029,392 88	

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TEACHERS.

	Elementary.		Secondary (high).		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Receiving under $200.....	130	442	3	4	579
$ 200 to $ 299.....	828	2,274	13	21	3,136
300 to 399.....	1,070	4,432	18	22	5,542
400 to 499.....	799	5,358	17	84	6,258
500 to 599.....	346	1,989	57	252	2,644
600 to 699.....	254	1,958	98	277	2,587
700 to 799.....	114	945	105	222	1,386
800 to 899.....	59	887	152	190	1,288
900 to 999.....	68	625	147	140	980
1,000 to 1,099.....	45	787	154	107	1,093
1,100 to 1,199.....	52	1,447	92	59	1,650
1,200 to 1,299.....	48	1,210	99	48	1,405
1,300 to 1,399.....	21	139	87	76	323
1,400 to 1,499.....	15	248	74	49	386
1,500 to 1,599.....	20	7	57	40	124
1,600 to 1,699.....	21	17	54	46	138
1,700 to 1,799.....	32	3	58	49	142
1,800 to 1,899.....	10	10	39	12	71
1,900 to 1,999.....	20	18	35	19	92
2,000 to 2,499.....	31	18	104	74	227
2,500 to 2,999.....	61	42	28	2	133
$3,000 and over.....	81	70	31	.....	182
Total.....	4,125	22,926	1,522	1,793	30,366

Number of elementary teachers:		
Men.....	4,125	
Women.....	22,926	
		27,051
Number of secondary teachers:		
Men.....	1,522	
Women.....	1,793	
		3,315
Grand total.....		30,366

A HALF CENTURY VIEW OF ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Total school population in Illinois 6 to 21.	Total enrollment in the public schools.	Per cent of school populations enrolled in the public schools.	Total enrollment in private schools of all kinds.	Per cent of school population enrolled in private schools.	Total per cent of school population enrolled in public and private schools.	Per cent of attendance of those enrolled in the public schools.	Per cent of school population in actual attendance at public schools.
1860	546,194	472,247	87.0	19,246	3.5	90.5	42.0	36.5
1870	862,224	652,715	75.6	41,001	4.8	80.4	52.0	39.3
1880	1,010,851	704,041	69.6	60,440	6.0	75.6	61.0	42.4
1890	1,163,440	778,319	66.0	98,189	8.7	74.7	69.2	45.6
1900	1,588,895	958,911	60.3	142,496	9.0	69.3	76.9	46.3
1910	1,543,621	1,002,687	64.9	167,929	10.2	75.1	77.6	50.3
1912	1,570,867	987,379	62.5	193,754	12.2	74.7	87.7	54.8

SOME HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following table is made up from the recent county superintendents' reports to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and includes the statistics from the three and four-year high schools. It makes a very creditable showing in the matter of attendance in the last years of the high school.

Year.	Number of pupils enrolled in first year of high school.	Number of pupils enrolled in second year of high school.	Number of pupils enrolled in third year of high school.	Number of pupils enrolled in fourth year of high school.	Number of pupils graduating.
		Per cent of number originally entered first year.	Per cent of number originally entered first year.	Per cent of number originally entered first year.	Per cent of number originally entered first year.
1903	18,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	18,869	12,359	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	68.1	.....	.....	.....
1905	20,502	13,031	9,187	.....	.....
1905	.....	69.0	50.6	.....	.....
1906	21,964	13,830	9,857	6,353	6,311
1906	.....	67.4	52.2	34.8	34.8
1907	22,746	14,864	9,842	6,703	6,695
1907	.....	67.2	48.0	35.5	35.4
1908	23,283	15,182	11,150	7,246	7,135
1908	.....	66.3	50.8	35.3	34.7
1909	.....	15,886	11,080	7,763	7,515
1909	.....	68.2	48.7	35.3	34.2
1910	.....	.....	11,399	8,467	8,137
1910	.....	.....	48.9	37.1	35.7
1911	.....	.....	.....	8,601	8,265
1911	.....	.....	.....	36.9	35.4
Average per cent 6 years	.....	67.5	49.8	35.8	35.0

THREE TYPES OF ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS.

Statistics of Three Classes of Representative One-room Schools—Poor, Medium and Good (Selected by the County Superintendent)—in the Counties Named below, for the year ending June 30, 1913.

TYPES OF POOR SCHOOLS.

Counties.	Census of 1913.		Enrollment.	Length of term.		Total days attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	Amount paid teacher.	Total current expense.	Average cost per pupil enrolled.	Cost per day each pupil attended.	Value of school property.	Amount of levy in 1912.	Amount can be levied at $1.50 rate.	Volumes in library.	Teachers length of—	
	Minors.	Bewteen 6-21.		Months.	Days.											Service in district.	Schooling.
Lake	36	23	8	7.	135	359	33	$245 00	$278 00	$ 34 75	$0 77	$ 1,075	$250	$2,499	.....	1	4 yr. H. S.
Boone	21	16	8	8.	175	929	66	280 00	297 73	37 21	32	500	400	1,005	56	1	4 yr. H. S.
Winnebago	30	19	16	8.	166	1,222	46	320 00	406 54	25 41	33	16,025	500	1,210	30	1	§ H. S.
Stephenson	15	12	7	6.	132	782	84	210 00	265 23	37 89	34	400	250	750	.....	1	4 yr. H. S.
Carroll	14	11	8	7.	145	973	84	227 50	272 75	34 09	28	750	250	282	30	1	4 yr. H. S.
Whiteside	30	18	9	8.	131	1,000	85	360 00	507 96	56 44	50	900	500	660	15	1	4 yr. H. S.
Lee	39	29	17	6.	136	1,050	41	160 00	179 63	10 56	17	450	250	216	.....	2	4 yr. H. S.
DeKalb	15	12	12	8.	171	1,450	71	320 00	351 89	29 32	24	515	400	.....	10	1	§ Nor.
Bureau	7	3	3	8.	168	410	81	335 00	383 63	127 54	93	600	575	.....	40	1	4 yr. H. S.
Henry	29	21	22	7.	136	19,020	64	210 00	260 48	11 48	13	700	250	465	15	1	
McDonough	30	20	20	7.	146	2,403	82	272 50	337 95	16 89	14	1,000	350	549	50	1	4 yr. H. S.
Schuyler	12	8	7	6.	126	668	75	210 00	263 65	37 66	39	700	275	327	60	1	§ Nor.
Brown	40	28	24	6.	126	1,350	44	170 00	202 01	8 41	15	450	200	180	06	1	4 yr. H. S.
Morgan	29	22	18	6.	127	1,689	74	240 00	272 66	15 14	16	575	250	660	34	1	
Sangamon	30	21	16	8.	166	2,161	81	480 00	581 68	36 35	27	750	500	805	100	1	§ Nor.
Logan	27	18	10	8.	164	1,464	88	480 00	533 95	53 39	36	400	500	.....	18	1	§ Nor.
DeWitt	29	25	10	8.	171	1,030	60	320 00	441 19	44 11	43	530	250	1,500	20	2	4 yr. H. S.
Piatt	36	27	22	8.	168	2,668	72	400 00	452 85	20 58	17	800	600	2,200	90	1	4 yr. H. S.
Champaign	26	13	8	6.	126	185	18	240 00	448 76	56 09	42	575	300	1,220	25	1	4 yr. H. S.
Vermilion	14	10	20	6.	123	1,354	53	270 00	301 60	15 08	22	550	300	321	27	1	
Perry	93	58	41	6.	126	3,347	64	255 00	299 15	7 30	09	850	450	846	37	1	§ Coll.
Jackson	42	22	21	6.	126	1,105	42	180 00	235 61	11 22	21	550	200	160	.....	1	
Union	51	36	34	6.	126	3,266	76	180 00	290 27	8 50	09	625	300	537	.....	1	
Johnson	55	40	30	6.	129	2,294	59	240 00	273 14	9 10	12	690	300	275	16	1	
Hardin	64	39	39	6.	120	1,889	40	200 00	227 95	5 84	12	400	200	223	.....	1	
Gallatin	31	13	13	6.	120	840	54	210 00	230 00	17 69	27	480	300	469	10	1	4 yr. H. S.
White	22	15	13	6.	129	261	16	180 00	207 38	15 95	75	525	225	411	.....	1	
Hamilton	25	16	16	6.	128	1,579	77	168 00	265 32	16 59	17	525	300	769	.....	1	
Jefferson	39	32	25	6.	127	2,354	74	240 00	285 70	11 43	11	325	250	513	.....	1	§ Nor.
Wayne	26	26	19	7.	149	1,341	47	230 00	284 57	14 97	21	225	250	453	20	1	
Average	31	20	17	6.7	140	1,444	60	$261 10	$321 30	$18 68	$0 22	$634	$330	$722	23	.....	

THREE TYPES OF ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS—Concluded.

TYPES OF MEDIUM OR AVERAGE SCHOOLS.

Counties.	Census of 1913.		Enrollment.	Length of term.		Total days attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	Amount paid teacher.	Total current expense.	Average cost per pupil enrolled.	Cost per day each pupil attended.	Value of school property.	Amount of levy in 1912.	Amount can be levied at $1.50 rate.	Volumes in library.	Teachers length of—	
	Minors.	Bewteen 6-21.		Months.	Days.											Service in district.	Schooling.
Lake	58	42	26	9.	167	3,910	90	$150 00	$504 02	$19 38	$0 13	$2,000	$600	$1,521	48	3	§ H. S.
Boone	30	19	15	9.	197	2,447	82	360 00	412 10	27 47	16	950	400	975	125	1	4 yr. H. S.
Winnebago	31	25	18	8.	167	2,393	79	420 00	584 25	37 46	24	1,400	500	1,050	130	1	4 yr. H. S.
Stephenson	45	19	25	8.	152	2,879	76	340 00	527 79	21 11	18	1,700	575	670	45	1	§ Nor.
Carroll	35	25	23	8.	164	3,018	80	360 00	439 34	19 10	14	1,500	450	984	90	2	4 yr. H. S.
Whiteside	21	15	21	9.	189	2,776	75	450 00	557 60	26 55	20	2,200	525	1,500	151	1	4 yr. H. S.
Lee	25	17	12	8.	174	1,757	81	400 00	476 64	39 72	27	1,350	500	1,006	85	5	4 yr. H. S.
DeKalb	23	13	13	9.	190	2,065	83	387 00	429 22	33 02	21	1,400	500	.....	36	4	§ Nor.
Bureau	55	40	24	8.	164	2,320	60	390 00	537 24	22 38	23	1,100	500	.....	130	1	§ Nor.
Henry	43	27	26	8.	168	3,586	82	320 00	369 88	14 22	10	570	450	860	74	1	
McDonough	36	26	21	8.	169	2,370	67	400 00	466 49	22 21	20	1,400	500	1,200	214	2	§ Nor.
Schuyler	39	18	14	7.	144	1,183	58	315 00	457 83	32 70	38	1,450	500	1,800	80	1	4 yr. H. S.
Brown	43	35	22	7.	148	2,220	70	315 00	357 80	16 26	16	950	375	687	37	1	§ Coll.
Morgan	25	18	18	8.	165	1,456	49	560 00	797 55	44 20	54	1,400	900	2,211	149	3	4 yr. H. S.
Sangamon	18	33	29	8.	165	4,244	85	560 00	630 22	21 73	15	1,650	700	2,343	100	1	4 yr. H. S.
Logan	61	40	34	8.	164	4,441	78	600 00	808 17	23 71	18	1,650	750	2,230	140	6	4 yr. H. S.
DeWitt	34	19	21	8.	171	2,806	78	600 00	673 68	32 08	24	720	650	875	65	3	4 yr. H. S.
Piatt	20	10	14	8.	165	1,628	70	560 00	593 75	42 41	36	1,400	550	1,228	215	4	§ Nor.
Champaign	60	43	18	8.	168	2,306	76	400 00	559 82	31 10	24	600	375	1,558	50	2	§ Nor.
Vermilion	55	35	25	8.	178	2,715	61	360 00	441 17	17 65	16	675	500	2,656	68	1	4 yr. H. S.
Perry	60	38	38	6.	124	4,213	89	240 00	322 37	8 48	08	521	325	678	29	1	§ Coll.
Jackson	105	71	48	6.	125	3,429	57	255 00	303 20	6 32	09	975	310	331	.....	1	§ Nor.
Union	107	72	58	6.	126	6,407	87	240 00	426 19	7 34	07	1,050	300	475	50	1	
Johnson	75	41	48	6.	130	3,088	49	240 00	331 67	6 91	10	1,150	400	445	100	1	
Hardin	70	47	54	6.	120	3,562	55	240 00	310 61	5 75	09	680	275	277	.....	1	§ Nor.
Gallatin	57	35	35	8.	171	4,521	76	400 00	487 43	13 35	11	1,100	400	625	.....	4	§ Nor.
White	107	76	62	8.	175	5,473	50	325 00	576 02	9 13	10	1,450	400	892	.....	2	
Hamilton	76	67	51	8.	168	4,425	52	370 00	449 50	8 81	10	1,000	400	639	75	1	§ Nor.
Jefferson	91	56	52	6.	123	2,884	45	300 00	380 32	7 31	13	900	325	501	57	1	
Wayne	31	31	20	6.	125	1,832	73	270 00	372 39	18 61	20	750	375	505	22	1	
Average	52	35	29	7.6	158	3,078	67	$380 90	$486 14	$16 48	$0 15	$1,188	$477	$1,096	78	.....	

Lake	70	45	54	9.	180	5,424	56	$675 00	$886 65	$16 42	16	$1,400	$800	$2,120	120	1	§ Nor.
Boone	41	33	27	9.	185	2,646	53	450 00	575 54	21 76	22	1,050	650	1,095	124	4	4 yr. H. S.
Winnebago	16	14	15	8.	166	820	33	320 00	360 80	24 05	44	1,350	425	1,026	117	1	4 yr. H. S.
Stephenson	38	28	28	9.	184	3,907	75	400 00	1,084 92	38 75	28	3,446	1,100	3,200	151	2	4 yr. H. S.
Carroll	43	30	18	8.	165	2,775	93	480 00	629 09	34 94	22	2,000	800	1,550	120	1	Coll.
Whiteside	60	46	26	9.	171	3,556	80	601 45	768 10	29 54	21	2,500	800	2,735	225	1	4 yr. H. S.
Lee	71	51	28	9.	191	4,598	84	630 00	863 57	30 84	19	5,450	900	2,344	265	20	4 yr. H. S.
DeKalb	34	19	14	9.	184	1,915	74	480 00	1,029 21	73 51	53	1,150	1,000	.....	309	1	§ Nor.
Bureau	62	33	24	7.	144	2,858	82	455 00	562 48	23 43	20	2,250	900	.....	90	1	§ Coll.
Henry	74	53	26	9.	172	2,888	64	378 40	568 88	21 84	20	1,780	550	2,500	75	1	4 yr. H. S.
McDonough	71	55	35	8.	170	4,541	76	600 00	687 58	19 64	15	1,400	700	1,155	190	5	§ Coll.
Schuyler	43	37	34	8.	167	4,257	75	480 00	620 15	18 00	14	2,800	700	1,114	200	1	§ Nor.
Brown	40	32	32	7.	148	3,564	75	455 00	684 83	21 40	19	1,700	850	630	80	3	4 yr. H. S.
Morgan	36	32	36	8.	168	3,972	65	600 00	727 49	20 20	18	2,160	750	4,320	125	1	§ Nor.
Sangamon	61	44	33	8.	167	4,662	84	680 00	842 16	25 52	18	1,500	800	1,800	200	4	4 yr. H. S.
Logan	75	39	32	9.	187	4,599	76	810 00	1,082 87	33 84	23	1,500	1,100	2,985	80	1	§ Nor.
DeWitt	18	18	18	8.	167	2,170	72	560 00	695 45	38 63	32	2,325	1,000	1,570	111	3	4 yr. H. S.
Piatt	56	40	36	8.	166	5,224	87	800 00	1,290 43	35 84	24	1,750	900	1,788	400	2	§ Nor.
Champaign	49	37	29	8.	168	2,840	58	560 00	822 21	28 35	28	1,400	900	1,482	290	1	§ Nor.
Vermilion	57	42	31	8.	164	4,287	84	400 00	550 00	17 77	13	1,650	620	2,448	250	1	4 yr. H. S.
Perry	78	62	40	7.	138	5,328	90	350 00	417 43	10 44	08	930	400	679	39	1	§ Nor.
Jackson	68	46	29	7.	148	3,585	84	315 00	520 85	17 96	14	1,800	300	730	112	1	§ Nor.
Union	111	93	56	7.	126	6,272	88	420 00	576 10	10 29	09	1,050	450	691	190	4	
Johnson	77	64	64	6.	132	4,667	55	360 00	414 40	6 47	09	1,250	400	820	100	1	
Hardin	120	94	85	6.	120	5,500	54	300 00	375 69	4 42	07	730	250	420	.....	1	§ Coll.
Gallatin	137	82	82	8.	170	5,642	40	520 00	776 85	9 47	14	1,450	600	645	30	2	§ Nor.
White	100	66	60	8.	158	4,112	43	350 00	391 93	6 53	09	1,000	550	945	10	8	
Hamilton	52	32	32	7.	147	4,563	80	441 50	578 05	18 06	13	875	550	1,161	.....	2	
Jefferson	80	49	46	6.	124	3,366	59	300 00	354 18	7 70	10	1,025	350	516	35	1	§ Nor.
Wayne	29	29	17	7.	143	2,004	82	338 20	401 47	23 61	20	1,000	800	885	70	3	
Average	62	44	36	7.8	161	3,884	67	$485 65	$674 64	$18 80	$0 17	$1,722	$696	$1,548	137	.....	

§ Attended.

Counties.	Assessed valuation.	District taxes extended.	Levy per $100.			Number of school districts.	Number of districts levying—			Number of districts unable to levy $300 for educational purposes.	Average.			Number of teachers.
			Average.	*Lowest.	Highest.		$1.50 for educational purposes.	$3.00 for educational and building purposes.	Under $1.00 for all purposes.		Length of term.	Cost per pupil enrolled for current expense.	Annual salary of teachers.	
Illinois	$2,403,391,274	$33,235,742 66	$1 38	$0 04	$3 00	11,825	814	89	7,677	248	7.6	$27 70	$ 662 07	30,565
Adams	$ 23,801,417	$ 307,977 91	$1 29	$0 15	$2 78	179	10	.....	108	12	7.4	$25 75	$ 521 75	355
Alexander	6,182,377	104,381 13	1 63	59	3 00	31	9	2	8	4	6.6	20 49	442 42	120
Bond	5,323,562	67,356 39	1 26	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.6	13 58	352 59	129
Boone	7,987,463	85,788 25	1 07	42	2 10	69	.....	.....	51	1	8.6	30 75	540 21	125
Brown	3,786,821	49,270 74	1 30	30	2 60	63	9	.....	27	7	6.7	17 33	351 85	82
Bureau	22,634,042	219,773 39	97	21	3 00	195	8	2	151	.....	8.1	25 30	478 90	346
Calhoun	2,171,933	17,194 49	69	19	1 48	37	.....	.....	29	.....	6.6	8 84	285 99	46
Carroll	9,472,195	110,633 50	1 16	22	2 00	104	8	.....	73	3	8.0	27 76	452 15	172
Cass	8,732,091	99,445 84	1 13	23	2 25	63	5	.....	48	1	7.7	22 08	429 34	137
Champaign	32,845,217	394,646 43	1 20	21	3 00	228	4	2	204	.....	7.8	26 93	521 43	427
Christian	18,703,532	183,954 88	90	26	2 78	144	1	.....	115	.....	7.6	24 54	545 87	264
Clark	7,257,276	95,204 58	1 31	08	3 00	103	22	2	35	10	7.3	15 50	410 42	160
Clay	4,469,049	83,301 05	1 86	50	3 00	103	16	3	22	4	7.7	13 42	336 24	146
Clinton	6,240,662	60,606 48	97	27	3 00	70	4	1	47	2	7.7	15 80	385 08	113
Coles	12,284,785	181,998 09	1 48	27	3 00	126	10	1	83	.....	7.8	21 11	484 77	242
Cook	1,043,999,233	†16,500,000 00	1 58	13	3 00	187	39	12	108	.....	9.1	37 93	1,163 87	8,218
Crawford	8,050,018	115,335 17	1 43	15	3 00	104	7	1	55	.....	7.1	16 02	442 65	167
Cumberland	4,672,779	51,806 18	1 11	45	2 60	90	5	.....	35	2	7.2	15 44	369 84	122
DeKalb	19,256,787	240,328 98	1 24	29	2 38	143	6	.....	125	.....	8.8	31 55	556 79	272
DeWitt	10,193,277	137,902 71	1 35	40	3 00	96	3	3	62	.....	7.9	23 48	482 49	166
Douglas	10,772,117	126,190 67	1 17	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	25 56	489 89	180
DuPage	15,854,414	239,562 02	1 51	14	3 00	81	3	1	57	.....	8.7	29 81	566 12	227
Edgar	16,019,677	190,377 15	1 18	15	3 00	141	12	1	99	.....	7.9	25 97	496 75	234
Edwards	3,168,117	36,532 80	1 15	35	2 40	46	3	.....	28	1	7.0	12 42	323 49	77
Effingham	6,992,951	61,582 50	88	18	2 00	81	7	.....	59	2	7.5	14 56	376 50	114
Fayette	8,538,293	89,564 65	1 04	22	2 21	142	7	.....	75	2	7.2	12 82	343 44	200
Ford	13,973,181	103,016 08	73	16	2 30	110	.....	.....	100	.....	8.1	29 57	486 37	171
Franklin	7,133,873	107,408 19	1 50	32	3 00	98	5	1	51	.....	6.7	10 27	380 09	183
Fulton	18,084,659	229,030 16	1 26	35	2 56	200	18	.....	113	5	7.5	18 72	441 07	358
Gallatin	2,538,908	47,427 76	1 86	22	3 00	58	.....	3	10	7	7.2	11 44	338 30	95
Greene	9,517,300	100,694 24	1 05	25	2 62	99	7	.....	63	3	7.7	17 83	431 99	163
Grundy	11,706,744	†115,000 00	90	25	2 32	94	5	.....	82	.....	8.6	21 03	456 04	166
Hamilton	3,901,057	41,707 89	1 07	41	1 82	88	7	.....	42	13	6.3	9 12	285 11	113
Hancock	15,186,458	154,510 52	1 01	21	2 69	180	5	.....	134	1	7.7	23 16	418 49	276
Hardin	952,645	15,846 23	1 66	55	3 00	32	7	1	6	12	6.0	6 57	248 22	40
Henderson	7,486,835	69,524 94	93	26	2 30	73	5	.....	60	.....	8.0	27 01	461 00	95

Henry	20,808,408	255,444 43	1 22	22	3 00	191	13	1	152	.....	7.7	27 31	467 21	371
Iroquois	28,553,720	230,541 64	80	17	2 10	232	4	.....	193	.....	8.3	25 02	444 97	361
Jackson	7,265,617	†133,000 00	1 83	40	3 00	103	21	7	41	15	6.1	14 07	348 87	217
Jasper	5,508,889	56,976 82	1 03	29	2 19	111	6	.....	68	1	6.6	11 59	317 99	133
Jefferson	6,378,207	80,130 89	1 25	35	3 00	138	12	2	55	6	6.0	10 18	304 65	202
Jersey	4,702,460	47,954 25	1 01	35	2 26	65	7	.....	42	8	7.9	14 27	342 31	92
JoDaviess	11,063,920	102,281 60	90	22	2 47	118	5	.....	84	1	8.1	23 39	420 08	177
Johnson	3,126,409	37,478 96	1 19	50	2 90	69	14	.....	21	11	6.0	9 67	297 31	95
Kane	34,973,378	612,978 31	1 75	29	2 96	127	7	.....	87	.....	8.8	35 41	654 09	510
Kankakee	16,360,981	218,717 90	1 33	33	2 80	150	5	.....	110	.....	8.0	21 67	469 36	284
Kendall	7,010,092	61,808 26	88	35	2 20	71	4	.....	61	.....	8.8	26 41	446 66	104
Knox	21,861,228	270,970 43	1 24	16	2 43	175	12	.....	122	.....	7.8	25 56	500 34	343
Lake	23,557,676	216,018 56	90	04	3 00	106	14	1	63	.....	8.5	35 99	649 55	337
LaSalle	37,301,245	512,603 18	1 38	17	2 75	271	11	.....	240	.....	8.5	30 12	542 45	598
Lawrence	8,826,569	119,131 37	1 34	13	2 40	77	6	.....	32	1	7.0	17 58	495 04	145
Lee	18,213,233	174,765 72	96	‡23	‡2 78	163	4	.....	‡130	‡1	8.1	29 35	420 19	263
Livingston	30,080,508	226,551 72	75	.....	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.2	28 49	477 27	365
Logan	19,240,719	185,291 42	95	19	2 83	120	1	.....	109	.....	8.0	27 48	557 42	205
Macon	22,080,862	348,711 03	1 57	25	3 00	126	6	1	100	.....	7.9	29 14	621 84	331
Macoupin	15,124,446	205,886 98	1 36	17	3 00	173	17	2	108	3	7.2	15 68	414 17	327
Madison	30,113,178	†458,000 00	1 52	08	3 00	132	7	2	102	.....	7.9	21 10	535 70	472
Marion	7,542,818	120,441 38	1 59	29	3 00	125	15	2	55	7	6.5	15 33	364 25	236
Marshall	10,143,714	84,292 93	83	23	2 85	80	2	.....	67	.....	8.3	25 29	455 63	123
Mason	8,499,375	96,308 23	1 13	40	3 00	92	10	1	59	3	8.0	22 77	480 65	145
Massac	3,399,961	45,529 32	1 33	40	3 00	44	2	1	28	1	6.3	8 56	317 44	85
McDonough	14,509,647	119,817 16	80	26	2 70	148	10	.....	105	2	7.8	22 80	448 41	227
McHenry	17,409,464	189,989 73	1 09	23	2 38	439	.....	.....	106	.....	8.5	24 82	445 30	257
McLean	41,476,262	450,792 04	1 08	20	3 00	261	10	3	222	.....	8.1	30 39	537 26	494
Menard	7,584,878	68,841 55	90	30	2 01	57	4	.....	45	.....	7.8	21 06	474 80	104
Mercer	11,917,669	442,069 85	94	28	3 00	117	4	1	91	.....	7.8	22 77	442 87	165
Monroe	4,840,372	40,599 96	84	29	1 86	54	2	.....	46	.....	8.0	15 67	424 48	75
Montgomery	14,988,940	171,358 06	1 14	20	3 00	141	12	2	106	3	7.2	17 66	435 27	265
Morgan	18,036,162	459,051 12	81	20	2 25	108	3	.....	91	1	7.3	25 20	532 26	221
Moultrie	7,685,446	91,990 89	1 19	36	2 76	82	2	.....	75	.....	7.7	21 34	406 66	144
Ogle	19,377,491	159,941 81	80	26	2 14	177	4	.....	140	.....	8.3	27 22	406 55	268
Peoria	38,579,777	602,729 49	1 56	23	3 00	150	12	1	109	.....	8.3	31 16	644 36	589
Perry	5,079,899	84,021 86	1 65	41	3 00	73	6	1	53	.....	6.6	13 30	367 66	135
Piatt	11,914,816	120,687 13	1 01	30	2 15	101	6	.....	74	.....	7.7	27 13	528 63	162
Pike	10,761,297	123,038 38	1 14	31	2 93	161	30	.....	79	1	7.1	17 45	386 46	234
Pope	1,892,061	24,309 35	1 28	‡47	3 00	63	12	1	‡20	‡26	6.0	8 08	257 57	70
Pulaski	2,469,171	47,580 21	1 92	‡60	3 00	32	14	3	‡3	‡3	6.6	10 77	334 44	89
Putnam	3,290,452	48,625 21	1 47	22	3 00	29	4	2	15	.....	8.2	20 24	490 04	57
Randolph	7,534,792	77,736 18	1 03	25	2 90	97	8	.....	59	6	6.7	14 66	367 61	172
Richland	4,386,098	51,061 23	1 16	50	2 20	88	5	.....	46	4	6.3	12 01	305 84	124
Rock Island	21,472,945	460,252 93	2 12	42	2 92	99	16	.....	54	.....	8.1	27 68	613 99	409
Saline	5,466,650	131,108 97	2 39	50	3 00	91	32	9	10	9	6.2	10 92	407 87	182
Sangamon	41,374,385	576,131 97	1 39	26	3 00	167	11	1	143	.....	8.0	27 65	684 84	504
Schuyler	5,938,330	65,461 75	1 10	29	2 25	93	3	.....	46	1	7.2	17.37	385 76	126
Scott	4,891,941	41,564 55	80	15	2 14	46	4	.....	36	.....	7.0	17 61	431 02	70
Shelby	14,705,826	146,999 40	99	28	2 86	167	10	.....	126	3	7.5	17 78	422 37	239

ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVIES AND SCHOOL EXPENSES—1913—Concluded.

Counties.	Assessed valuation.	District taxes extended.	Levy per $100.			Number of school districts.	Number of districts levying—			Number of districts unable to levy $300 for educational purposes.	Average.			Number of teachers.
			Average.	*Lowest.	Highest.		$1.50 for educational purposes.	$3.00 for educational and building purposes.	Under $1.00 for all purposes.		Length of term.	Cost per pupil enrolled for current expense.	Annual salary of teachers.	
Stark	$ 7,600,028	$ 65,245 82	$ 86	$0 15	$1 85	70	4	.....	57	.....	8.2	$24 69	$515 00	103
St. Clair	31,782,900	559,582 52	1 60	24	3 00	117	9	2	80	.....	8.5	24 45	628 52	538
Stephenson	16,392,650	195,799 47	1 19	38	2 08	135	4	.....	109	1	8.2	25 33	494 89	242
Tazewell	18,730,823	166,967 89	81	09	2 90	131	11	.....	86	.....	8.0	24 06	531 58	260
Union	4,429,708	67,193 46	1 51	37	3 00	77	10	1	23	10	6.1	11 90	363 87	125
Vermilion	36,382,705	453,082 26	1 25	22	3 00	218	13	1	165	.....	7.7	22 39	531 90	502
Wabash	1,622,150	59,074 38	1 28	25	2 40	51	4	.....	24	2	6.2	13 49	384 90	94
Warren	15,005,150	167,828 52	1 11	33	2 60	126	5	.....	101	.....	8.1	29 54	518 66	211
Washington	5,051,627	43,478 70	83	23	3 00	85	6	1	58	4	6.6	13 05	297 95	115
Wayne	6,275,243	75,050 34	1 19	40	3 00	157	21	1	49	9	6.8	10 17	292 69	194
White	6,423,591	74,519 01	1 16	40	2 50	107	11	.....	55	2	6.6	11 10	290 38	175
Whiteside	17,417,101	182,810 30	1 01	28	2 24	141	6	.....	98	.....	8.5	26 46	514 65	270
Will	33,270,242	402,657 63	1 21	08	2 28	190	.....	.....	156	.....	8.5	33 59	585 33	490
Williamson	9,573,590	163,110 76	1 70	27	3 00	113	20	2	47	11	6.4	10 37	380 95	278
Winnebago	33,221,999	528,021 92	1 58	25	2 53	113	1	.....	93	.....	8.4	30 78	606 63	397
Woodford	13,543,639	128,861 61	95	30	3 00	113	3	1	79	.....	8.0	25 74	486 95	167

* No levy less than $200.00 considered.
† Estimated.
‡1912 levy.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCES.

The last of the conferences of the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the county superintendents of the State has just been held. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss subjects which are of immediate interest to the members of the conference. This year, the subjects up for consideration were:

Statistics.—There is a concerted movement in every state of the Union, led by the United States Commissioner of Education, to unify the statistics gathered and to secure those that are of real value. Last year, new blanks were used which caused considerable difficulty because of their newness and because school officials had not the data at hand. At these conferences, the experience of the past year made it possible to overcome many of these difficulties. The county superintendents unanimously favored a plan to make the book-keeping and record-keeping uniform throughout the State, from the school district up to the State office. This will make possible not only the gathering of statistics, but will also safeguard the school funds of every township in the State.

The county superintendents also unanimously endorsed the effort to amend the law so as to make seven months the minimum school year. Another subject discussed by the conference and the faculties of the Normal Schools, was how the State Normal Schools can help improve the country schools. This proved highly fruitful. Friendly criticism was freely made by both sides. The better understanding as to what each is trying to do will result in forward movements on the part of Normal Schools and county superintendents.

A half day was spent by the county superintendents observing the teaching of classes in the training school in the subjects of arithmetic, geography and elementary agriculture. It was helpful to see these subjects taught in so skillful a manner.

County superintendents return to their work with higher ideals and with renewed enthusiasm and courage to strive more valiantly for better things in their counties. Those present were:

Carbondale: Fanny P. Hacker, Alexander County; C. W. Mundell, Franklin County; J. B. Boswell, Gallatin County; J. H. Oxford, Hardin County; A. J. Rendleman, Jackson County; M. D. Yelvington, Jasper County; A. E. Summers, Jefferson County; Emma Rebman, Johnson County; J. F. Hickman, Marion County; J. W. Jackson, Monroe County; E. W. Lee, Perry County; May S. Hawkins, Pulaski County; W. A. Hough, St. Clair County; W. O. Brown, Union County; Robert Pence, Washington County; R. O. Clarida, Williamson County.

Normal: Charles Watts, Champaign County; J. L. Costley. DeWitt County; H. M. Rudolph, Ford County; C. H. Root, Grundy County; S. D. Saltzgiver, Kankakee County; W. E. Herbert, Livingston County; D. F. Nickols, Logan County; Mary W. Moore, Macon County; R. C. Moore, Macoupin County; E. F. Perry, Marshall County; B. C. Moore, McLean County; J. W. Harp, Montgomery County; H. C. Montgomery, Morgan County; J. A. Hayes, Peoria County; Charles McIntosh, Piatt County; D. P. Hollis, Pike County; W. A. Paxson, Putnam County; E. C. Pruitt, Sangamon County; G. C. Baker, Stark County; B. L. Smith, Tazewell County; O. P Haworth, Vermilion County; W. H. Nevens, Will County; R. L. Moore, Woodford County.

DeKalb: Elizabeth B. Harvey, Boone County; G. O. Smith, Bureau County; John Hay, Carroll County; W. W. Coultas, DeKalb County; A. L. Odenweller, Henry County; B. L. Birkbeck, JoDaviess County; E. A. Ellis, Kane County; A. D. Curran, Kendall County; T. A. Simpson, Lake County; W. R. Foster, LaSalle County; L. W. Miller, Lee County; J. E. Cross, Ogle County; S. J. Ferguson, Rock Island County; Cyrus Grove, Stephenson County; W. H. Nevens, Will County.

Charleston: Charles H. Watts, Champaign County; G. O. Lewis, Clay County; W. Ed. Millar, Coles County; J. W. Castelo, Cumberland County; W. W. Coultas, DeKalb County; E. E. Gere, Douglas County; J. W. Davis, Effingham County; F. E. Crawford, Fayette County; F. A. Gilbreath, Iroquois County; W. F. Boyes, Knox County; R. R. Kimmell, Lawrence County; D.

F. Nickols, Logan County; Van D. Roughton, Moultrie County; Elmer Van Arsdall, Richland County; S. J. Ferguson, Rock Island County; W. G. Cisne, Wayne County.

Macomb: J. H. Steiner, Adams County; A. L. Odenweller, Henry County; M. M. Cook, Fulton County: G. B. McClelland, Green County; S. D. Faris, Hancock County; Mrs. Della Yeomans, Henderson County; W. F. Boyes, Knox County; Fanny S. Merwin, Mason County; B. E. Decker, McDonough County; S. J. Ferguson, Rock Island County; G. R. Hermetet, Schuyler County.

THE SCHOOL LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Enacted by the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

FOR THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

AN ACT *to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the purposes hereinafter named, be, and are hereby, appropriated to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government, until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly:

* * * * * * * *

Twenty-seventh—To the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of $3,000,000, annually, out of the State School Fund, to pay the amount of the Auditor's orders for the distribution of said fund to the several counties, and for the payment of the salary of county superintendents of schools as now provided by law. The Auditor shall issue his warrants to the State Treasurer on the proper evidence that the amount distributed has been paid to the county superintendents.

APPROVED June 30, 1913.

HIGH SCHOOL PRIVILEGES.

AN ACT *to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That graduates of the eighth grade residing in a school district in which no public high school is maintained, shall be admitted, upon the payment of tuition, to any public high school, with the consent of the school board of the district in which such high school is situated. The tuition of such pupils shall be paid by the district in which they reside, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, but in no case shall the tuition per pupil exceed the per capita cost of maintaining the high school selected. The parent, or guardian, shall select the high school to be attended, subject to the approval of the school directors of the home district: *Provided, however,* that the high school selected offers a program of studies extending through four school years. The application of this Act shall not relate to districts that provide work in the ninth and tenth grades, except to pupils that have completed the work of such grades.

APPROVED June 26, 1913.

FORM OF BALLOTS.

AN ACT *to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, be and is hereby amended by adding a section thereto to be numbered 126a, which shall read as follows:

SEC. 126a. The ballots to be used at the election held for the selection of a president and members of the board of education shall be furnished by the district and shall be in form substantially as follows:

For President, to serve for one year

Vote for one

☐ John Adams

☐ James Brown

For two members to serve for three years

Vote for two

☐ Frank Chance

☐ Tyrus Cobb

☐ Margaret Murphy

☐ Elizabeth Browning

The voter shall make a cross-mark in the square preceding the name or names of the candidate or candidates of his choice and the ballot shall be so counted. The nominations of candidates for the offices of president and members of the board of education shall be made only by petition. All petitions shall be filed with the secretary at least ten days before the day of election. All petitions shall be signed by at least 10 per cent of the legal voters of the district, but not to exceed fifty such signatures shall be required to make valid any petition. The names of candidates shall be printed in the order in which the petitions are filed with the secretary.

APPROVED June 27, 1913.

REVENUE.

AN ACT *to amend section 189 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That section 189 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved

and in force June 12, 1912, be and the same is hereby amended in the following respects, that is to say: Section 189 of said Act shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 189. For the purpose of establishing and supporting free schools for not less than six nor more than nine months in each year and defraying all the expenses of the same of every description; for the purpose of repairing and improving school houses, of procuring furniture, fuel, libraries and apparatus, and for all other necessary incidental expenses in each district, village or city, anything in any special charter to the contrary notwithstanding, the directors or the board of education and the authorities of such village or city, as the case may be, shall be authorized to levy a tax annually upon all the taxable property of the district, village or city, not to exceed, except as hereinafter stated, one and one-half per cent for educational, and one and one-half per cent for building purposes upon the valuation to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes. But if the board of education, in any district having a population of not less than one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and not governed by any special Act in relation to free schools now in force, by which no tax limit is imposed, shall desire to levy in any one year more than one and one-half per cent, but not more than two per cent, for educational purposes, such board may, by resolution stating the percentage so desired, cause a proposition for an assent thereto to be submitted to the voters of such district at any general school election, or at a special election called for that purpose, and if at such election a majority of the votes cast on said proposition shall be in favor thereof, the board of education of such district may thereafter, until such authority is revoked in like manner, levy annually for educational purposes, a tax in excess of one and one-half per cent, but not exceeding the percentage mentioned in said proposition, and for building purposes such a percentage that the aggregate levy shall not exceed three per cent; proposed changes in such percentage for educational purposes, either to increase or decrease the same, but not below one and one-half per cent nor above two per cent, may be submitted at any time, and from time to time, to the voters of such district, at any such election, either at the instance of such board of education or by petition for that purpose, addressed to such board and signed by at least five per cent of the voters of such district ascertained by the votes cast at the last preceding general election in said district; and such board of education shall levy no general tax in excess of one and one-half per cent for education purposes that shall not be authorized by the result of such election, ascertained as aforesaid, unless and until assented to by the voters of such district in like manner: *Provided*, that in municipalities and school districts, of less than 100,000 inhabitants, the term incidental expenses as herein used shall not include any sum expended or obligation incurred for the improvement, repair or benefit of the school buildings or property, but all such sums and obligations shall be paid from that portion of the tax levied for building purposes. No election or petition shall be necessary to authorize the levy of a tax for the ordinary repair and improvement of school buildings or grounds or for the payment of any special tax or special assessment levied upon such property.

APPROVED June 20, 1913.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

AN ACT *to amend section 91 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That section 91 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 91. For the purpose of building school houses supporting the school and paying other necessary expenses, the territory for the benefit of which a high school is established under any of the provisions of this Act, shall be regarded as a school district, and the board of education thereof shall, in all respects, have the power and discharge the duties of school directors, for such district: *Provided, however,* that in all elections called under the provisions of this act for voting on any one or more of the following propositions, to wit: To purchase or locate a school house site; to purchase, build or move a school house, or to levy a tax to extend schools beyond nine months, or to borrow money; that said board of education shall have the power to establish a suitable number of voting precincts for the accommodation of voters of the district in which said election is held, and they shall fix the boundaries of said precincts, and designate one polling place in each, and said precincts shall be composed of contiguous territory in as compact form as may be for the convenience of the electors voting therein; the said board shall appoint two judges and one clerk for each polling place, assigning so far as practicable, at least one member of such board to each polling place. Notice of all such elections shall be in the form now prescribed by law and to be posted by the said board of education in at least three of the most public places in each of said voting precincts at least ten days previous to the day of election.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, An emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED June 26, 1913.

CERTIFICATES.

AN ACT *to provide for the certification of teachers.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That no one shall be authorized or employed to teach in the common schools of this State or shall receive for teaching any part of any public school fund who is not of good character, at least eighteen years of age and who does not, at the time he enters upon his duties, hold a certificate of qualification covering the entire period of his employment and granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a county superintendent, or, in a city having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, by the board of education of such city: *Provided,* that nothing in this act relating to county teachers' certificates shall be applicable to counties having a population of five hundred thousand or over.

SEC. 2. State certificates granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the requirements for the same shall be as follows:

First—A four-year elementary school certificate valid in the elementary schools of the State for which the requirements shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in the State on a first grade county certificate; (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, and the principles and methods of teaching, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more elementary school problems, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Second—A four-year high school certificate valid in any high school in the State, for which the requirements shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized college or university, or the completion of an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful teaching, two of which shall have been in the State on a first grade, a high school, or a supervisory county certificate; (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, and the principles and methods of teaching, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more secondary school problems, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Third—A four-year supervisory certificate valid for supervisory work and for teaching in any district in the State. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) three years' successful supervision, two of which shall have been in this State on a county supervisory certificate: (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, sociology, the history of education, and school organization, administration, and supervision, and (4) the preparation of a thesis on one or more problems of school administration, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected from a list prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 3. At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any four-year State certificate enumerated in this Act shall become valid and be endorsed for life. The validity of State certificates now in force and those issued in accordance with this act, shall be conditioned upon the good behavior of the holder.

SEC. 4. Examinations for State certificates shall be held at such times and places and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To each person who is successful in the examination for a State certificate the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue a certificate of the kind applied for, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship fit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform.

SEC. 5. A life certificate shall be forfeited three years after the person to whom it is issued ceases to engage in educational work unless its life shall have been extended within that time by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The holder of any State certificate, while he continues to teach, shall annually before entering upon his duties, present

his certificate to the county superintendent for registration and pay a fee of one dollar for the same, which fee shall be covered into the institute fund.

State certificates in force at the time of the passage of this act shall not have the terms of their validity impaired. State elementary certificates shall be valid for teaching in the elementary schools, State high school certificates for teaching in the high schools and State supervisory and general certificates for supervision and teaching in the schools supervised.

SEC. 6. County certificates granted by the county superintendent and the requirements for the same shall be as follows:

First—A third grade elementary school certificate, valid for one year in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county in which it is issued and in no other county. This certificate shall be renewable once only and on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of three months' successful teaching or six weeks' professional training. Applicants for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, and the principles and methods of the State course of study. This certificate shall not be issued the second time to the same person. At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have successfully completed two years of work in a recognized normal school, or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

Second—A second grade elementary school certificate valid for two years in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of six months' successful teaching or twelve weeks' professional training, and a second time if in the period following the date of issue the holder shall have acquired eighteen weeks' professional training in any recognized school providing such training. The applicant for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, elementary science, pedagogy, and the principles and methods of the State course of study. At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior year's work in a recognized normal school, or its equivalent.

Third—A first grade elementary school certificate, valid for three years in the first ten grades of the common schools of the county, and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years, upon evidence of successful teaching and professional growth satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) six months of successful teaching, and (3) an examination in orthography, including spelling, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, pedagogy, English, algebra, general history, and any three of the following natural sciences:

Botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, and physiography. This certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school, or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation, provided the applicant has had one year of successful practice teaching, and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation.

Fourth—A high school certificate, valid for three years in the high schools of the county. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of successful teaching or supervision and professional growth. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) a certificate showing the completion of at least two years' successful work in any recognized higher institution of learning, and (3) an examination in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects, three majors and three minors, chosen from a list prescribed by the Examining Board hereinafter provided, for: *Provided, however,* that graduates of a recognized normal school, college or university may offer within three years after graduation, certified credits in lieu of examination in the above subjects accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

Fifth—A supervisory certificate, valid for three years for supervisory work in any district in the county and for teaching in the schools supervised by the holder. This certificate shall be renewable for three-year periods on satisfactory evidence of successful teaching or supervision, and of professional growth.. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school and at least two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) two years' successful teaching or supervision, and (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, the history of education, and school administration.

Sixth—A kindergarten primary certificate, valid for two years in any kindergarten and in the first two grades of the common schools of the county, providing the kindergarten training school of which the applicant is a graduate gives adequate preparation for the first two grades of work. This certificate shall be renewable for two-year periods on evidence of successful teaching satisfactory to the county superintendent. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school, or the completion of an equivalent course; or in lieu of graduation from such training school, such examination in English, and the theory and practice of kindergarten and primary work as may be prescribed by the Examining Board.

Seventh—A special certificate, valid for two years in the common schools of the county, renewable for two-year periods. Such certificate shall be issued in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, physical training, penmanship, bookkeeping, German, and such other subjects as may be added by the Examining Board and shall authorize the holder to teach only the subject or subjects named in the certificate. The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation, and a certificate showing the completion in a recognized

higher institution of learning of at least two years' special training, and an examination in English and the principles and methods of teaching, and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has taught or can teach such subjects successfully.

SEC. 7. The county superintendent is hereby authorized to issue a third grade elementary certificate to persons of his or other counties who fall below the required average, but the number of such certificates issued in any one year shall not exceed ten per cent of the number of teachers employed in his county. Such certificates shall be designated on their face, "Provisional," and the same shall not be renewable or issued the second time to the same person. The county superintendent is also authorized to issue at any time, upon evidence satisfactory to himself, that the applicant possesses the prerequisites and qualifications for such certificate, a county certificate of any grade, such certificate to be designated on its face, "Emergency." This certificate shall be valid only until the next regular examination, and in the county of issue. Third grade and second grade certificates are valid for teaching only. A first grade certificate is valid for supervision in all positions where the principal or superintendent teaches one-half or more of the time. County certificates issued without examination as herein provided shall have that fact stated on the certificate and a certified copy of credits shall be filed with the application.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act with regard to county certificates there is hereby created an Examining Board to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be ex officio chairman, one person who is engaged in educational work, to be appointed by him for a term of four years, and three county superintendents, each to serve for three years, one to be appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the recommendation of the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting. The first year of the terms of the members of the board shall end on January 1, following the going into effect of this Act. The necessary traveling expenses of the board and such other expenses as are necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be provided through the State Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the power to fill vacancies until the next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. If a member of this board ceases to be a county superintendent he ceases to be a member of the board. Examinations for county certificates shall be held at the various county seats on the same day at least three times each year and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Examining Board. Questions for each examination shall be uniform throughout the State and shall be prepared by said board and forwarded to the county superintendents under seal, to be broken only at the time of opening the examination and in the presence of the applicants. The county superintendent shall conduct the examination in his county, and at the close of the same shall forward all papers to the Examining Board. The grades shall be returned to the county superintendent, who shall issue the certificate of the kind designated to each applicant in his county who has passed the examination, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship, fit him for the work which the certificate would

authorize him to perform. The papers shall be kept on file for six months for reference by the applicant or the county superintendent.

SEC. 9. A first and second grade elementary school certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a kindergarten-primary certificate, or a special certificate, shall be valid in the county of issue, and in any county of the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county, upon evidence of successful teaching, certified by the county superintendent in whose county the teaching has been done. A certificate shall not be renewable until its expiration or within sixty days thereafter, and no certificate shall be renewed except at the option of the superintendent issuing or endorsing it and on evidence satisfactory to such superintendent of successful teaching and professional growth.

SEC. 10. An applicant for a certificate who has not completed a high school course, when such is required, shall be admitted to a preliminary examination, set by the Examining Board, on subjects announced in advance, for the purpose of determining whether such applicant possesses an equivalent preparation.

SEC. 11. Any person who holds, at the time this act goes into effect, a valid county certificate, may, with the approval of the county superintendent, exchange the same for a certificate of equal grade—a second grade for a second grade elementary; a first grade for a first grade elementary, high school, or supervisory county certificates; a special certificate for a special certificate.

SEC. 12. In the examination of teachers for certificates higher than those which they shall have received in exchange for certificates in force when this act goes into effect, and in the renewal of their certificates, successful experience in teaching or supervision shall be accepted as an equivalent for high school and professional training.

SEC. 13. Every applicant for a county certificate shall pay a fee of one dollar for each examination. All county certificates shall be annually registered and endorsed, and a fee of one dollar shall be charged for the same.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall sell, barter, trade, or give away, or offer to sell, barter, trade, or give away, to applicants for teachers' certificates or to any other person, or any person who shall buy, purchase, bargain or trade for or accept, any of the questions prepared for the examination of teachers, or in any way dispose of or accept any of such questions, in violation of the rules prescribed by the Examining Board, or any person who shall reveal or give information which shall reveal the identity of any writer of an examination paper, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100.

SEC. 15. By the word "recognized," as used in this act in connection with the word "school," "college," or "university," is meant such school, college or university as maintains an equipment, course of study and standard of scholarship approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board, according to the certificate to which it pertains. The term "equivalent preparation," as used in this act, shall be interpreted and determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Examining Board, according to the certificate to which it pertains.

SEC. 16. The first year of all certificates shall expire on June 30 following the date of issue. Certificates earned in May or June shall be dated July 1, following.

SEC. 17. Any certificate issued under this act may be suspended by either the county superintendent or Superintendent of Public Instruction upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct, or other just cause, and revoked for the same reasons by the county superintendent issuing it. When a certificate is suspended by the superintendent not issuing the same, the right of appeal shall lie to the issuing superintendent. When an appeal is taken within ten days after notice of suspension it shall act as a stay of proceedings for a period not to exceed sixty days. Refusal to attend, participate in, or an indifferent or antagonistic attitude toward institutes, teachers' meetings, professional reading, or other reasonable requirements of the county or State superintendent, including the making of statistical and other reports, may be considered as unprofessional conduct.

SEC. 18. Under the rules of the Examining Board provisions may be made for granting certificates of lower grade than the one applied for, when so requested by the applicant, and also for giving credit toward higher certificates for grades recorded upon lower certificates.

An applicant for a county certificate may write in any county and apply for a certificate in another county.

SEC. 19. When a person applies for his first county or State certificate he shall file as reference to character, the names of three competent persons.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may recognize and honor any State certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois. The county superintendent of schools may recognize and honor any certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois, under such rules as may be prescribed by the examining board, except that certificates the equivalent of the third grade elementary and second grade elementary certificates described in this Act shall not be subject to recognition.

SEC. 21. Sections 176, 177, 178 and 180 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, and any other section, Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1914.

APPROVED June 28, 1913.

EMPLOYEES' PENSION FUND.

AN ACT *to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the publice school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the Board of Education of any city having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall have power to annually set aside and appropriate and pay

into the Public School Employees' Pension Fund in such city now existing or hereafter created pursuant to any law, a sum of public moneys so that the same when taken with the moneys added to such pension fund for that year from interest on school funds raised by taxation, as provided for by law, shall equal in amount not to exceed double the aggregate of the sums set apart for that year and contributed to such pension fund from the salaries of persons in the employ of said board of education, who are contributors to such pension fund.

APPROVED June 27, 1913.

PENSION FUND.

AN ACT *to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants," approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants," approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That the board of education of any city having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants shall annually set aside, appropriate and pay into the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in such city now created or existing, or such as may hereafter be created pursuant to any law, a sum of public money, so that the same when taken together with the moneys added to such pension fund for that year from interest on school funds raised by taxation, as provided for in section 165 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, approved and in force June 12, 1909, and Acts amendatory thereto," shall equal in amount the aggregate of the sums set apart for that year and contributed to such pension fund from the salaries of the teachers in the employ of said board of education, and in addition thereto the aforesaid board of education shall have power annually to set aside, appropriate and pay into the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in such city, now created or existing, or such as may hereafter be created, pursuant to any law, an additional sum of public money, so that the same, when taken together with the moneys added to such pension fund for that year from interest on school funds raised by taxation, as provided for in section 165 of this Act, shall equal in amount double the aggregate of the sums set apart for that year, and contributed to such pension fund from the salaries of the teachers in the employ of said board of education.

APPROVED June 27, 1913.

PENSION FUND AGAIN.

AN ACT *to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 152. In every city in this State having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, there shall be elected a board of trustees to have the administration and control of the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, to be created and maintained in the manner provided by this Act. Such board of trustees shall consist of nine members. The chairman of the finance committee of the board of education of such city shall be *ex officio* a member of and president of said board of trustees. In addition thereto there shall be elected at the first meeting of the said board of education in the month of November, 1913, two of its members to serve, while members of said board of education, on said board of trustees, one for a term of one year and one for a term of two years, and at the first meting of said board of education in the month of November of each year thereafter there shall in like manner be elected one member to said board of trustees who shall hold office, while a member of said board of education, for a term of two years; and at the first election there shall be elected six members to said board of trustees from those members of the teaching force who are contributors to said pension and retirement fund of said city: two for a term of one year, while remaining contributors thereto, and two for a term of two years, while remaining contributors thereto, and two for a term of three years while remaining contributors thereto. On the date of the first meeting of said board of education in the month of November of each year thereafter there shall in like manner be elected two members of said board of trustees from those members of the teaching force who are contributors to said pension and retirement fund, who shall hold office for a term of three years, while remaining contributors thereto. The election of the members of the said board of education to said board of trustees shall be by a majority of said board of education in such manner as they, the board of education shall provide. The election of the members to said board of trustees by those members of the teaching force contributing to said fund of said city shall be by secret ballot at an election held by the board of education in such manner as the board of trustees shall by by-laws provide. Nominations for trustees shall be made by a secret primary election held by the board of education at least thirty days before such final election and every person who is a member of the teaching force of such city and a contributor to such pension and retirement fund, shall

be entitled to vote at such primary election for twice the number of persons to be nominees as there are trustees to be elected. The persons receiving the highest number of votes in said primary shall appear as nominees for trustees upon the election ballot: *Provided,* the number of such names appearing on the election ballot shall be double the number of trustees to be elected. Each person who is a member of the teaching force of such city, and a contributor to said pension and retirement fund, shall be entitled to vote at the election for such number of persons as is to be elected trustees. The location and number of polling places shall be designated by the board of trustees. The judges and clerks of such primary and election shall be selected from the members of the teaching force of such city who are contributors to such pension and retirement fund in such manner as the board of trustees shall by by-laws provide. Elections to fill vacancies may be called by the board of education and held at the next ensuing annual election: *Provided, however,* that the board of education may fill vacancies occurring in the membership of said board of trustees elected from said board of education at any regular meeting of the board of education. All trustees, while members of said board of education or while contributors to said pension fund, including members of the board of trustees of the teachers' pension and retirement fund to which the board created by this Act succeeds, shall hold their offices until their successors shall have been elected and duly qualified.

Sec. 155. Any person who shall be employed to teach in the public schools of any such city, after this Act shall take effect, shall be entitled to the benefits of said fund upon complying with the provisions of this Act, and for the purposes of this Act such persons shall be divided into the following groups.

First—Those who have taught for five years or less.

Second—Those who have taught for more than five years and not more than ten years.

Third—Those who have taught more than ten years and not more than fifteen years.

Fourth—Those who have taught more than fifteen years.

After this Act shall take effect, there shall be set apart from the salaries of all persons hereafter entering for the first time the employ of the board of education of such cities 50 cents per month for each month of service while they remain in the first group; $1.00 per month for each month of service while they remain in the second group; $1.50 per month for each month of service while they remain in the third group; and $3.00 per month for each month of service while they remain in the fourth group; which amounts shall be deducted by the board of education in equal installments from their respective salaries at the regular times for the payment thereof, and be paid into and constitute a part of the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund of such city. The board of trustees in any such city created or existing under the provisions of this Act, shall succeed to the administration of any like fund established under any law now or heretofore in force in this State, and such board is hereby given the power to use both the principal and income of all funds for the payment of the pensions or annuities in this Act provided for, and shall have power to increase or reduce from time

to time all pensions or annuities, provided such increases or reductions shall be at the same rate on all classes: *And, further provided,* that all reductions shall in the judgment of said board of trustees be rendered necessary by the condition of said fund. All teachers entering the service of the said board of education for the first time shall submit to said board of education evidence which has been approved and accepted by the board of trustees of said pension fund, attesting and proving service rendered in public schools outside of said city, and such evidence shall be the basis for placing such teachers in the proper group of the groups provided in this section. Any public school teacher who has heretofore retired from service and is entitled to a pension or annuity from a like fund, created under any law now in force, to the administration of which fund such board of trustees has succeeded, or is the recipient of a pension or annuity thereunder, shall henceforth be entitled to receive a graduating pension ranging from four-fifths to five-fifths of pensions paid under the provisions of this Act, dependent upon time of service as public school teachers, under uniform schedules to be provided by rules of said board of trustees; and $30.00 per annum shall be withheld from such pensioner or annuitant until he or she shall have paid the aggregate amount of $450.00.

Sec. 156a. All persons who have heretofore been contributors to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund of cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, under any law now in force, but who have withdrawn from such participation, may, if they shall exercise the option, on or before the first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, renew their right to participation in a fund to be created in said city under the provisions of this Act, by paying in said fund the full amount of any moneys that they may have withdrawn from such previous fund, and the full amount they would have contributed had they not withdrawn therefrom, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the time such moneys were withdrawn and from the time payment would have become due to the date of their acceptance of the provisions of this Act: and, thereafter, such person shall contribute to said fund upon the same terms as teachers who shall hereafter be employed and become contributors to, and beneficiaries of said fund: *Provided, however,* that such persons who shall be re-employed by said board of education as such teachers on or after July 1, 1913, may, if they shall exercise such option within three years after such re-employment, renew their right to participation in such fund upon the same terms and conditions aforesaid.

Sec. 156b. All teachers who are now in the service of the board of education of any such city, other than those described in the previous section, may if they shall exercise the option, on or before the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, become contributors to and beneficiaries of the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund created under the provisions of this Act, upon the same terms as teachers who shall hereafter be employed and become contributors to, and beneficiaries of, said fund, under section 156a of this Act.

Sec. 157. Such board of trustees shall have the power, and it shall be its duty to pass a resolution declaring the maturity of service and

right to the immediate benefits of said fund in favor of persons entitled to the benefits thereof, in the following cases:

1. When any such person shall have taught in the public schools in the United States, or rendered service therein, for a period of twenty-five years, within the meaning of this Act.

2. When any contributor to the said fund shall have taught fifteen years in the public schools within the meaning of this Act, and shall have been declared by three competent physicians, who have made a physical examination of the teacher, at the request of a majority of such board of trustees, to be suffering from a permanent disability: *Provided,* that neither said board of trustees nor said board of education shall declare any contributor entitled to the immediate benefits of said fund until he or she shall have taught in the public schools of such city three-fifths of the term of service of twenty-five years, or three-fifths of the term of service of fifteen years, as the case may be, said three-fifths service in said city must be the last service rendered prior to his or her retirement on a pension; and no person shall be entitled to the benefits of said fund until his or her employment in the service of such board of education shall have been terminated.

Approved June 26, 1913.

PENSION FUND—SPECIAL.

An Act *to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 10,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teachers' pension and retirement fund.*

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That in all school districts, having a population of not fewer than 10,000, and not more than 100,000 inhabitants organized under and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have a population of not less than thirty thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and which may also be governed by any such special Acts, the board of school inspectors, of every such district, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district, may establish and maintain in and for said district a teachers' pension and retirement fund.

Sec. 2. Said board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district wherein the provisions of this Act may be made operative, shall cause to be elected a board of management for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. Said board of management shall consist of either three or nine members, as said board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district shall determine. Two-thirds of the member-

ship of said board of management shall consist of members of the active teaching force of said district, who are contributors to said pension and retirement fund and they shall be elected by the members of said active teaching force of said district who are contributors to said pension and retirement fund, in such manner and for such terms as said board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district shall by resolution determine. One-third of the membership of said board of management shall consist of members of the said board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district. Such representative shall be selected by such board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district for such terms as said board may by resolution determine.

SEC. 3. The teachers' pension and retirement fund shall consist of moneys contributed by teachers under the provisions of this Act; also of moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests and otherwise, and of moneys paid into said fund in pursuance of any law now in force or hereafter enacted.

SEC. 4. The board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district, shall have charge of such funds and shall invest the same at interest. The rate of interest, which shall not be less than four per cent, nor more than seven per cent, per annum, payable annually, shall be determined by a majority of the said board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, at any regular or special meeting. No loan shall be made for less than one year nor more than five years. All loans shall be secured by mortgage on unencumbered realty situated in this State, worth at least fifty per cent more than the amount loaned, with a condition that in case additional security shall be required at any time it shall be given to the satisfaction of the board of school inspectors or body or board of officials. In estimating the value of realty mortgaged to secure the payment of money loaned, the value of improvements liable to be destroyed may be included; but in such case the improvements shall be insured for their insurable value in a responsible insurance company or companies, and the policy or policies shall be transferred to the board of school inspectors or body or board of officials as additional security and shall be kept so insured until the loan is paid. Nothing herein shall prevent the investing of the principal of the said fund in bonds issued by the State, the Sanitary District of Chicago, counties, townships and cities in this State and in bonds of such school district when the same have been issued for the purpose of building or repairing school houses, in such district, or purchasing and improving school sites, when the issuance of such bonds has been authorized by the majority of the votes cast at an election held for that purpose. Said board of school inspectors, or body or board of officials, shall have the power to make payments from such fund of pensions and annuities granted in pursuance of this Act.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall be employed to teach in the public schools of the district where the provisions hereof may be in force after

this Act shall take effect, shall be entitled to the benefits of the said fund upon complying with the provisions of this Act, and for the purpose of this Act, such persons shall be divided into the following classes:

First—Those who have taught five years or fewer than five years in the public schools.

Second—Those who have taught more than five years and not more than ten years.

Third—Those who have taught more than ten years and not more than fifteen years.

Fourth—Those who have taught more than fifteen years.

After this Act shall take effect, there shall be set apart from the salaries of each teacher in the employ of the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district $5.00 per annum while they remain in the first class; $10.00 per annum while they remain in the second class; $15.00 per annum while they remain in the third; and $30.00 per annum while they remain in the fourth class, which amounts shall be deducted by the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of, the affairs of any such school district, in equal installments from their respective salaries at the regular times for the payment thereof, and be paid into and constitute a part of the said teachers' pension and retirement fund of the district.

SEC. 6. Teachers who become contributors to, and beneficiaries of, the said pension and retirement fund, under provisions of this Act, may count past services as a part of the period of twenty-five years hereinafter specified, by paying into the fund a sum equal to that which he or she would have contributed under the provisions of this Act, had he or she been a regular contributor to said fund, during said period of past service, together with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent per annum from the time such payments would have been made had such person during such time been a contributor to such fund, to the time such person shall by making such payment become entitled to the benefits and credit of such past service.

SEC. 7. The board of management shall adopt a resolution declaring and fixing the maturity of service and the right to the immediate benefits of the fund, in favor of the persons entitled to the benefits thereof in the following cases:

First—When any persons shall have taught in the public schools for a period of twenty-five years within the meaning of this Act.

Second—When any contributor to the fund shall have taught fifteen years in public schools, within the meaning of this Act, and shall have been declared by three competent physicians who have made a physical examination of the teacher, at the request of the board of management, to be suffering from a permanent disability: *Provided, however,* that the board of management shall not declare any contributor entitled to the immediate benefits of the fund until he or she shall have taught in the public schools of the district three-fifths of the term of service of 25 or 15 years, as the case may be: *And, provided, further,* that no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund until he or she shall have retired from service as a teacher.

SEC. 8. Each teacher so retired or retiring after twenty-five years of service shall be entitled thereafter to receive from said fund an annuity not to exceed $400.00, and each teacher so retired, because of permanent disability, after fifteen years of service shall receive from said fund as an annual pension such proportion of the full annuity of $400.00 as the sum contributed by such teacher so retired bears to the total contributions required for a full annuity. Pensions and annuities shall be paid monthly during the school year out of the said fund created in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in the manner and at the times provided by law for the payment of the salaries of teachers.

SEC. 9. The president and secretary of the board of school inspectors or the body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, shall certify monthly to the treasurer of such fund all amounts deducted from the salaries of teachers, special teachers, principals and superintendents in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which amounts together with all other moneys contributed to the fund, shall be set apart and held by the treasurer of the district as a special fund for the purposes herein specified, and shall be paid out on recommendation of the board of management upon warrants signed by the president and secretary of the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district.

SEC. 10. The treasurer of the district or of the board of school inspectors or body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, shall be *ex officio* the custodian of the pension and retirement fund, and shall hold the same subject to the control and direction of the board of school inspectors, or body or board of officials, which governor has charge of the affairs of any such school district in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The said treasurer shall keep his books and accounts concerning such fund in the manner prescribed by the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district and his books and accounts shall be subject to the inspection of the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, or any member thereof or the board of management or any member thereof. The treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for the proper performance of his duties and the conservation of the fund created by this Act, and such treasurers' bonds in all districts where this Act may be in force shall be so conditioned as to cover the liability for such fund. Any legal proceedings which may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act shall be brought by and in the name of the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, for the use of the pension and retirement fund. If at any time a teacher who is willing to continue as a teacher in the schools of said district is not re-employed as such or is discharged as such before the time at which he or she would be entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Act, then to such teacher shall be refunded the money he or she may have contributed to said fund. Any teacher who shall retire voluntarily from the service of said district prior to entering the

fourth class above defined shall receive a refund of one-half the money he or she shall have theretofore contributed to such fund.

SEC. 11. All persons who shall be employed as teachers by the board of school inspectors, or the body or board of officials which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any such school district, shall accept the provisions of this Act by such accepting or continuing in such employment; and thereupon become liable as contributors to the pension and retirement fund in accordance with the terms thereof. And the provisions of this Act shall become a part of and enter into any such contract of employment as fully as though the same were specifically set forth in said contract of employment.

SEC. 12. All pensions, or annuities, granted under the provisions of this Act and every portion thereof, shall be exempt from attachment or garnishment process and shall not be seized, taken, subjected to, detained or levied upon by virtue of any execution, or any process or proceedings whatsoever issued out of or by any court for the payment or satisfaction in whole or in part of any debt, claim, damage, demand or judgment against any pensioner or annuitant hereunder, and no annuitant or pensioner shall have the right to transfer or assign his or her pension or annuity or any part thereof either by way of mortgage or otherwise.

SEC. 13. The said treasurer shall not be entitled to retain any interest accruing from any pension and retirement fund, but all such interest earned thereon shall be covered into such fund, become a part thereof, and be subject to the purposes of this Act. The treasurer shall also set aside annually and place in such fund all interest accruing from the district funds of the district (whether levied for educational or building purposes) and as well all interest earned by money coming from the investment of the procedes of the sales of any school lands of said district.

SEC. 14. If any school district where there is not sufficient revenue from interest and contributions to maintain a teachers' pension fund under the foregoing provisions hereof, such school district may, by a majority vote of its electors at an election for such purpose, establish a fund for the retirement of teachers who are over fifty years old, and who have faithfully served such district for twenty-five years. The fund shall be derived from such revenues as may lawfully be devoted to the said purpose by the directors of a district, or by direct appropriation by a town. The amount of the annual pension allowed to any person, under the provisions of this section, shall not exceed one-half the annual compensation received by such person at the time of the retirement of such person, in no case, however, shall the same exceed four hundred dollars ($400.00) per annum.

SEC. 15. If the board of school inspectors, or governing board of any such school district that may be within the terms of this Act, heretofore and subsequent to July 1, 1911, sought to establish and maintain a teachers' pension and retirement fund, without legal authority so to do, all Acts done with reference thereto are hereby validated, and shall be given the same force and effect in law and equity, as if they had been done under this Act.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the board of school inspectors of the city of Peoria, and to all other boards of directors, boards of education and boards of school inspectors, in districts within the limits of population above fixed, that exist under and by virtue of any special school charter heretofore granted to any such district by the said State of Illinois.

SEC. 17. The word "teachers" shall be held to include all teachers, superintendents, assistant teachers and school principals, who may be employed in the public schools of a district.

SEC. 18. If any school district organized under any special Act of the General Assembly shall create a teacher's pension and retirement fund, under the provisions of this Act, and shall thereafter cease to exist under such special Act, and shall operate under the general school laws, then and in such event, the said fund shall be continued, maintained and administered under such general law by the proper officers of said district, and all persons holding any part of said fund or records relating to it, shall deliver the same to the proper officers of said new, or reorganized school district; and all the rights of all persons in and to said fund, shall be continued, and as well all the liabilities of all persons toward such fund shall continue as fully as though such original school district had been operating under the general school laws, rather than a special Act or charter, at the time such fund was created.

APPROVED June 27, 1913.

TWO EDUCATIONAL ADDRESSES BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

FROM CHANCE TO CERTAINTY IN EDUCATION.

[F. G. BLAIR, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.]

Modern thought is slowly adjusting itself to the theory of evolution. However, there is one principle involved in this theory which is most repugnant to christian philosophy. It is the principle of evolution through natural selection. This principle involves so much of chance, of accident, of mere caprice, of individual conflicts and contradictions, of wanton waste of life as to deny the fundamental orthodox belief of a directing and shaping intelligence throughout creation. One high ecclesiastic has compared this principle of natural selection to a monster who takes up in his hands all animate creation and hurls it upon a red hot sieve, allowing whatever happens to hit the meshes to go through and survive and whatever happens to hit the red hot wires, to perish. But however repugnant this needless waste of life may seem, there is abundant evidence that in organic evolution this principle of accident, of hit and miss, has prevailed. Dig down into the earth and we find there unmistakable signs that nature, blind if you please, unfeeling if you please, has stood on the side as the pageant of living things has passed by and in her wanton, whimsical, arbitrary way has said—I choose you—I reject you—I choose you—I reject you. Analyze the waters of the ocean and the elements of the air and the same story is told of the millions of forms of organic life which have perished from the face of the earth. There is also evidence to show that this same principle of accident, of chance, of individual contradiction and conflicts has played its part in human evolution. Take the matter of human health. In all the primitive tribes that have existed or exist today we find that all matters which pertain to health are left to mere chance or caprice or accident or superstition. The infant mortality amongst them is appalling. Filth and squalor and disease carry them away by the thousands. The average length of life was very short. Every step towards better health and longer life is away from this principle of accident, to a greater degree of scientific certainty and away from individual whim and caprice to a larger group control. Scientific research has established law instead of chance and the larger group control has provided regulations which have made more certain that a child born into the world shall live and that its length of life shall be greatly extended.

William Hawley Smith in a series of articles has shown how progress in all human affairs has been through the substitution of the principle of scientific certainty for the principle of accident and chance. I wish to show briefly that that has been the process of evolution in educa-

tional affairs. Certainly in the beginning the question of whether children would have a proper educational opportunity and would accept it was largely a matter of chance. Those parents who had the intelligence to see the need of such an education and the means to provide it, their children would receive it. Where parents were lacking either in the intelligence or the means, the children would not have the opportunity. It was a matter of circumstance. But as certain large ideas came into the world, religious, civic or social, certain groups, feeling the need of having all the people within their group know these things, began to organize a system whereby all the children within their group were assured not only of the possibility of the opportunity but of the certainty of it. The great Christian ideals were organized in this way through the church and all who came within the fold were required to learn the things which were considered essential for their Christian welfare. Certain civic and social groups began to organize systems for the establishment of civic ideas and to enact definite requirements which would no longer leave it to mere individual preference or to accident whether the children within these groups should acquire these ideals. With the emergence of the nation and the State and with the consciousness that their perpetuity and safety depended upon the establishment and maintenance of certain standards of intelligence, morality and citizenship, these large group organizations saw that large areas, including thousands and millions of people, were untouched by the organized education effort of the smaller groups. Then the state and nation began to do away with this element of chance and accident which yet remained by requiring that all the territory within the state or within the nation should be organized into education districts within which the opportunity for an education should be provided for every boy and every girl of a certain school age.

This process of growth can as well be shown by the history of education in Illinois as in any other commonwealth or nation. In the territorial days with our population gathered from North and East and South and with no legal regulation, education was a matter of individual and local preference. Church and private schools were maintained wherever the sentiment was strong enough and the means were available but not until 1827, nine years after Illinois had become a State, did it set out upon a definite program of making certain that every boy and girl within the State should be exposed to an educational opportunity. It began in a very timid way, to be sure. They passed laws for organizing the territory of the State into school district and permitting the levying of a tax which supplemented by private subscriptions would maintain a school. Of course, this was a very definite step in the right direction but it was soon discovered that the same inequalities remained and the same elements of accident and chance were present for, in some districts, whether through ignorance or indifference or opposition, no tax was levied and no school was established. The State, therefore, finally reached, after many partial advances, a conclusion that the permissive element did not accomplish the desired end and that if these standards of intelligence and morality and citizenship were to be secured by the State, the law must *require* the laying of a tax and the maintenance of a school. In 1855 Illinois took this step. But, again, it was

discovered that indifference, ignorance or opposition in many districts led to a levy of a very small tax and the holding of a school for a ridiculously short term so as to make the effort almost worthless.

Then came the next movement to establish by law certain minimum requirements and minimum terms and a minimum number of subjects to be taught. The State could well feel that it had thus assured to every child a free school opportunity and make certain that he would acquire right standards of citizenship. But it was quickly discovered that it was one thing to offer these opportunities and another to get the children and their parents to accept them. Thousands of children either through their own indifference or the ignorance or greed of their parents, did not attend either the private or the public schools. Then came the most drastic measure which any state had ever enacted in public education—the Compulsory Attendance Law. There is only one other law which seems to me to represent such an arbitrary act on the part of government. That is the act by which men are drafted to go forth into battle and I am persuaded that in the beginning the State based its drastic measure of compulsory attendance upon substantially the same theory. It may be necessary to draft men into service in order to save the State or the Nation. It may be necessary to draft children into public education in order to save the State by the erection and maintenance of these standards of intelligence and citizenship through which alone a Democratic state can hope to endure. This compulsory attendance was a long step towards making certain and sure that these standards would be established.

There now began to appear another element of inequality and chance. That was with regard to the length of the school life. We have seen how the State had established a minimum length of school year. But it had left the matter of how *many years of school life* the district should provide, somewhat indefinite. The Constitution of the State had said that the Legislature shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools whereby the youth of the State may receive a good common school education. The question began to arise as to what constitute a good common school education. The phrase "common school" had originated in England where its primal meaning was a school for the common people as distinguished from the upper class or uncommon people. That definition could not survive, however, on this side of the Atlantic. There were others who sought to narrow the definitions of common schools to a school where the common subjects were taught, not seeming to understand that the common subjects had received their name from the common school rather than the other way. Of course, in America we have defined common school as a school that is common and open and free to all who wish to attend it. But the question of over how many years it would extend still remained unsettled until the Supreme Court of the State by a clear and definite opinion declared that a high school consisted of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th years and was a part of a good common school education which the Constitution had required the Legislature to provide for all the children of the State. Now, it was readily seen that hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who had completed the elementary school had no free high school opportunity provided for them. The Legislature has provided the following

plans by which this high school opportunity would become universal. The first, a most general plan, was to allow the board of education within the district to extend the school life as far as it felt that the sentiment and the revenue of the district would provide. Under this plan, the old academies extended down into the elementary schools and the elementary schools extended up and attached to the academies. It was quickly seen, however, that many districts did not possess the means to extend the school life of its children beyond the 8th grade. The Legislature, therefore, provided a plan, due, no doubt, largely to the New England traditions for establishing township high schools. Districts organized under the township plan could retain their elementary schools upon a tax levied within the individual districts and superimpose upon these a high school to be maintained by a tax upon the property of all the districts. From the time this law was enacted down to 1911, 70 township high schools were organized and in 1911 a new law was enacted which removed some of the difficulties in the way of township high school organization. Under the magic of this new law, 36 high schools were organized within one year. It is easy to see how the establishment of these 106 township high schools has extended and made more certain the high school opportunity to a greater and greater number of children. It was very patent, however, that thousands of districts would neither establish a high school of their own nor organize into a township high school district. There must be other legislation to take care of the three hundred thousand children who resided in districts not included in either one of the other two plans. That step was taken at the last session of the Legislature when a free high school tuition act was passed. When that law was signed by the Governor every foot of territory within the State of Illinois became free high school territory. Then and not until then had the Legislature carried out the constitutional requirements as interpreted by the Supreme Court to provide a free public school system whereby all the children of the State should receive a good common school education. Of course, every new law so sweeping in its provision, will drag at the beginning. There will be many misunderstandings, oppositions and conflicts, but if I am any prophet, within 10 years there will not be a single district in the State of Illinois which is not willingly providing for its children by some one of these plans a free common school opportunity extending through the 12 grades. There is still another plan of providing this opportunity which ought to be mentioned. It has never received the legislative support that it should in Illinois. That is the plan of uniting or consolidating districts to form a school which shall reach from the primary grades through the high school. We have at the present time at least three such schools in Illinois and in the opinion of many this plan, when the Legislature has enacted a law providing for the free transportation of pupils, will afford the best common school opportunity for country school children.

But as the State went forward in establishing its minimum and maximum requirements, demanding more and more of the districts, it became apparent that many districts would be unable to meet even these minimum requirements by local taxation. Wealth was so unevenly distributed throughout the State as to introduce the same inequality, the same chance and accident that was observed amongst individuals and

communities before the State systems arose. The State has sought to remove these difficulties, first, by the amount which could be levied within the local district, and, second, by laying a State-wide tax and re-distributing this fund to the districts on the census of school population. We who are assembled here are familiar with the long and hard fight which has gone on in Illinois since 1870 to increase the amount that the State appropriates to public education. We never will be rid of the inequalities, we never will remove all the elements of chance until the State appropriates at least 10 per cent of all the money expended in public education.

There remains but one other phase of public education which shows the same movement from accident and chance towards certainty and that is in the character and qualification of the teachers. It was early discovered that the State could require the establishment of schools and could require the attendance of children, but that there still remained an element of chance and uncertainty in the kind of a teacher the children would find in the school when they got there. In the beginning, these teachers were migratory, ill-equipped, either from the academic or the professional standpoint. No sort of uniform standards of intelligence or citizenship could be established or maintained with the corps of teachers ranging from utter unfitness to a fair degree of preparation. Therefore, the securing of a sufficient number of well-prepared, competent teachers became a paramount consideration. It may be said to the credit of the State of Illinois that just two years after its system had become a complete free public school system, it proceeded to establish a normal school at Normal, Ill., for the preparation of teachers to instruct its children. Since that time four other State normal schools and the Teachers' College of Chicago have been established. The State University and the Chicago University with their schools of education and the other non-State colleges and universities offering courses for teachers have made certain an opportunity for those who are entering the teaching work to fit themselves for it. But it has been found that it is not sufficient to simply provide these opportunities for academic and professional training. It is necessary that the State, through its certificating law, should recognize, encourage and honor the preparation that is thus made. No department of school law has shown a slower progress from the elements of uncertainty and chance than our provisions for certificating teachers. It began by allowing the directors, themselves, to decide whether their teacher was competent or not. This sometimes centered only on the qualification of physical strength. Later on this duty was placed on the township authorities, then upon the county authorities and later upon the State authorities. For many years after, normal schools, universities and colleges were offering courses for the preparation of teachers, the certificating law did not recognize such preparation and placed those who came from such institutions on the same footing as those who had made no preparation whatever. Again the presence of so many standards and tests for determining the fitness of teachers tended to defeat the object of the State in its attempt to establish uniform standards of education throughout the State. The teacher, more than any other factor in

education, determines the quantity and the quality of the thing taught. If every township or every county is to have its own standards of teachers' qualifications, then State requirements and State standards will bread down. We are to be congratulated upon the passage of a certificating law which I firmly believe places the State of Illinois 25 years ahead in its professional growth—a law which recognizes and places a premium upon preparation, which makes it more certain that every individual who seeks to enter the teaching profession will secure this training, that makes it more certain that everyone entering the teaching profession will have a longer professional tenure, makes it more certain that every successful teacher shall pass from lower to higher grade certificates. But the academic and professional training of the teacher and the legal requirements for certification are not the only laws of progress from chance to certainty. It has long been seen that if we are "to have and to hold" a corps of competent teachers, we must make the teacher's tenure secure, his economic and social standing satisfactory. We are just awakening to the consciousness of these needs. Some of the most serious defects in education relate to the insecure tenure of teachers in their employment. When Germany entered upon its public school propaganda it entered upon it seriously, as the German always does. He has a sort of fatal belief in the efficacy of education. He required that every person seeking to perform the duties of a teacher should be thoroughly prepared, that he should stand a thorough test of his fitness, before entering upon the work, but that when once entered upon it, his tenure was for life. He could only be removed upon the most serious charges of moral or unprofessional conduct. Is it any wonder that under this system of life tenure the teachers of Germany have been able to achieve definite, permanent results in education? In our system the year-to-year employment of teachers, and especially of city superintendents, makes our planning and our campaigns for school improvement necessarily choppy and disconnected. One of the next objects which this association should set before itself is to introduce, through legal enactment, a greater degree of certainty in the tenure of the teacher's position. But the German did not stop with that provision. He enacted into law that every teacher who, on account of old age or physical disability, became unfit for the teaching service, should retire upon a pension or retirement fund, which is a very large per cent of the salary received. The time has passed when we look upon any kind of group activity whose object is to overcome the individual antagonism and the uncertainty of the teacher's economic and social standing as a self-seeking matter. We have come to understand that if we are to have the best men and women as teachers for our children, we must offer them professional recognition, permanency of tenure, adequate pay and an assurance of a retirement upon a pension in old age. The next 25 years in our State ought to see large and definite achievements in this particular line. Now, ladies and gentlemen, while it may be worth while for us to review what has been accomplished, it would be useless for us to spend over much time in congratulating ourselves upon what has been done. It is better for us to front the unfinished task, a task that shall require every bit of strength and every bit of intelligence and management which this association can bring to bear, a task which shall reserve

for the local districts that local initiative and individual responsibility that are essential to all educational growth, and at the same time shall substitute for accident and chance and for individual conflicts scientific certainty and group control.

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

[F. G. BLAIR, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.]

Today, as never before, we are engaged in a serious effort to discover the conditions of permanent educational progress. In almost every state in the Union investigations and surveys are going forward to determine the weaknesses and limitations as well as the strength and possibilities of the present system of public instruction. Wherever these investigations and surveys stop short with merely pointing out the weaknesses and limitations, they can do little good and may do considerable harm. Wherever they go beyond these surface indications to their causes and bring forward remedial suggestions and remedial legislation they can do nothing other than good, however unpleasant and embarrassing they may seem for the time being. Let no one fear that the results of such searching studies of public education will, in any way, endanger its real foundations. These foundations can easily be discovered and understood without the aid of such investigations.

Simon Patton, Professor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania, a few years ago wrote a book setting forth the conditions of permanent economic and social progress. In this book he asked the question whether such progress begins with a deficit or with a surplus. It was his conclusion that wherever an individual had to spend all of his waking hours in laying up a sufficient amount of material goods to supply his animal needs of food, clothing and shelter, and each morning awoke to face the same sort of a deficit, that such an individual was not supplied with the condition of intellectual, moral or social progress. He held that such an individual was facing a constant deficit which tended to produce a static condition, if not a condition of retrogradation. In doing over and over again the round of things necessary to supply his animal needs, there would be a tendency for the intellectual, conscious element, which originally gave zest to these efforts, to be lost, and for the activities to descend to the automatic and the instinctive. But wherever such an individual, through the discovery of some new invention, or through the change of climatic condition, or through moving into a new region, found it possible to supply all of his material wants in a shorter length of time, leaving him with a number of waking hours at his disposal—wherever such a thing happened, Mr. Patton holds, that he is supplied with the first surplus, which furnishes the condition for economic and social progress. This surplus of time was easily changed into a surplus of energy which, changed into a surplus of nervous and muscular tissue, accompanied by a surplus of intellectual inquisitiveness and ingenuity, furnished the condition for future progress. What is true of the individual is, also, true of the group. Where any group of humans must spend all their time in meeting the pressing needs of the day, where all the adults, male and female, and all of the children, must work from morning until night in order to maintain the lowest living

conditions, such a situation precludes progress and foretells deterioration of the group, economically and socially. But wherever such a group, through a more economic division of labor, or through discoveries or invention, or changes in location, or climate, finds that all these lower economic needs can be supplied in a shorter time, there results a time surplus. This surplus of time expresses itself in increased vital and intellectual energy, and this, in turn, results in new inventions; in new forms of laws and constitutions for governing the group in a better way; in dreams and visions that are hammered in brass, carved in stone, or painted on bark or parchment. These surpluses, like a bank balance, furnish every succeeding generation with a more advanced point of departure, and give rise to a constantly increasing social surplus, which projects itself from one generation to another.

Now, it is this so-called social surplus, this product of the experience, the activities, the scientific discoveries, the refinements of art, of an entire group which constitutes the first foundation for a progressive, developing education system. So long as the materials which constitute the inheritance of the race are constantly increasing, there must be a constantly expanding medium of instruction to render this surplus available. In order, however, that this social surplus may constitute such a foundation, it is necessary that there should be another surplus.

If the human nervous system and human intelligence had become static in their development, they would, of necessity, have limited the development of the social surplus and thus stopped the progress of a developing education system. Fortunately, however, another surplus has been developed along side of the social surplus. It is a biologic surplus. It expresses itself in a more extended, more plastic cortical area and nervous system, and in a longer period of educability. Mr. John Fiske, in his great essay on the "Meaning of Infancy," offers an explanation of the well-known fact that, as any social group advanced in civilization, its offspring comes into the world in a more and more helpless condition. This helpless condition, Mr. Fiske points out, is simply an index or sign of the much more significant fact that from this period of helplessness to a period of self-sufficiency and independence, there is a longer and longer stretch of time. Now, what is the meaning of this very lengthening period of post-natal infancy? Without entering into a discussion of whether this biologic fact is a cause or a result, or a mere concomitant of this great growing social surplus, what is evidently its real meaning? Does it not mean that in the presence of this great, growing mass of educational materials, that the nervous system of the children, of the race, is to lie in an open, plastic condition for a longer and longer period, rendering itself susceptible to all the dreams and visions of the past, to all the educative influences that are stored up in this great social inheritance? Is it not in order that the children shall become the real heirs of all the ages, standing in the foremost files of time; that through nerve modification and blood modification they shall make over, into their very own, this great mass of material which is their rightful inheritance?

It is here, then, that we face another great surplus which constitutes a second foundation of permanent educational progress. So long as the nervous system of the child is becoming more and more susceptible; so

long as the period of educability is being lengthened, we have a real condition of educational development and progress. But the presence of these two great surpluses gives rise to another need which leads to a third surplus. How can all of this inheritance be transformed into a possession of the individuals? In the very ancient days it was possible for primitive man to transmit all of this inheritance by word of mouth to his offspring. All that his forbears had achieved in the way of inventions and forms of tribal control could easily be transmitted in this way. But there soon came a time when inventions and discoveries accumulated, when men began to dream dreams and see visions which could not easily be transmitted in such a primitive way, and as this surplus of experience and achievement became larger and more complicated, it became necessary to adopt some economic device for transmitting it to succeeding generations. Signs and symbols and formula were invented.

Now, the social surplus couched in these conventional forms become more and more difficult for the untutored and demanded more and more imperatively a group of workers who should give themselves over to the translations of these signs, symbols and formulas so that succeeding generations might enter, comprehend, and possess this educational surplus. It was not difficult for some of the wiser ones of the group to see the distinct advantage which would accrue to their children if they could devise a system whereby all of this social wealth could be transmitted to their children alone. Instructors and teachers could be employed by them and their children could be made to possess it to the disadvantage of those who were unable to provide such means. In the development of almost every historic group we find the appearance of this form of educational endeavor. I do not pretend to say that it could have been avoided or that it was wholly out of place in such evolution. I do say, however, that the attempt to transmit the social inheritance through the education of a limited number, a social class, constituted a very unstable foundation upon which to build an education system or to project a stable government. No limited group, no social caste, is competent to perform such an important task. History shows that intellectual imbreeding is dangerous, that it produces sterility and decay. We have found in Illinois that this great black surface layer of soil deposited by the glaciers, full of humus and productive energies, cannot be cultivated on the surface for any great length of time without losing its humus and its productive energy. We must let the plow slip down and lift up new and unused earth to mingle with the worn out earth. We must plant crops which send their roots down through the subterranean strata, whose rootlets extend in all directions, breaking down the primal elements, taking them up into solution and carrying them up and depositing them in this surface stratum. The limbs and leaves must reach upward into the air, laying hold upon certain vital elements and depositing them in the surface stratum. This is the only foundation for a permanent agriculture. That process is, also, the only foundation for a permanent progressive education system. It is fortunate, therefore, that this social surplus, lying out over the entire social group, like Emerson's "Over-Soul," percolated down through the group and, like a leven, began to leven the whole lump until the group became conscious of itself and began to ask why this great social surplus, which is the result of the

efforts, the sacrifices and the longings of the race, was not made available for all the children of all the people. Thus began to be built another great foundation of permanent educational development. To conceive that all the children of a group are entitled to an exposure to this varied and complicated social inheritance, and that it is to be transmitted in turn through the developed minds and hearts and nervous systems of all the children of all the people, is to have present a condition which spans the future of public education with a rainbow of promise, a promise of continued enlargement and development.

While this new conception of the field and scope of education brought hope and promise, it, also, carried with it a new problem and a new need. So long as education was limited to the few, the medium established for carrying it forward was meager, relatively inexpensive and made by the people whose children were the direct beneficiaries. When the principle of universal education emerged, there appeared along with it, the serious question of how a system projected on such a large scale could be financed. It meant the erection of a great scheme and program of public instruction with school houses, apparatus and teachers. To simply declare that the achievement of the race belonged to the entire race would amount to little if some adequate means were not provided for seeing that the inheritance was transmitted to the individuals of the group. Fortunately, for educational development, this question had been antedated by another question which had been settled right, and the settling of that antecedent question made it relatively easy to meet the great question of supplying revenues adequate for the development of an adequate system of public instruction.

In the early development of every group the question arose as to whether property, personal and real, belonged to the group or to the individual. Two widely variant theories arose, one holding that all material property belonged to the entire group, the other holding that all such property belonged to the individual. These two theories have continued down to the present day, but somewhere along the line the race hit upon one of those fortunate compromises which embodied so much of justice that both sides accepted it. That compromise took the form of saying that not all of the material wealth belonged to the individual, that a certain part of it belonged to the group, and that that part which belonged to the group should be made available through the laying of a tax upon all the property of all the group. I cannot think, ladies and gentlemen, of any human invention that transcends this as a bearer of more widespread and extended human welfare. This principle of taxation upon the property of all the group for the benefit of the members of the group in building roads and bridges, and sidewalks, in swinging lights across the street, in erecting public houses and parks, had, as I say, become understood and accepted long before the question of universal education arose. It, therefore, became rather an easy step to take to lay another tax upon all the property of all the people, to establish a system of public instruction whereby all the children of all the people might have an opportunity to share in the inheritance of the race.

Here, then, we have a fourth foundation of educational progress. So long as the surplus represented in material goods is available for

taxation; so long as the revenue thus afforded is sufficient to provide adequate buildings, apparatus and teaching force to insure growth and adjustment, we have furnished another sort of foundation for educational growth and achievement. Any influence which seeks, by any means whatever, to narrow and limit this surplus, will, insofar as it succeeds, weaken this foundation of education and threaten the future development of public instruction.

Now, let us step inside the system itself, and view these foundations a little more narrowly. Here we shall view the great social surplus as our program of educational materials. If it is to supply the condition of an expanded, developing scheme of public instruction, it must be kept open and accessible to all the children of all the people. We must guard with jealous care against those influences and forces which still maintain that all of this social inheritance is not for all the children of all the people. We must guard against those who would take and divide it up into parts, who would tie it in packages, and say that this particular package is for this particular group of children, and this other particular package for this other particular group of children. Let us guard against those who approve one great, wide, open door, through which all may enter and receive whatever enlargement and growth is for them, but who wish to have many doors, over each of which shall be written different legends, which say to those who come: "Let only those of such and such a character enter into this door, for inside is laid up for them what has been decided that they should have." I know that most of us who speak thus will be charged with viewing the situation in an over-sentimental and ideal way. There are those who hold that Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence, that "All men are created free and equal" is a wholly impossible expression of idealism, that cannot be connected or translated into the practical operation of governmental affairs. I do not know what Jefferson meant but I assume that he did not mean that all men were created with equal powers of memory, of imagination, of observation, of judgment, but that he did mean that in a democracy there should be an equality of opportunity. When we speak of providing a way by which all the inheritance of the race shall be made free and accessible to all the children of all the people, on equal terms, we do not mean that all these children will get an equal amount of uplift and development from this exposure. What we do believe is that every one of these children has a right, a natural right, a social right, a civic right, to such a wide flung exposure, and that any one who seeks to limit it is violating these rights, and narrowing the foundation of public education.

We, as teachers, whose business it is to comprehend this social surplus and to arrange it as materials of instruction, should have a care as to our own attitude. Some of us who are especially concerned in a particular portion of this field of education materials, are disposed, some times, to consider it as a thing apart from the rest of the educational progress. Such a tendency, while it may be excused at times as a manifestation of pardonable zeal, if carried too far, will tend in the same direction as those who would limit the field from different motives. We must understand that our particular subject gathers its meaning and signification from its relation to others. As an object is seen, not

by any light which it radiates itself, but by the light which is reflected from surrounding objects, so any subject can be seen and understood only in the light of other related subjects. But our chief concern as teachers must be to see that the whole mass of social inheritance with its dreams and its visions, its adjustments of art and of science, its practical suggestions for every day life, shall be kept open and available to all the children of all the people.

Now, let us look towards the biologic surplus. We must concern ourselves earnestly and actively in seeing to it that this foundation of permanent educational progress is not subtracted from and narrowed by greed of parents, or demand of child industrialism. Whereever the ignorance of parents or guardians leads them to look upon the proposition of bringing children into the world as a means of adding more hands to theirs in order to reach out and grasp the material things of this world, such a conception and such an expression of greed must be corrected by the strong arm of the State. These children must not be robbed of their greatest birthright, which is the privilege of being children during the period that Nature has provided that they should be children. There is another influence more dangerous because it is more plausible, because it is fortified by something of logic and something of public welfare. That influence is a philosophy, a conception that comes sooner or later in the development of every great social group, which conceives it as the highest desire and good of the group to master the markets of the world. It is a fascinating doctrine. No one can sit under it for any great length of time without being influenced by it. It appeals strongly in terms of providing means of employment or independence of economic welfare for the teeming millions, and up to a certain limit all of us must grant that it is a matter of prime importance. If we could be assured that after organizing all of our educational system about such a principle, it would be administered by broad-minded, far-visioned men, who would see to it that it went only so far as it developed and improved the economic and social standing of the individuals of the group, we could all subscribe to it. But the danger involved is great. We must be pardoned for refusing to follow the line of logic and to raise certain serious questions. It is so easy for men, who launch upon such a program, to have their vision blinded by the great smoke stacks, and great clouds of black smoke so that they cannot see beyond it to the homes of the men and the women who are helping to make possible industrial supremacy, who cannot see the conditions under which these men and women live; who take little note of whether they are properly clothed or properly fed; whose hearing is so interrupted by the noise of turning wheels and rattling machinery that they cannot hear the cry of those who are not satisfied with the return of mere daily bread, but who are miserable for the want of a larger life and greater variety of intellectual and spiritual activity. It is not an imaginary danger; it is a real one. We must see to it that this great desire for industrial achievement, to turn more wheels, to run out more yards of cloth, to increase our manufacture output, to secure the labor that does it at such a low rate that it will insure the mastery of the markets of the world, irrespective of its influence of the human units who enter into this program, shall not make the iron walls of the prison

house settle down around the children of the race too early. We must see to it that this period of childhood in which the children are to think and play and dream their way into possession of this great social inheritance, shall not be subtracted from and curtailed by the demands of industries. We must see to it that every one of these individuals has more than enough of education to make him a producing unit. If he is provided with that only, he is facing each day an intellectual, moral and spiritual deficit. We must give him a surplus of education over and above the actual needs of the daily routine. It is only in that way that he can live a happy, joyous, productive, industrial life.

Now, there is just one other surplus which constitutes a foundation of educational progress and with that I am done. That is the surplus expressed in terms of the personality, the character, the academic, and the professional training of the teaching force. It is a credit to us that in all of our meetings where we come together to discuss the future development of public education, that we do not blink this important question. We face it frankly and candidly. We state it over and over again, that one of the real foundations of educational progress must always be the character, the preparation, the fitness of its teaching force. One of the surest signs of educational decay and failure, would be the presence of a teaching force, mediocre in character, mediocre in intellectual and professional training, into whose hearts and minds had not entered a proper conception of the meaning of these great social, biologic and economic surpluses, as they relate to education—who have not the sympathy or the faith to look upon the boys and girls and understand their natural and social right to a long and educative exposure to these great materials of education. We must, as teachers, if we are to be worthy of our great calling, insist in every way possible that this teaching force shall show to succeeding generations a greater and greater surplus of fitness for the great work which we are to do. In this meeting, as in others, we shall consider rather narrowly some of the questions which relate to our economic and social welfare as teachers. We have a perfect right to consider such questions and to formulate programs of activity to bring them about. They have ceased to be matters over which we feel any need to apologize, but in all this investigation and study along the lines of bettering the economic and social conditions of the teacher, we have not failed to see that it is the only way by which we can make certain that there will be called into the school room better and better prepared teaching force in the years that are to come. A teaching force that shall present a surplus of time to think and to work and a surplus of energy with which to think out new matters and new arrangements of the program; a surplus of intellectual power, of scholarship, of professional skill. For it is only upon such a growing professional conception that a permanent, progressive, educational system can be constructed.

And, now, in conclusion, may I say that these are the five foundations upon which we may build a permanently developing education system. Everything that shall contribute to the enlargement of these foundations should be favored by us. Everything that will subtract therefrom or weaken these foundations should be opposed by us.

TWO DECISIONS BY THE ILLINOIS STATE SUPREME COURT.

An information in the nature of quo warranto was filed in the circuit court of Rock Island County against H. S. Crossley, as president, and six other persons as members of the board of education of an alleged high school district which was organized under an act of the Legislature approved on June 5, 1911. The information describes the boundaries of the high school district in question, and avers that a petition was filed in the office of the county superintendent of schools of said county on or about March 21, 1912, signed by fifty-six persons who claim to be legal voters of said territory, which said petition asked for an election to be held in said territory for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition to establish a township high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of said territory; that on the 20th of April, 1912, an election was held in said territory for the purpose of voting on said proposition, and that it was publicly declared that as a result of said election a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the establishment of the said township high school; that thereafter the county superintendent of schools of the said county called another election, to be held on the 11th day of May, 1912, for the purpose of electing a township high school board of education, and that it was thereafter published and announced that at such election H. S. Crossley had been elected president, and A. B. Taft, William Nodden, George L. Walker, C. W. Hink, Lewis Haemer and George Stange had been elected members of said board of education. The information alleges that another election was called for June 1, 1912, for the purpose of electing a board of education for said high school district, which said second election resulted in the selection of the same persons for the same positions to which they had been elected at the previous election. It is charged in the information that the said board organized and proceeded to take options upon certain real estate on which to erect a school building, and did, as such board, levy a tax on the people of said territory for high school purposes, and employed an attorney and a secretary. The information charges that the said president and members of said board of education are usurping, without warrant or lawful authority, the said offices of president and members of said board of education of a township high school district; that said high school district has no legal existence, and that the persons asserting the right to hold the offices aforesaid are doing so without any lawful right. The validity of the high school district is attacked on the ground that the law under which the organization was effected is unconstitutional because it conflicts with section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.. The information further alleges that if said act is constitutional its provisions have not been

followed in organizing said district, in that the territory to be organized into said district is not contiguous and compact, as is required by said act of the Legislature. The information further charges that if said alleged township high school is legally organized under a valid law, out of territory which is contiguous and compact within the meaning of said law, respondents were not legally elected president and members of the board of education, respectively, for the reason that the said first election of the president and members of said board was illegal and void, and that the said second election held on June 1 was also void because it was not held within thirty days after the vote had been taken upon the organization of the district, as is contemplated by the act of the Legislature under which the organization was sought to be effected.

The respondents filed a plea setting out the petition for the organization of the high school district, which describes the territory as it is described in the information, and alleges that said petition was signed by fifty-seven legal voters of said territory. The plea sets out in detail all of the proceedings up to and including the election held for president and members of the board on the 11th day of May. In respect to said election it is averred in the plea that the ballot failed to state the term of years for which the said members of said township high school board were to be elected, as required by section 4 of said act, and that William Nodden, one of the members of said board, having resigned and refused to act, the county superintendent of schools called another election to be held in said territory on the first day of June, and posted ten notices of said election in ten of the most public places in said territory ten days prior to the first day of June. The plea shows that at the election held on the first day of June, H. S. Crossley was again elected president, and L. F. Haemer and William Nodden were elected members of the board for one year, George L. Walker and George Stange for two years and C. W. Hink and A. B. Taft for three years. To this plea the plaintiffs filed a demurrer. The circuit court held that the act of the Legislature under which the high school district was organized was unconstitutional and void and that the said high school district was not lawfully organized. The respondents elected to stand by their plea, whereupon a judgment of ouster was rendered against them. The constitutionality of a statute being involved, respondents have perfected an appeal direct to this court.

There are three questions presented by this record: (1) Is the act of the Legislature of June 5, 1911, under which this district was organized, unconstitutional? (2) If said act is a valid law, is the organization of the district in question void for want of compactness in the territory composing the same? (3) If both the foregoing questions are answered in the negative, then the further question is presented whether the plea shows that appellants have a legal right to exercise the functions of a board of education for said district.

The constitutionality of the act of June 5, 1911, is the first question which requires our consideration. It is contended by the appellees that the act violates that portion of section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution of 1870 which provides that "no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act."

The title of the act in question is, "An act to authorize the organization of high school districts" (Laws of 1911, p. 505). It contains seven sections. Section 1 provides that any school township which contains a school district having a population of 1,000 or more and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, whether operating under the general school law or governed by virtue of a special act, may be organized into a high school district by submitting the proposition to a vote of the people at a general or special election. Section 2 provides for the presentation of a petition to the county superintendent, signed by fifty or more legal voters of the territory described in the petition, asking for an election to vote upon the question of the organization of a high school, and authorizes the county superintendent, upon the receipt of such petition, to forthwith order an election to be held for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition to establish a township high school, by posting notices for at least ten days in ten of the most public places throughout the township or territory, and prescribes the form of notice to be posted. Section 3 provides for the election to be conducted by the trustees of schools, boards of education or boards of directors designated by the county superintendent of schools and requires all returns to be made within five days, and the section prescribes the form of ballot and directs how the voter shall mark the same. Section 4 provides for the calling of an election, to be held within thirty days after a favorable vote upon the organization of the high school district, to elect a board of education, to consist of a president and six members, and provides for the notices of said election and the form thereof. Said section provides that two of the members shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each year thereafter two members shall be elected to serve for three years; that the president shall be elected annually; that all subsequent elections are to be held on the second Saturday of April, annually. Sections 5 and 6 are as follows:

"SEC. 5. For the purpose of supporting a high school, the township or territory for the benefit of which a high school is established under the provisions of this act, shall be regarded, as a school district, and the board of education thereof shall, in all respects, have the powers and discharge the duties of boards of education elected under the General School Law.

"SEC. 6. The inhabitants of any contiguous and compact territory, whether in the same or different townships, upon a petition signed by at least fifty legal voters and an affirmative vote in such territory, may establish, in the manner provided by this act, a township high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory described in the petition."

Section 7 provides the manner in which a school district, or any part thereof, adjoining a high school district organized pursuant to this act may be annexed to such high school district and become a part thereof.

This act does not purport by express language, either in its title or in the body thereof, to repeal, revive or amend any other law by a reference to its title or otherwise. In its form it is a complete and independent enactment. It provides a method by which high school districts may be organized, and may be applied under the conditions and in the manner provided in said act without resorting to any other

statute. It is true that section 5 makes such high school district, when established, a school district ,and gives the board of education thereof, in all respects, the same powers and imposes the same duties as are provided for boards of education elected under the General School Law. The effect of this section is to incorporate into the act all of those sections of the General School Law relating to the powers and duties of boards of education as the same existed at the time the act in question was passed. This is simply the familiar legislative process of adopting certain portions of another statute by reference. It is a method of legislation which is frequently followed and has uniformly been held to be free from constitutional objections. The effect of such reference is the same, as though the statute or the provisions adopted had been incorporated bodily into the adopting statute. (2 Sutherland on Stat. Const., sec. 405.) Such adoption takes the adopted statute as it exists at the time of the passage of the adopting act, and does not include subsequent additions or modifications of the statute so taken. (Knapp v. Brooklyn, 97 N. Y., 520; Culver v. People, 161 Ill., 89; City of Charleston v. Johnston, 170 id., 336; Town of Cicero v. McCarthy, 172 id., 279.) Another familiar form of adoption is where the reference is not to any particular statute or part of a statute but to the law, generally, which governs a particular subject. This court held in Culver v. People, supra, that where the adopting statute makes no reference to a particular act, by its title or otherwise, but refers to the general law regulating the subject in hand, the reference will be regarded as including not only the law in force at the date of the adopting act, but also the law in force when the action is taken or proceedings are resorted to. For a full elucidation of this doctrine and illustrative cases see Sutherland on Statutory Construction (Vol. 2, sec. 405, et seq.). By reference to this act it will be seen that it provides for the organization of high school districts in two different situations. The first is provided for in section 1. That section provides for the organization of a single school township into a high school district in which there is a school district having a population of 1,000 or more and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. To organize under this section it is necessary that the boundaries of the high school district be made co-terminous with the school township and that there be within said school township a school district of the requisite population. When these conditions exist, a high school district may be organized by submitting the proposition to a vote, and it is immaterial whether the most populous district is governed by the General School Law or by a special act. The other condition under which a high school district may be organized under this act is where the proposed territory is contiguous and compact, which may be either in the same or different townships. This is provided for in section 6 of the said act. Under either section a majority vote in the territory described in the petition determines the question whether the district shall be organized.

Sections 85 to 91, inclusive, of the act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, passed in 1909, provide methods for the organization of township high school districts under certain specified conditions and by certain procedure therein prescribed, but the situation under which a township high school may be organized, as well as the

methods by which the organization is effected, is in many respects substantially different under the two acts. Thus, section 1 of the act here in question applies where it is desired to form a school township into a high school district in which there is a single district having a population of 1,000 or more and not exceeding 100,000 population. No such conditions as these are provided for in the School Law of 1909. Again, under the law here involved the petition is required to be presented to the county superintendent of schools, who is designated as the person to call the election and have charge of the organization, while under the School Law of 1909 the school treasurer of the township receives the petition, advertises the election and conducts the organization and the county superintendent has nothing to do with it. Under the law of 1911 the board of education consists of a president and six members, and at the first election for a board of education the statute provides that the ballot shall designate the length of the term of the members of the board. Under the law of 1909 the board of education consists of five members, all of whom are elected for the same time at the first election. The members elected determine by lot, at their first meeting, who is to serve one year, who for two years and the one who is to serve three years, and the board elected chooses its own president and secretary. Under the new law these matters, except the selection of a secretary, are all determined by the electors, and the president is elected by the voters annually. It will thus be seen that the act of 1911 was not only designed to meet conditions which in the main are not specifically covered by the law of 1909, but it also differs materially in the manner in which the organization is effected. The conditions under which a high school district may be organized under section 6 of the law of 1911 are similar in some respects to the situation covered by section 87 of the law of 1909, but, as already pointed out, there is a marked difference between the methods to be followed in the organization under the different acts.

In addition to the differences already pointed out in respect to section 1 of the act of 1911 and the law of 1909, it may be noted that under the latter act where several districts are petitioning for the organization of a high school district a majority vote in the entire territory to be erected into a high school district determines the question, whereas under section 87 of the law of 1909 it is necessary that there shall be a majority in each district or part of a district, or in each township or part of a township, that is included in the proposed high school district, or, in other words, under the new act the territory proposed to be erected into a high school district for the purposes of the election is regarded as the unit, while under the old law each school district or part thereof, or township or part thereof, to be included in such high school district is regarded as the unit.

There is no inconsistency in both these acts remaining in full force and effect. It is a matter of general knowledge that many township high school districts had been organized and schools established and obligations incurred therein prior to the passage of the act of 1911. In the organization as well as in the operation and maintenance of such high school districts they conformed to the old law, and this may well be supposed to have influenced the General Assembly in permitting the

provisions of the act of 1909 to remain in force. But even if the act in question should be found in any respect to be repugnant in spirit to the former statute that is no reason why both may not stand. One statute is never repealed by the repugnant spirit of another. (1 Sutherland on Stat. Const., sec. 246, and cases there cited.) The mere circumstance that the Legislature has enacted two statutes upon the same subject and for the purpose of accomplishing the same general result furnishes no reason why both statutes may not be valid. The only effect is to give the citizens of the State who desire to organize high school districts an option to proceed under the particular act which seems best suited to local conditions. There is nothing new or unusual in this. We have two statutes which provide for the organization of drainage districts. Both are intended to accomplish the reclamation of swamp or overflow lands by special assessment for local benefits. Both are authorized by the same constitutional provision but differ materially in the procedure by which a district is organized. All of the law on the subject of drainage might be put in one act, but the Legislature has not seen proper to do so. When it is desired to organize a drainage district, the first question to determine is whether the organization shall be under the Farm Drainage Act or under the Levee Act. This question being decided, the procedure thereafter is governed by the act selected. Other illustrations of similar conditions might be given.

While we are not able to discover any such repugnancy between these statutes as to make it impossible for both of them to stand, still, even if it be conceded that such repugnancy exists, that affords no reason for holding the latest expression of the Legislature invalid. Where two acts of the Legislature are passed upon the same subject which are in such irreconcilable conflict that it is impossible for the courts to so construe them as to harmonize them, then the law is well established that the later act, being the last expression of the Legislature, is valid and the former inconsistent act is repealed by implication. Repeals by implication are not favored by the courts, and a statute will not be held to be thus repealed unless there is no other alternative. The doctrine of repeals by implication rests upon a constructive intention of the Legislature. All laws are presumed to have been passed deliberately and with a knowledge of the prior laws, and when the Legislature enacts a statute that is utterly inconsistent with a former one, the intent to repeal the former law is inferred from the passage of the subsequent inconsistent one. This doctrine has often been recognized by this court, and it has frequently been held that prior statutes have been repealed by implication, (Sullivan v. People, 15 Ill., 233; Fowler v. Pirkins, 77 id., 271; Pavey v. Utter, 132 id., 489; Cook County v. City of Chicago, 167 id., 109; People v. Yancey, 167 id., 255), and the same rule is recognized generally throughout the country. (See Sutherland on Stat. Const., sec. 247, and cases there cited.)

The constitutional provision under which the law in question is supposed to be invalid has several times had the consideration of this court. The first case, so far as we are advised, in which this provision was involved was People v. Wright, 70 Ill., 388. That case was disposed of by this court in 1873. Mr. Justice Scholfield, who had been

a member of the Constitutional Convention, delivered the opinion of the court. The contention was there made, as it is here, that a certain act of the Legislature in regard to the police board of the city of Chicago amended the charter of the city without inserting the sections amended at length in the new act. On page 396 it was said: "No particular section of any act purports to be amended by this act. All that can be said of it in this respect is, that by implication it amends the municipal charters of cities. It cannot be held that this clause of the Constitution embraces every enactment which in any degree, however remotely it may be, affects the prior law on a given subject, for to so hold would be to bring about an evil far greater than the one sought to be obviated by this clause. Our views on this question are fully and well expressed by the Supreme Court of Michigan in People v. Mahoney, 13 Mich., 484. The court there said: 'If, whenever a new statute is passed, it is necessary that all prior statutes modified by it by implication should be re-enacted and published at length as modified, then a large portion of the whole code of laws of the State would require to be republished at every session, and parts of it several times over, until, from mere immensity of material, it would be impossible to tell what the law was. If, because an act establishing a police government modifies the powers and duties of sheriffs, constables, water and sewer commissioners, marshals, mayors and justices, and imposes new duties upon the executive and the citizen, it has thereby become necessary to re-enact and republish the various laws relating to them as modified, we shall find before the act is completed that it not only embraces a larger portion of the laws of the State, but also that it has become obnoxious to the other propositions referred to because embracing a large number of objects but not one of which can be covered by its title. This constitutional provision must receive a reasonable construction with a view to give it effect. The mischief designed to be remedied was the enactment of amendatory statutes in terms so blind that legislators themselves were sometimes deceived in regard to their effect, and the public, from the difficulty in making the necessary examination and comparison, failed to become apprised of the changes made in the laws. An amendatory act which purported only to insert certain words or to substitute one phrase for another in an act or section which was only referred to but not republished was well calculated to mislead the careless as to its effect, and was, perhaps, sometimes drawn in that form for that express purpose. Endless confusion was thus introduced into the law, and the Constitution wisely prohibited such legislation. But an act complete in itself is not within the mischief designed to be remedied by this provision, and cannot be held to be prohibited by it without violating its plain intent.'" The foregoing language fully explains the evil at which the provision of the Constitution involved was aimed and the manner in which it was intended to be remedied.

The question again came up for consideration in Timm v. Harrison, 109 Ill., 593. The sole question presented in that case was the validity of an act passed in 1883, entitled, "An Act to restrict the power of counties, cities, towns and villages in licensing dramshops, to provide for granting a license to retail malt liquors separately, and for punishing persons holding such separate license, for unlawful sale and gifts."

The act in question contained three sections. It prohibited the granting of licenses for dramshops for not less than $500 per annum, and for the sale of malt liquors a license fee of not less than $150 per annum was required. This was a radical change in the Dramshop Law of 1874, section 3 of which authorizes the granting of a license by county boards for not less than $50 nor more than $300 to sell intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages and made no distinction between a license to sell malt and other intoxicating liquors. The act made no reference whatever to the Dramshop Law of 1874. Section 2 of the new act contained the substance of section 3 of the Dramshop Act, with certain provisions added thereto, although there was nothing in the new act to indicate that the old act was being set out in the new. This was held to be unnecessary. The court followed the doctrine previously announced in People v. Wright, supra, and quoted with approval from Mr. Justice Cooley, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in People v. Mahoney, supra, which case had been relied on by the court in the Wright case. Although the act of 1883 was held to effect an amendment of the Dramshop Act of 1874 without making any reference thereto, still the law of 1883 was sustained, and Mr. Chief Justice Sheldon, delivering the opinion of the court on page 598 said, "The mischief intended to be remedied by the Constitution was that of the amendment of statutes by reference to their titles only. Under the practice which had prevailed to amend a previous act merely by reference to its title, and in the insertion or striking out of certain words or the making of some substitution therein, the amendatory act, of itself, would be unintelligible, and it would require examination and comparison with the prior act to understand what the real purport of the amendatory act was, hence the constitutional inhibition that 'no law shall be revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act.' When this is done the amendatory act will be intelligible of itself, and not require going elsewhere to understand its purport. The act in question is complete in itself and entirely intelligible, showing, of itself, just what it is, and in its enactment we are of the opinion that there is no contravening of the constitutional provisions named."

The case of School Directors v. School Directors, 135 Ill., 464, presented a situation very similar to that involved in the case at bar. In 1883 the Legislature passed an act providing a method for the organization of a new school district out of territory embraced in several other districts and in different townships. At the time this act went into effect there were provisions in the School Law covering the subject of the formation of new school districts. The act of 1883 made no reference whatever to the previous legislation on the same subject. The validity of the act of 1883 was attacked in this court as being in violation of section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution. That contention was not sustained. This court, on page 473, after quoting the clause of the Constitution involved, used the following language: "The act of 1883 does not profess to do that which is inhibited, i. e., to amend the School Law by reference to its title, which is 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools.' One law may be amended by another without any reference to it, as any new provision

of law may in some sense be said to amend and change a prior system of laws, so that the law, as a body, is not what it was before. The Legislature may declare certain acts to constitute larceny, and provide a punishment therefor different from that ordinarily inflicted for larceny, without inserting in the body of the act the Criminal Code or incorporating in the new statute the sections defining and punishing larceny generally; and no reason is apparent why the Legislature may not pass, at different times several acts relating to free schools, or to different parts of the law establishing a system of free schools. 'It cannot be said that this clause of the Constitution embraces every enactment which in every degree, however remotely, may affect the prior law on a given subject, for to so hold would be to bring about a greater evil than the one sought to be obviated by this clause.' (People v. Wright, 70 Ill., 396.) Two or more laws relating to the same subject, or different parts of the same subject matter, are not necessarily amendatory of each other within the meaning of this clause of the Constitution, although they may be construed together as in pari materia. All laws on the subject of schools, in city charters or elsewhere, are necessarily parts of the school laws. Speight v. People, 87 Ill., 595."

The case of People v. Knopf, 183 Ill., 410, is in line with the previous cases on this subject. The situation there involved was as follows: The General Revenue Law in force prior to 1898 created the office of assessor and made it his duty to assess all property under his jurisdiction. In 1898 the Legislature passed "An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain act therein named." This new act created a board of assessors for Cook County and imposed upon said board the duty of assessing the property which under the old law was assessable by the assessor. The office of assessor was not abolished by the new act but was expressly retained. The assessor filed a petition for mandamus to compel the county clerk to deliver to him the books for the assessment of property. His petition was dismissed and the case came to this court. The new act referred to a number of sections of the existing Revenue Law and by adoption made them a part of the new act. The new act did not purport to amend the existing Revenue Law. The validity of the new act was challenged in this court because it amended the Revenue Act without inserting at length in the new act the sections amended. The contention was not sustained and the previous cases already reviewed in this court were re-examined and approved.

All of the foregoing cases, and some others not heretofore referred to by us in this opinion, were approved in the late case of Hollingsworth v. Coal Co., 243 Ill., 98. The act there involved was what is known as the Shot-Firers Act of 1907. The act was assailed as being in conflict with section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution, in that it amended the statute in relation to mines and mining in force at the time. The Shot-Firers Act did not give a right of action to the widow, heirs and dependents of the person killed by a willful violation of its provisions. The law could not be sustained as an amendment to the general mining statute, because the sections of the Mining Act affected were not inserted at length in the new act, but it was sustained as a separate, independent act covering the whole subject with which it purported to deal. It was

held that for a violation of the Shot-Firers Law the right of action was in the administrator, under the General Injuries Act. In that case the court, on page 104, used the following language: "The Shot-Firers Act modifies the General Act by prohibiting such work by miners in mines where more than two pounds of powder is used for a single blast and in mines where gas is generated in dangerous quantities. It does not, however, purport to amend any act, but in form is a complete and independent act of legislation. It requires the employment of shot-firers under certain conditions, and fixes penalties of fine or imprisonment, or both, for any willful neglect, refusal or failure to do any of the things required by it. If the act is complete in itself without reference to the general act, it does not contravene the constitutional provision merely for the reason that it repeals, modifies or amends, by implication, the general act. Any new provision of law may in some sense be said to amend and change the prior system of laws, and whenever there is an irreconcilable conflict between two acts the later one must prevail. To the extent of the conflict the later act amends the earlier one by implication, and if the later act is not amendatory in form and perfect in itself it is not within the prohibition of the Constitution. It is not necessary, when a new act is passed, that all prior acts modified by it by implication shall be re-enacted and published at length. Timm v. Harrison, 109 Ill., 593; People v. Wright, 70 id., 388; School Directors v. School Directors, 135 id., 464; English v. City of Danville, 150 id., 92; Erford v. City of Peoria, 229 id., 546; 26 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, (2d ed.), 708.

The latest case, so far as we are advised, which involved this clause of the Constitution in People v. VanBever, 248 Ill., 136. The statute there assailed was sections 168a and 168b of the Criminal Code, which were parts of an act passed in 1879, entitled "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, to change the punishment of persons convicted of the crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors," etc. Sections 2 and 3 of the original act involved enlarged the punishment provided for certain offenses by permitting the court, in its discretion, to sentence the defendant to labor in the workhouse of any city, town or county where the conviction is had. These sections in no way referred to the previous existing statutes imposing punishments for misdemeanors in the Criminal Code. It is conceded by this court in its opinion that the effect of the sections assailed was to amend the previous law in relation to punishment for misdemeanors, but still it is held not to be in violation of the constitutional provision, because the act questioned was a complete and intelligible act by itself and was therefore not in violation of the Constitution.

In all of the foregoing cases the several acts of the Legislature involved were held to be valid for the general reason that they did not purport, either in their respective titles or in the acts themselves, to amend any prior statute, and for the further reason that the several acts under consideration were held to be complete acts, which expressed the intention of the Legislature without the necessity of reading in connection therewith any other statutory provisions in force at the time the several amendatory acts were passed. But in order to discover the test for determining whether a statute contravenes the provision of the

Constitution now under consideration it is important to have before us an aspect of the rule that is illustrated by the cases of People v. Knopf, *supra,* Badenoch v. City of Chicago, 222 Ill., 71, and O'Connell v. McClenathan, 248 id., 350. These cases are ample authority for the rule that the character of an act with reference to its being amendatory or complete must be determined, not by the title, alone, not what the act purports to be, but by an examination and comparison of its provisions with prior laws which are left in force. If the act in question is not complete within itself and it is necessary to read into the new law certain provisions of prior statutes in order to make it intelligible, and the new act is an attempt to amend the old law by intermingling new and different provisions with the old ones or by adding new provisions, so as to create out of the existing laws and the new act together a complete act upon the subject, then the new act is held to be amendatory of the old law and the requirement of the Constitution must be complied with to make it valid. The acts involved in Badenoch v. City of Chicago and O'Connell v. McClenathan, above cited, were both held to be unconstitutional because the new acts were not complete within themselves and it was necessary to resort to previous legislation upon the subject of the acts in order to understand and enforce the new acts. It was distinctly said in both of those cases, however, that the acts condemned were not complete within themselves, and that it was necessary, in order to have any intelligent understanding of them, to refer to previous legislation relation to the same subject. A careful comparison of the High School Law of 1911 with the acts held invalid in the two cases last above cited will clearly show that the act assailed in this case does not belong to the class of legislation condemned in the Badenoch and McClenathan cases.

The case of English v. City of Danville, 150 Ill., 92, relied upon by appellees, is not in point. The constitutionality of the statute was not there involved. That case merely involved the construction of the statute but not its constitutionality.

From a careful consideration of the previous decisions of this court the rules to be deduced therefrom may be stated in the following propositions:

(1) An Act which is complete within itself and does not purport, either in its title or in the body thereof, to amend or revive any other act, is valid even though it may by implication modify or repeal prior existing statutes. Statutes of this class were involved in and the rule, as stated, sustained by the following authorities: People v. Wright, supra; Timm v. Harrison, supra; School Directors v. School Directors, supra; People v. Knopf, supra; Hollingsworth v. Coal Co., supra; People v. VanBever, supra.

(2) An Act, though otherwise complete within itself which purports to amend or revive a prior statute by reference to its title only, and does not set out at length the statute amended or revived, is invalid, rgardless of all other questions. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no act of the Legislature of this class has come before this court. The proposition, however, is, in our opinion, too clear to admit of controversy. It logically follows and is supported by the reasoning of the authorities cited under the first proposition.

(3) An Act which is incomplete in itself and in which new provisions are commingled with old ones, so that it is necessary to read the two acts together in order to determine what the law is, is an amendatory act and invalid under the Constitution, and it is unimportant, in such case, that the act does not purport to amend or revive any other statute. This proposition is supported by People v. Knopf, supra; Badenoch v. City of Chicago, supra, and O'Connell v. McClenathan, supra.

With the foregoing examination of the authorities and the rules which, in our opinion, are fairly deducible therefrom, before us, the constitutional objections to the act of 1911 disappear. In the analysis already given of said act it will be seen that it comes under the first rule above stated and rests for its validity upon the authorities cited in support thereof. The act of 1911 is not invalid and the court below erred in so holding.

It is next contended that even if the law under which this district was organized is valid, the court did not err in sustaining the demurrer to appellants' plea because the territory composing said high school district is not contiguous and compact, within the meaning of section 6 of said act. Appellees have filed a map with their brief which shows the boundaries of the proposed high school district and also the boundaries of the school districts included therein. From this map it appears that the territory embraced within the high school district is contiguous—that is, it is united or joined together. The high school district includes school districts 30, 37 and 46 and a part of districts 34 and 35. District 37 is immediately north of 46. Districts 34 and 35 are east of 37 and 46. These four districts, which constitute by far the greater portion of the high school district, may be described as an oblong square, the northwest corner of which is cut off by the shore line of the Mississippi River. District 30 joins 37 and 34 and is northeast thereof. Districts 30 and 37 do not merely join at the corner but they have a common boundary for a considerable distance, and this is also true of districts 30 and 34. The word "compact" has different meanings as given by standard lexicographers, according to the subject in connection with which it is used. It is defined as meaning "closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies having the parts or particles packed together"; "close"; "solid"; "dense." (People v. Thompson, 155 Ill., 451.) The words "contiguous and compact," as used in our Constitution in reference to teritory composing senatorial districts, received the consideration of this court in the case above cited, and it was held that the words did not require that the territory should be so apportioned or set apart as to make every part as near as possible to a common center. If this were the construction given to this language it would necessarily require that every high school district organized under the law would be either in the form of a square or a circle. This language must have a reasonable construction in view of the subject matter to which it is applied. Thus construed, the territory composing this district is both contiguous and compact, within the meaning of section 6.

It is finally contended in support of the judgment of the court below that appellants were not legally elected to the offices of president and members of the board of education. This contention is based on the failure to designate on ballots in the first election the length of

terms of the several candidates voted for, and on the fact that the second election was not held until 42 days after the vote had been had in favor of organizing the district. Whatever view may be taken of this question it can have no effect upon the corporate existence of the high school district. The mere mistake of the county superintendent in calling the election within the time and manner required by law would have no effect upon the legal existence of the district. The will of the people, when once legally expressed, cannot thus be set aside by any failure on the part of school officers to discharge the duties required of them under the law. (School Directors v. School Directors, supra.) The only objection made to the election of appellants at the second election is that it was not held within 30 days after the vote had been taken upon the organization of the district. Appellees contend that the requirement that the county superintendent shall "forthwith order an election to be held within 30 days for the purpose of selecting a township high school board of education to consist of a president and six members," etc., is mandatory as to the time within which such election must be called, and cases are cited holding that where a statute fixes a day upon which an election is to be held it is nececssary that such election be held on the day fixed by law. McCrary on Elections (sec. 161), lays down the rule that those provisions of law which fix the time and place of holding elections are to be construed as mandatory and not merely as directory. This rule cannot be questioned. The reason for it is obvious. The voter is presumed to know the law and to be informed by the law as to the time when the election is to occur. Any change from the time fixed by law might have the effect of depriving many voters of their rights. But the authorities are not in point upon the question here involved. The statute does not fix a definite day on which the first election for a high school board of education shall be held. It provides, only, that it shall be within 30 days after the vote has been taken. Whether the election was held within 30 days, or 40 or 50, could not affect the essence of the election. If the proper notice was given and the voters in fact turned out and voted, as the plea states and the demurrer admits was done in the case at bar, within a reasonable time after the vote was taken for the organization of the district, the purpose of the statute would be accomplished as fully and completely as though the election were held within 30 days. It will be noted that the statute does not in terms declare that the observance of its provisions shall be mandatory or that an election not held within the time shall be void. It merely directs that the election shall be held within 30 days. The statute on elections has many provisions in relation to the manner in which an election shall be conducted. Among others, an hour is fixed for the opening and closing of the polls. This statute has been held to be directory, and that a deviation from its terms would not vitiate the election unless it was shown that it was fraudulently done for the purpose of depriving voters of their legal rights and unless the statute in express terms makes the hour of opening and closing the polls essential to a valid election. (Cleland v. Porter, 74 Ill., 76; McCrary on Elections, sec. 163.) The rule might be different if it were shown, affirmatively, that the votes received after the hour for closing the polls actually changed the result of the elec-

tion. (Piatt v. People, 29 Ill., 54.) Where a statute imposes duties upon officials connected with the holding of an election and by express language provides that the omission to perform the same shall render the election void, then all courts are bound to enforce such statute and pronounce the election void, regardless of all considerations touching its policy or impolicy; "but if, as in most cases, the statute simply provides that certain acts or things shall be done within a particular time or in a particular manner, and does not declare that their performance is essential to the validity of the election, then they will be regarded as mandatory if they do, and directory if they do not, affect the actual merits of the election." (McCrary on Elections, sec. 225, and cases there cited.) The rule above quoted from McCrary is supported by the decisions of this court. Hodge v. Linn, 100 Ill., 397; Blankinship v. Israel, 132 id., 514.

We are inclined to the opinion that the first election was invalid, as it deprived the voters of their right to express a choice for members of the board with reference to the length of time they should severally serve, and for the further reason that there is no other means provided in the statute for determining the length of the terms of the different members of the board. But, disregarding the first election, we are of the opinion that the requirement of the statute that the election shall be called within thirty days is directory, merely, and the only purpose of the statute was to procure an election of a board of education within a reasonably speedy time after the district was organized. We are of the opinion that the election held 42 days after the vote was taken upon the organization of the district was a valid election, and that the appellants were duly elected to the positions which they severally claim to hold.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Rock Island County is reversed and the cause is remanded to that court, with directions to overrule the demurrer to the plea, and for further proceedings not inconsistent with the views herein expressed.

Reversed and remanded, with directions. Cooke, C. J., and Dunn, J., dissenting.

Validity of High School Tuition Act.

This was a petition for a writ of mandamus filed in the Circuit Court of Lake County against the Board of Directors of School District No. 80, in said county, to compel said board of directors to comply with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of 1913 in regard to high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade, and to transfer pupils who had finished the eighth grade in said School District No. 80 to the Libertyville High School and to provide for the payment of the tuition of such pupils to the treasurer of the said high school district. The petition was filed by R. D. Cook, appellant herein, and alleged that he was, and had been for some time past, a resident and taxpayer in said School District No. 80, and that he is the father of two children within school age, Fannie E. and Emma A. Cook, who reside with appellant and for whose case, nurture and education he is personally responsible. The petition shows that both of appellant's daughters had finished the eighth grade work in the common school

maintained in District No. 80, and that no high school was maintained in said district; that it is the wish of appellant and his said daughters that they shall receive the benefits of a high school education, and that the high school in the city of Libertyville is the most convenient and accessible school to appellant, and that said school is maintained as a public high school under the laws of Illinois, having a four years' course. It is alleged that the board of directors, of the Libertyville High School has consented to the transfer of appellant's daughters to the Libertyville High School and fixed the tuition at $36 for each non-resident pupil that is transferred to said high school; that appellant has demanded of the board of directors of District No. 80 that it make such transfer and make provision for the payment of the tuition, and that said board of directors refused to make such transfer or otherwise to comply with the provisions of the act of 1913 relating to the transfer of pupils above the eighth grade to a high school. Appellee appeared and interposed a demurrer to the petition, which was sustained by the Circuit Court and the petition dismissed. The constitutionality of the statute of 1913 above referred to is involved, and hence the appeal is brought directly to this court.

There are some formal criticisms made upon the petition which are urged as justifying the court in sustaining the demurrer. These objections are not of a serious character and they need not be considered. The question of controlling and paramount importance here is the validity of the statute upon which the petition for mandamus is based.

The act of the Legislature of 1913 upon which the petition is based is as follows: "That graduates of the eighth grade residing in a school district in which no public high school is maintained, shall be admitted, upon the payment of tuition, to any public high school, with the consent of the school board of the district in which such high school is situated. The tuition of such pupil shall be paid by the district in which they reside, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, but in no case shall the tuition per pupil exceed the per capita cost of maintaining the high school selected. The parent, or guardian, shall select the high school to be attended, subject to the approval of the school directors of the home district: Provided, however, that the high school selected offers a program of studies extending through four school years. The application of this act shall not relate to districts that provide work in the ninth and tenth grades, except to pupils that have completed the work of such grades." (Laws of 1913, p. 584.)

A previous statute somewhat similar to the one above quoted was passed by the Legislature in 1907. The material difference between the two acts is, the former act provided that the tuition should only be paid by the school district from which the pupils were transferred in cases where the parents or guardians of such pupils were unable to pay said tuition, while in the latter act the tuition shall in all cases be paid by the district in which the pupils reside. The validity of the act of 1907 was challenged in this court in the case of People v. Moore, 240 Ill., 408, and the act was held unconstitutional because it did not apply uniformly to all pupils of the eighth grade who were similarly situated; that it was not within the power of the Legislature to divide the pupils of the same grade into classes, based on the ability or inability of their

parents or guardians to pay tuition. The act here under consideration was manifestly passed by the Legislature for the purpose of obviating the constitutional objection that existed in regard to the former act. The present act applies to all pupils who have finished the eighth grade work in school districts where no high school is maintained and makes the district in which the pupils reside liable for the high school tuition. If the act of 1913 is unconstitutional, it must be for reasons other than those on account of which the former law was declared invalid.

Appellee contends that the act of 1913 is unconstitutional because it permits the imposition of a tax upon the property of the district by the officers of the high school district, or, differently stated, that the burden is laid upon the taxpayers of the district by persons who are not the corporate authorities of the district in which the transferred pupils reside. This argument is not sound. The authorities of the high school district do not in any sense levy a tax upon the property of the district from which the pupils are transferred. The tax is levied at the same time, in the same manner and by the same authorities that all other school taxes are levied. The fact that the high school board fixes the rate of tuition furnishes no ground for the argument that thereby a tax is imposed on the district from which the pupils are transferred. The statute limits the tuition to an amount not exceeding the per capita cost of maintaining the high school, which will protect the paying district from unreasonable charges for tuition.

Appellee contends that the statute is in conflict with section 10 of article 9 of the Constitution of 1870, which provides that the corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, "such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same." As we understand the argument, appellee contends that the payment of tuition to a high school district is not a local or corporate purpose, and that the act is invalid because it purports to authorize such a tax. Section 1 of article 8 of the Constitution of 1870 declares that "the General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education." This section of the Constitution is both a limitation upon and a mandate to the Legislature. It requires that the Legislature shall provide for a system of free schools, and in that respect it is a mandate. The system of free schools thus to be established is limited in its purposes to a good common school education for all of the children of the State. The support of such a school is the primary object for which school districts are organized. The "good common school education" which the Legislature is compelled to provide for through our system of common schools is not limited to the primary or intermediate grades but may be extended to include a high school education. The high school for more advanced education is as much a part of our system of free public schools as the district school, in which only the lower grades are taught. (Russell v. High School Board, 212 Ill., 327; People v. Moore, supra.) If the contention of the appellee now under consideration be sound, no tax could be legally levied for the support of a high school, whether located in or out of the district. Sec-

tion 121 of chapter 122 of Hurd's Statutes of 1913 provides for the transfer of pupils from one district to another upon the written consent of a majority of the directors of each district, which written consent shall be filed with the treasurer and shall be evidence of such consent. The duty of collecting the amount due on account of pupils transferred is imposed upon the directors of the district in which the school is taught. Under this statute the power is granted to transfer pupils from one district to another regardless of their grade and by the consent of a majority of the two boards of directors, and the duty to collect the amount due on account of such transferred pupils is laid upon the board of directors where the school is taught. The statute also authorizes the transfer of all the pupils of a school district whenever the number of children in a given district is reduced below six, and to provide for the free transportation of all of the children to a neighboring school. Such transfer and free transportation are declared by the Legislature to be a compliance with the statute in regard to maintaining a school and entitling the district to receive its share of the funds distributed in accordance with the School Law. In People v. Moore, supra, this court held that the question of transferring pupils from one school to another was purely a matter for legislative determination, the only limitation being that the provisions, whatever they were, should be uniform and not discriminatory. Since the high school is a part of our system of public schools the benefits may properly be opened to all of the children of the State. It is impracticable to maintain a high school in every school district, but it is not impossible to give each child of the State that has finished the eighth grade work the benefit of a high school education by transferring such pupil to some convenient district wherein a high school is maintained; and the payment by the district of the reasonable tuition, which in no case can exceed the per capita cost of maintaining such high school, is a corporate purpose, for which the money of the district not otherwise appropriated may be lawfully applied.

It is suggested by appellee that in the practical administration of this act discrimination will result by reason of the district being unable to pay the tuition of all who may apply for transfers. The argument is, that those who apply for transfers while there are available funds to pay tuition will receive the benefits of the high school, while those who may apply later, when the available funds are exhausted, will be denied the high school privilege. If such difficulties are encountered in the practical administration of the statute that affords no reason for holding the law unconstitutional. Manifestly, a board of directors would not be compelled to grant transfers when all of the funds which the district was able to raise within the limit prescribed by the statute had been exhausted. It might as well be argued that the entire School Law was discriminatory and invalid because under it some districts were financially unable to furnish their children with as well equipped schools and for as long term as the more populous and wealthier districts. The law does not require impossibilities, and when a board of directors has in good faith exhausted all of the funds which it is able to raise and applied the same to the proper purposes, the fact that there may still be pupils of the district entitled to be transferred to high schools will

simply be an unfortunate incident in the administration of the law, the counterpart of which may be found on every hand in the affairs of municipal government.

Appellee contends that the act is unconstitutional under section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution, for the reason that it makes no reference, either in the title or otherwise, to the act of 1907, which is now found as section 122 of the chapter on schools, in Hurd's Statutes of 1913. The old law having been declared unconstitutional before the enactment of the statute now under consideration, it was not necessary or proper in the new act to make any reference to the old law. The new act is not an amendment of the prior unconstitutional act on the same subject. When this court declared the law of 1907 unconstitutional, the effect of that decision was to nullify the act in its entirety and to leave the situation precisely as though the statute had not been passed. The requirement of the Constitution that no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, only, and that the law revived or amended shall be inserted at length in the new act, only applies to valid existing laws and has no reference to a prior act which is unconstitutional and void.

We fail to find any sufficient reason for declaring the act of 1913 invalid.

It is suggested that the assent of the board of directors to the transfer of pupils to a high school involves the exercise of discretionary power, which will not be controlled by mandamus. The petition avers and the demurrer admits that there are unappropriated funds in the district which may properly be applied to the payment of the tuition of relator's children in the high school. It is further averred and admitted that the board of directors of the resident district withheld its assent to such transfer and declined to make any provision for the transfer of the relator's children to the high school, and that no reason is assigned for such refusal. If any sufficient legal reason exists for the action of the board of directors it may be set up by way of defense, and the court will then determine whether the board of directors has any legal justification for withholding its assent to this transfer. To hold that a board of directors could arbitrarily and without any reason refuse to assent to the transfer of pupils to a high school would place it within the power of any board of directors to nullify the will of the Legislature. Manifestly, such was never contemplated when the law was passed. The duties devolving upon the board of directors under this law must be held to be mandatory—at least to the extent that the board may not capriciously refuse to perform them.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Lake County is reversed and the cause is remanded to that court, with directions to overrule the demurrer and to permit appellee, if it shall be so advised, to plead to or answer the petition.

Reversed and remanded, with directions.

DECISION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT ON THE HIGH SCHOOL TUITION ACT.

The petitioner in this case asks that a writ of mandamus be issued directing the defendants, as directors of School District No. 40 in Morgan County to approve the selection of the Jacksonville High School to be attended by certain of petitioner's children, and require said school district to pay the tuition of said children in said high school.

The suit is brought under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 26, 1913, entitled, "An Act to provide high school privileges for the graduates of the eighth grade." The act is as follows:

"That graduates of the eighth grade residing in a school district in which no public high school is maintained, shall be admitted, upon the payment of tuition, to any public high school, with the consent of the school board of the district in which such high school is situated. The tuition of such pupils shall be paid by the district in which they reside, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, but in no case shall the tuition per pupil exceed the per capita cost of maintaining the high school selected. The parent, or guardian shall select the high school to be attended, subject to the approval of the school directors of the home district: *Provided, however,* that the high school selected offers a program of studies extending through four school years. The application of this act shall not relate to districts that provide work in the ninth and tenth grades, except to pupils that have completed the work of such grades."

It appears from the pleadings and from the evidence in the case that the petitioner is the father of Horace R. and Harold E. Swain, twins, of the age of 17 years, both of whom are graduates of the eighth grade of the said School District No. 40, of which they are residents; that no public high school is maintained in said district; that the petitioner has selected the high school of Jacksonville to be attended by said graduates; that said high school offers a program of studies extending through four school years; that the board of education of Jacksonville consents to admit said graduates; that said high school is a convenient and proper high school for them to attend; that the directors of the school district of which the said graduates are residents decline and refuse to approve or consent to the selection of said high school and to pay the tuition therein; that said tuition does not exceed the per capita cost of maintaining said high school; that said District No. 40 does not provide work in the ninth and tenth grades and has sufficient funds, not otherwise appropriated, with which to pay the tuition of said graduates.

The school directors base their refusal to consent to the admission of said graduates to the Jacksonville High School and to pay their

tuition on the ground, as the directors allege, that the said act of the General Assembly is unconstitutional and void, and, therefore, they are without power to expend the money of their district in paying said tuition.

It is contended by the respondents that the act in question violates the provision of section 13 of article 4 of the Constitution of this State. The provision referred to is as follows:

"No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived or the section amended shall be inserted at length in the new act."

In order for an act of the General Assembly to contravene the above mentioned provision of the Constitution, the act must be incomplete in itself. Its provisions must be so commingled with the provisions of an older law that it is necessary to read the two acts together to determine what the law is.

People v. Crossley, 261 Ill., 78.

The question then arises as to whether or not the act of 1913 is a complete law within itself. Are its provisions so commingled with the provisions of any other act or acts that all must be read together to ascertain what the new law really is and what it was intended to accomplish.

The purpose of the new law is to give children of school districts where no high school is maintained the advantage of a high school education without imposing the burden upon such districts of maintaining a high school, or the impractical task of providing a full high school course of study within their districts. The Constitution of this State makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools. How such schools are to be organized and conducted and their affairs administered is left to the discretion of the Legislature, subject, however, to the limitation that the privileges and opportunities of all children within a district must be uniform and open to all alike.

People v. Moore, 240 Ill., 408.

The Legislature has undoubted right to provide for the transfer of pupils from one district to another and to provide for the expenditure of money of the district raised for educational purposes, subject to the above mentioned limitation. In fact, it is not denied by the respondents in this case that the Legislature has the power to provide for the transfer of eighth grade graduates from a district not maintaining a high school to a district having a high school which provides an approved course of study. If such power be conceded, it must follow that it is a necessary incident to such power, that means may be provided for the payment of the tuition of such graduates.

If, then, the Legislature has the power to provide for the transfer of eighth grade graduates of a district, what is there lacking in the law of 1913 to make it complete, specific and definite. I can find no material omission. The law definitely fixes the qualifications and requisites of every transfer of a graduate. There can be no confusion as to persons who are entitled to attend a high school under the provisions of that act.

If a pupil is a graduate of eighth grade in the district in which he resides, or if his district provides work in the ninth and tenth grades,

then, if he is a graduate of such grades, he is entitled to attend a high school in another district, and to have his tuition in such high school paid by his home district, provided:

First—That his home district does not maintain a high school.

Second—That the tuition in such high schools does not exceed the per capita cost of maintaining said high school.

Third—That the home district has funds not otherwise appropriated, with which to pay the tuition of such graduate, and,

Fourth—That the high school to be attended offers a program of studies extending through four school years.

When all of these conditions are found to exist then the parent of such graduate has the right, under the law, to select a proper and convenient high school to be attended by his child and to have the tuition paid by the home district. In such a case, and when all these things coincide, it is not within the power of the school directors of the home district to refuse to approve the selection of the high school or to decline to pay the tuition. They have no discretion in the matter. Their duties are prescribed by the law and they cannot avoid them. To be sure, the law says that the selection of the high school shall have the approval of the school directors, but this does not give them the right to arbitrarily refuse to approve any and all selections made by the parent or guardian, or, in fact, to disapprove of any proper selection. The parent has the right of selection and, when proper, it must prevail; otherwise, the purpose and intent of the law could be easily thwarted, if not destroyed, by boards of directors who chance to be opposed to the law.

Counsel for respondents have not so much contended against the law provided by act for raising money with which to pay tuition, it is true that the act does not direct that money be raised or kept on hand for the purpose of paying such tuition, and I hardly think this is necessary. The act in question is but a part of a general and comprehensive plan for the education of the children of our State, and I can see no legal objection to the use of funds "not otherwise appropriated," in giving children of rural districts the advantages of a high school education upon the same or like terms as are given to the children of the more populous communities of the State.

It is now important to determine what is meant by funds "not otherwise appropriated." Section 189 of the School Law authorizes the levy of a tax for educational purposes of 1½ per cent on each $100 of all the taxable property within the district and also a like amount for building purposes. It is quite evident that moneys levied for building purposes cannot be used for educational purposes and are, therefore, appropriated otherwise than for the payment of tuition, teachers' salaries, etc. But funds which are raised for educational purposes can be used and are intended to be used for paying salaries, tuition, and the other usual and incidental expenses of instruction in the public schools.

The act of 1913 was intended neither to amend nor repeal any law of the State relative to the levy of taxes, but so far as it effects the revenues of the school district, it deals with the expenditure of funds which are available after the cost of maintaining the district school has been met. The Legislature never intended that moneys which are

necessarily appropriated for paying teachers and the support of the district school should be used in paying tuition of pupils in high schools, but it did intend, according to my view, that when the district has funds on hand in excess of the amount necessary to support the district school, such excess may be used to pay tuition: or, if the district has not levied the full amount allowed by the law for educational purposes, sufficient sum may be levied to pay such tuition, provided, of course, that the legal limit of taxation shall not be exceeded. If this interpretation is given to the law, the efficiency of the district schools will not be impaired and the object of the Legislature will be accomplished.

If the home district has no funds on hand not otherwise appropriated, and if the full legal limit for taxation is required to support the school, the district cannot be compelled to pay high school tuition. It is only when there are funds on hand not otherwise appropriated, or when the funds can be raised by taxation for educational purposes, without impairing the efficiency of the home school, that the district can be compelled to pay such tuition. School directors can, with comparative ease, ascertain whether or not it will be necessary to increase the tax levy to raise funds with which to pay tuition. They should be advised as to the number of graduates, if any, from their school and this information can be obtained in apt time for making the tax levy on the first Tuesday in August in each year. And they can thus provide for raising the amount necessary to pay tuition.

Should a district have funds or can raise them as has been indicated, with which to pay tuition, the parent or guardian should make his selection of a high school which will admit the child, and this selection should be made known to the directors of the home district as soon as the same can be conveniently done. If the selection is a proper one, it should be approved by the directors, or if, for good cause, the directors should disapprove the selection made, a new selection should be made by the parent or guardian, which may be approved by the directors.

In view of what has been said, I am of the opinion that the act of 1913 is a valid enactment, and that the facts in this case require me to enter an order that the writ of mandamus be awarded.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Charles L. Capen, president.....Bloomington
F. G. Blair, ex officio member and secretary.....Springfield
E. R. E. Kimbrough.....Danville
J. Stanley Brown.....Joliet
F. B. Stitt.....El Paso
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Adrian M. Doolin.....Chicago
John J. Amsler.....East Peoria
Henry Hoff.....Germantown
John L. Brummerstedt.....Altamont
George Hughes.....Hume
Henry Oakes.....Bluffs

During the period covered by this report, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, the accounts of the treasurer of the Board of Education show the following receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Balances in hands of treasurer June 30, 1913—		
Ordinary expense fund	$ 5,160 18	
Special funds	20,300 72	
Balance in hands of the president	939 16	
		$ 26,400 06
Ordinary expense appropriation		115,093 56
Thomas Metcalf, building		100,000 00
Term fees and tuition		8,302 00
Domestic Science Department		1,786 04
Farm receipts		468 46
Town of Normal's share of sewer expense		165 57
Interest on daily balances		133 31
Miscellaneous		217 23
Received from term fees and tuition fees		9,226 00
From petty sales and rentals		524 95
Household Science Department		2,222 09
Sales of farm produce		562 99
Appropriated by 48th General Assembly—		
For ordinary expenses		136,493 56
For special purposes		87,000 00
From interest on daily balances		151 72
Total receipts		$488,747 54

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—instruction	$89,697 97
Salaries—service	13,118 89
Board of Education, expenses	262 61
Grounds	565 00
Repairs	1,663 22
Furniture and equipment	2,006 44
Library	2,201 92
Supplies	1,384 71

EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

Printing and stationery		$ 2,138 68
Postage, telegrams, telephones		497 12
Fuel		2,914 65
Electric current		1,683 62
Water		339 05
Janitor's supplies		121 68
Domestic science supplies		2,006 79
Farm expenditures		408 05
Thomas Metcalf, building		112,209 71
Miscellaneous		250 57
Salaries—instruction		104,308 88
Salaries—service		14,941 35
Expenses of Board of Education		322 19
Supplies for Household Arts Department		3,016 44
Supplies for other laboratories and departments		2,766 10
Library maintenance		2,468 97
Furniture and equipment		2,852 14
Printing and stationery		1,716 07
Postage, telegrams, telephone service		591 40
Fuel		3,601 38
Water		275 25
Electric current for light and power		1,652 38
Janitor's supplies		146 05
Freight, drayage and miscellaneous		543 84
Farm crop expenses (1914)		446 45
Repairs		9,066 44
New telephone system		1,020 00
Completing and furnishing Training School Building		22,892 74
Remodeling library		15,012 05
Farm buildings, stock and improvements		15,038 98
Improvement and care of grounds		4,215 65
Sewer and water main assessments		912 00
Ordinary expense fund	$ 602 00	
Special funds	39,426 65	
Balance in hands of treasurer, I. S. N. U	5,030 22	
Balance in hands of president, I. S. N. U	2,405 24	
		47,470 11
Total		$488,747 54

The whole number of students enrolled in 1912-13, including the training school, was 3,022, and in 1913-14 the number was 3,123. The attendance by term in the normal department only was:

	1912-13	1913-14
Whole number of students and pupils	3,022	3,123
The Teachers College	38	60
Number of graduates	4	10
The Normal School	709	721
Number in graduating class	127	120
The University High School	183	217
Number in graduating class	22	25
The Elementary Training School	453	515
Attendance by terms in the Normal School and Teachers College—		
Fall term	598	574
Winter term	627	580
Spring term	550	627
First summer term	1,614	1,620
Second summer term	346	444

The number of Illinois counties represented in 1912-13 was 95 and in 1913-14 was 96.

F. G. Blair, *Secretary.*

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Illinois.

Illinois State Normal University.

Southern Illinois State Normal University.

Northern Illinois State Normal School.

Eastern Illinois State Normal School.

Western Illinois State Normal School.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

I submit herewith my report upon the University of Illinois for the biennium July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

PART I.

LOCATION.

The University of Illinois is situated in the heart of the Corn Belt, a rich and prosperous agricultural region, 128 miles south of Chicago, 164 miles northeast of St. Louis, 118 miles west of Indianapolis, and 50 miles northeast of the geographical center of Illinois.

The campus lies within the corporate limits of Urbana, and is bounded on the west by the city of Champaign. The Twin Cities, as Champaign and Urbana are locally known, have a combined population of about 25,000, and are located at the junction of the Illinois Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Railroads. The Springfield & St. Louis Interurban affords connection with Danville, Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis. There will soon be established connections with Kankakee and Chicago.

Three divisions of the University, located in the city of Chicago, are:

1. The College of Medicine, Congress and Honore Streets,
2. The College of Dentistry, Harrison and Honore Streets (both of which are near the Cook County Hospital), and
3. The School of Pharmacy, Michigan and Twelfth Streets

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

I. Chief Sources—
  (1) "The Laws of the United States and State of Illinois Concerning the University of Illinois" (Collection of the Acts of the Federal Congress and the State Legislature relating to the University).
  (2) Various official publications, as
    a. Reports of the Board of Trustees (Historical addresses by Regents Gregory and Peabody).
    b. Illinois School Reports (Published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, giving biennial reports by Regents or Presidents of the University).
    c. Annual Catalog (Circular or Register, as it has been called at various times).
    d. Facts for Freshmen Concerning the University of Illinois (Clark and Warnock).
    e. Alumni Quarterly (Articles, as "Makers of the University" and Gregory Reunion Addresses).

II. Other Material—
  (1) Scientific publications, such as
    a. Bulletins of the Engineering Experiment Station.
    b. Bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
    c. University Studies.

d. Student Publication, as
1. Daily Illini.
2. Illio.
3. Illinois Magazine.
4. Agriculturist.
5. Technograph.

III. Valuable Sketches of Earlier Period—
(1) The University of Illinois, by W. L. Pillsbury (in the 17th Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois).
(2) Jonathan Baldwin Turner, by W. L. Pillsbury (in the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society).
(3) The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862, monograph by President Edmund J. James.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

The germ of the University of Illinois is found in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which specifies that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools as the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

In 1804, when still a part of Indiana Territory, one township in every section of what is now the present State was set aside for the use of an institution of learning, and in 1818 when Illinois became a state a second township of every section was given for the endowment of such an institution, and also one-sixth of 3 per cent of the net proceeds of government lands that were sold after 1819. In 1833 the first bill was introduced for the establishment of an institution of learning to be called Illinois University.

The second bill was introduced in 1851, but it was not until February 28, 1867, that an act was passed incorporating the Illinois Industrial University, following the Morrill Land Grant of 1862, by which the University received 480,000 acres of land, the profits from the sale of which yield the University annually 5 per cent on about $610,000, and deferred payments on land contracts amounting approximately to $35,000.

CHIEF FACTS IN GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

1867 (March 12) to 1880 (September 1). John Milton Gregory, LL. D., First Regent.

1868 (March). University opened with 57 students the first week, regent and 2 professors. *(Total enrollment for first term, 77 students, with 3 professors). Instruction offered in Algebra, Geometry, Physics, History, Rhetoric and Latin. Work on farm or about buildings at first compulsory for all students (1 year only).

1868. Chemical Laboratory opened.

1869. Botany Laboratory opened.

1870 (January). First shop instruction in any American University.

1870 (March 9). Trustees voted to admit women, 24 entering first year, since which time they have constituted about one-sixth of the total enrollment.

1871 (November). First Student publication, The Student (monthly, name changed to Illini in September, 1875).

1877 (May 11). Legislature gave University authority to confer degrees and issue diplomas. (Former practice of conferring certificates showing the studies pursued and attainments in each abandoned).

1879 (May). Gold medal for exhibit at Paris Exposition.

* On opening day, March 2d, only three students registered. See Journal of Regent J. M. Gregory and Registrar's Records.

1880-1891 (September 1). Selim Hobart Peabody, A. B., Ph. D., President (Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Physics—1880-1881, temporary regent).

1885 (June 19). General Assembly changed the name from Illinois Industrial University to University of Illinois.

1885. State Laboratory of Natural History transferred to the University.

1886 (March). Honorary scholarships to counties granted.

1887. Agricultural Experiment Station established at University.

1887 (September). Board of Trustees reorganized with its present number.*

1890. $25,000 annual further appropriation by Congress supplementing Act of 1862.

1891 (August)—1894 (September). Thomas Jonathan Burril, A. M., Ph. D., Acting Regent (Professor of Botany and Horticulture).

1892. Graduate work undertaken without the organization of a separate faculty.

1894. First Summer session authorized March 13.

1894 (April 10)—1904 (June). Andrew Sloan Draper, LL. D., President.

1894 (August). Title of Regent changed to President.

1894 (October). Orange and Blue adopted as University colors.

1896 (May 1). School of Pharmacy established. (Founded 1859 as Chicago College of Pharmacy).

1897. Schools of Law, Library, Music (authorized June, 1895) and Medicine established. State Water Survey authorized. Deanship of Women created.

1899. State Entomologist's Office established at University.

1900. Courses in business administration made possible by appropriation of General Assembly.

1901. College of Dentistry established.

1902. Senate of University and Deanship of Men created.

1903. Board of Examiners in Accountancy created. Engineering Experiment Station established.

1904 (August 26). Edmund Janes James, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

1905 (April 27). School of Education established (Intended primarily for teachers of advanced subjects).

1905. $5,000 appropriation by Legislature for the establishment of courses in Ceramics (in response to requests from the various Ceramics Societies of the State).

1905. State Geological Survey and State Water Survey become scientific departments of the University.

1905. Courses in Business Administration reorganized and incorporated into the courses in Commerce, one of the strongest departments of its character in the country.

1906. Graduate School organized with a separate faculty, the General Assembly appropriating $50,000.

1906. Department of Railroad Engineering created.

1907 (January 22). School of Railroad Engineering and Administration established.

1909. A Mine Rescue Station established.

1909. Illinois Union organized.

1911 (June 10). The General Assembly passed mill tax (recognized as one of the most progressive, forward steps of education in America.[1]

1913 (February 12). Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry reopened and thoroughly reorganized and put upon a more substantial basis.

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* At the time the University was organized the Board of Trustees was constituted of five trustees appointed from each of the three grand judicial districts of the state, and one from each of the thirteen congressional districts, who with the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the State Agricultural Society and the Regent, when elected, made a total of thirty-one.

In 1873, this unweildy board was reduced from thirty-one members to eleven; the Governor, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, *ex officio*, and nine others, who were still appointed by the Governor.

In 1887, by a new law, the Board of Trustees became elective. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored as an *ex officio* member, and the present arrangement constituted of three *ex officio* members and nine elective members of the board.

[1] With the higher salaries available there has been a general elevation of University scholarship, and the University has been able to go into research and graduate work, taking its place among the great universities of the country, not only educating the youth of the State but also serving the State in cooperative and practical ways.

1913. College of Literature and Arts and that of Sciences combined into the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the standard of efficiency materially raised.

The University has grown from 3 teachers and 77 students in 1868 to 704 teachers and 5,539 students in 1914, a period of 46 years, and the most striking development has occurred within the last 20 years. More degrees were conferred annually by the Chicago departments, from the time of their addition to the University up to the year 1907, than by the Urbana departments. In 1903 there were 301 degrees conferred by the Chicago departments, but only 181 in 1904, because of the raising of the standards of the school, while the Urbana departments have increased from 183 in 1902 to 848 in 1914, in spite of the increase of entrance requirements. More degrees were conferred in 1914 alone than were conferred in all the years from 1868 to 1895, twelve times as many degrees as were conferred in 1895, four times as many as in 1902, and over twice as many as in 1908. Altogether, since its foundation, the University has conferred 7,184 degrees in the Urbana departments and in all its departments 11,494 degrees. The total number of degrees conferred by the University in 1914 represents a larger number than the total attendance at the University of Illinois in any single year prior to 1896, and the number of degrees conferred since 1908 exceeds the number of degrees conferred in the entire previous history of the University of Illinois.

Today the University of Illinois has one of the largest undergraduate departments in America and also has one of the largest enrollments of men students. There were 3,868 undergraduates during the past year, of whom 3,012 were men. The total attendance in all departments of the University was 4,338 men and 1,191 women.

The University has grown rapidly as is indicated by its progress during the past decade, in which its attendance in Urbana is nearly twice as large, the faculty more than twice as large, and the land holdings, the value of the buildings and the size of the library about three times as much.

The following table summarizes the facts; the complete table of growth in students, faculty, books, buildings and income being found under enrollment.

Year.	Faculty.	Attendance.		Land—acres.	Buildings.	Furniture and equipment.	Library volumes.
		Urbana.	Chicago.				
1903–4	351	2,674	1,042	641	$1,127,500	$ 513,023 92	67,040
1913–14	704	4,766	794	1,667	3,033,000	1,216,346 71	307,650

Year.	Courses offered.	Important buildings.	Library staff.	Number receiving salary of—			
				$2,000 to $3,000.	$3,000 to $4,000.	$4,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 or over.
1903–4	762	20	12	21	2	.....	1
1913–14	1,000	41	36	97	60	9	24

Year.	State appropriations.	Total receipts.
1903–1905	$1,210,549 16	$1,814,863 78
1912–1914	4,573,000 00	5,500,000 00

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Buildings.	Amount.	Buildings.	Amount.
Auditorium	$152,000	Transportation	$ 86,000
Physics	220,000	Armory	190,000
Stock Pavilion	113,000	Commerce Building	100,000
Locomotive Testing Laboratory	25,000	Addition to Woman's Building	125,000
Lincoln Hall	220,000	Ceramics	40,000
Addition to Natural History Building.	40,000		

SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS ADDED.

Railway Engineering and Administration.
Department of Ceramics.
State Geological Survey.
Mining Engineering.
School of Education.
Mine Rescue Station.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES REORGANIZED.

Graduate School.
College of Medicine and College of Dentistry.
Colleges of Literature and Arts and Sciences consolidated.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES.

Courses in Business Administration, organized.
Professorships in Psychology and Sociology, created.
Publications of the University, organized for reaching the public.

SCOPE OF WORK INCREASED, ESPECIALLY IN:

Political Science.
English.
History.
Chemistry.
Economics.
Animal Husbandry.
Modern Languages.
Agronomy.

At the time Ex-President Gregory came to the University of Illinois, he states in an address at the dedication of University Hall (Illini, March, 1874, page 68), that when he was considering accepting the presidency of the institution and was interviewing friends in Champaign and Chicago, the trustees residing in or near Champaign, expressed the generally prevalent faith in the institution, that it was to be "the grandest university on the American continent," and in his concluding remarks at this dedication (Illini, March, 1874, page 79), he says, "Some of those who are here today—the youngest of you, perhaps, that hear my words—shall come here on other anniversary occasions and attend dedications of yet other halls that a great and liberal State, mindful of its own civilization, its own grand central, commanding position—the key-stone of the continent—shall consecrate to this great work. Gray-haired and sage, you will recall the memories of this day—you will look still in fancy on this meeting and think on the predictions this day made in your hearing."

With a state such as Illinois, rich in resources and central in location, realizing its opportunities in its state university, there is every reason to believe that the prediction of its founders will be realized at no distant time.

ADMINISTRATION.

The government of the University is vested by law primarily in a Board of Trustees, consisting of 12 members. The Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the State Board of Agriculture are members *ex officio*. The other nine members are elected by the people of the State for terms of six years; the terms of three members expire every second year.

The administration of the University is vested by the Board of Trustees in the President of the University, the Senate, the Council of Administration, the faculties of the several colleges, and the deans of the colleges and directors of the schools.

The President is the administrative head of the University.

The Senate is composed of full professors and other members of the faculty who are in charge of separate departments. It is charged with the direction of the general educational policy of the University.

The Council of Administration is composed of the President, the Dean of the Graduate School, the Deans of Men and Women, and the deans of the several colleges. It constitutes an advisory board to the President, and has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of discipline. The Council does not determine educational policy; but when any matter arises which has not been provided for by common usage or by rule of the Senate and cannot be conveniently laid over until the next meeting of the Senate, the Council may act upon the same according to its discretion.

The faculties of the colleges and schools of the University, composed of the members of the corps of instruction of these colleges and schools, have jurisdiction, subject to higher University authority, over all matters which pertain exclusively to these organizations.

The Dean of the Graduate School, the deans of the several colleges, and the directors of the schools are responsible for the carrying out of all University regulations within their respective departments.

For the purpose of administration the University is divided into several colleges and schools. These are not educationally separate, but are interdependent and form a single unit:

1. The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
2. The College of Engineering.
3. The College of Agriculture.
4. The Graduate School.
5. The Library School.
6. The School of Music.
7. The School of Education.
8. The School of Railway Engineering and Administration.
9. The College of Law.
10. The College of Medicine.
11. The College of Dentistry.
12. The School of Pharmacy.
13. The College of Commerce, authorized by the Trustees June 9, 1914, but not yet organized.
14. Auxiliary Scientific Bureaus.
    - (a) Engineering Experiment Station.
    - (b) State Laboratory of Natural History.
    - (c) State Entomologist.
    - (d) State Water Survey.
    - (e) State Geological Survey.
    - (f) Board of Examiners in Accountancy.

(g) Cooperative Investigation of Illinois Coal Problems and Mine Rescue Station.
(h) Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes.
(i) Illinois Survey.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences became effective July 1, 1913, by the consolidation of the former College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science. During the years 1912-13 the colleges were conducted separately, and accordingly the following explanation of the separate as well as consolidated colleges is given.

THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS.

The aim of this college included the following:

1. A liberal education for young men and women, including those looking forward to subsequent professional training. The course of study required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this college included certain minimum amounts in various groups of literary and scientific subjects commonly known as the humanities. Subject to these slight restrictions, the student framed his course largely in accordance with his own interest and preferences.

2. Preparation for specific service as teachers or investigators in some one of the fields of study indicated below, so far as possible, students who have this object in view being urged to continue their studies in the graduate school. This professional training for teachers was provided for partly by the opportunity for specialization in the particular subjects which they wished to teach and partly by courses in the science and art of education, supplemented by such collateral studies as psychology and philosophy.

3. Training for business. Courses in economics, commerce and industry were offered in combination with courses in language, law, science and mechanical technology, with the aim of providing a university training for business life. The combined courses were designed to give the student a knowledge of the general principles underlying all lines of business, with special training in the work of some particular calling. The courses of study were so arranged as to furnish training for (1) general business, (2) commerce and consular service, (3) banking, (4) transportation, (5) insurance, and (6) municipal administration.

For purposes of administration the following departments were associated in this college: I. The classical departments including Greek and Latin. II. The department of modern languages including German, the Scandinavian languages, French, Spanish and Italian. III. The English departments, including English literature and rhetoric. IV. The philosophical group including the departments of philosophy, psychology and education. V. The political and social sciences, including the departments of political science, history, sociology and economics. VI. The department of art and design.

Students in the College of Literature and Arts had the privilege of electing courses from other colleges of the University, and the importance of the natural sciences in a liberal education was recognized by requiring all students in the college to select at least two semester courses in science. Students of ability who wished to prepare themselves for the legal profession were able to combine the courses of this college with those of the College of Law in such a way as to secure the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. in six years.

Candidates for the degree of A.B. in this college in addition to the work in military science and physical training complied with the following college requirements:

1. A minimum of eight semester hours in each of five groups, namely, foreign languages, English, including rhetoric, the social sciences (history, economics, political science), the philosophical groups (philosophy, psychology, mathematics) and the natural sciences.

2. At least 24 semester hours in some one subject, designated as the major subjects. The subjects which counted as majors in this college were Greek, Latin, German, French, English, rhetoric, history, economics, political science, philosophy, education, mathematics, library science, household science, psychology and sociology.

3. A sufficient number of additional studies to make a total of 130 semester hours, which ordinarily implied four full years of college work.

Students enrolled in the School of Education, who have desired to secure the University certificate of competency to teach, also have included in their list of studies certain courses in philosophy, psychology and education.

Students, candidates for the degree of A.B. in the business courses, have met all the general requirements set forth above and also complied with certain special requirements in economics and collateral subjects, which are fully described in the catalogue.

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	212	267	479
1904–5	253	288	541
1905–6	295	354	649
1906–7	289	370	659
1907–8	347	413	760
1908–9	405	432	837
1909–10	403	477	880
1910–11	428	434	862
1911–12	467	442	909
1912–13	462	464	926

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The College of Science, based upon the idea that the methods of science and the branch of study to which those methods are applicable presents a subject-matter and discipline suited to purposes of a liberal education, and that an education so derived differs materially in character and value from one whose substance is mainly literary, was distinguished in general from the technical colleges of the University by the fact that its choice of subjects was not limited by practical ends, and from the College of Literature and Arts by the predominance, in its courses and requirements, of the strictly scientific subjects. It was articulated with the latter, and with the other colleges of the University, however, by the liberal elections from the literary and technical courses permitted to students who satisfied its demands as to scientific work, and by the special courses in science open to election by students from the companion colleges.

The College of Science offered courses in:

1. General science—giving opportunity to specialize in the following lines:
   a. Astronomy.
   b. Botany.
   c. Chemistry.
   d. Education.
   e. Entomology.
   f. Geology.
   g. Household science.
   h. Library science.
   i. Mathematics.
   j. Physics.
   k. Physiology.
   l. Psychology.
   m. Zoology.
2. Chemistry and chemical engineering.
3. Combined courses in science and medical studies.
4. Ceramics and ceramic engineering.

The course in general science aimed to give the student a liberal education in a distinctively scientific setting, as well as to afford an opportunity to specialize in pure and applied science.

Besides the more general instruction, special courses were arranged and combined so as to lead to vocations indicated in this list. For instance, the work of the technical chemist or superintendent is frequently so closely associated with mechanical and other engineering lines as to make a knowledge of the latter subjects essential. To meet these needs, a four-year course was arranged, composed of various chemical and related engineering subjects. Similarly, as a preparation for teaching science in secondary schools, students pursued along with designated branches of natural and physical sciences, courses in education, philosophy and psychology.

In response to a constant demand upon the University for graduates in entomology competent to serve as economic entomologists in the United States Department, in agricultural colleges, and in State experiment stations, the study of entomology was so developed and correlated as to form a continuous course of three years of undergraduate and three years of graduate study. Graduate work, however, was made possible to those who had had but one year of undergraduate biology. These entomological courses and the courses required for graduation occupied about three-fourths of the student's time, the remainder being available for purely elective studies.

The purpose of the course in household science was to give an education in those branches that especially serve the interests of women students. The work of the course ranged around the subjects of household science, and being treated as of strictly scientific character, the training in it was scientific, although the practical aspects were not lost sight of. In connection with work in household science, and as necessary preparation for it, the student took several courses in pure science. Although the main work, therefore, was scientific and technical, the importance of an artistic and literary training for home life was not forgotten, and ample opportunity was given for a study of subjects of that character. Indeed, so important were they deemed, that a considerable amount of art and design, English history, and foreign language was required of students in the course. Opportunity was given, moreover, for increasing the amount of liberal, scientific or technical subjects by leaving the way open for a certain number of electives. This course, like others leading to a degree, required for its completion four years' work.

In addition to the usual four years' course in medicine, the University offered a six years' continuous course in general science and medicine. This course contained all that is included in the four years' medical course, and in addition enabled the student to go more deeply than would otherwise be possible into the fundamental sciences upon which medical studies are based. During the third and fourth years the student enrolled in both the College of Science and the College of Medicine. The course led to the bachelor of arts degree upon the completion of four years' work, and to the degree of doctor of medicine at the end of the six years' course.

The ceramic industries have felt the need of educated men to direct their factories and devise methods to meet new demands which are constantly being made upon them. To meet this want, courses of study, based upon chemistry, physics, geology, and technical subjects, but including also training in mathematics, language and art, were arranged, so that those taking them not only could secure the technical information needed in their work, but could also develop the intellectual force which marks the educated man.

ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	104	27	131
1904–5	137	36	173
1905–6	141	42	183
1906–7	157	44	201
1907–8	216	53	269
1908–9	245	52	297
1909–10	246	51	297
1910–11	287	61	348
1911–12	321	72	393
1912–13	371	77	448

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science were merged into the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences by action of the Board of Trustees on July 5, 1912. The purpose and need of the consolidation of the colleges is explained as follows in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the aforesaid date:

"A recommendation from the University Senate, under date of June 8, 1912, that the College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science be consolidated into one college of liberal arts and sciences; accompanied by the following historical statement:

"The present organization of the Colleges of Literature and Arts and Science in the University of Illinois is unusual. There are some advantages in the present form of organization. There are also some distinct disadvantages. The most serious disadvantages perhaps are those affecting the welfare of students. The two colleges have gradually expanded by increasing their so-called privileges of election, the College of Literature and Arts in the direction of science, and the College of Science in the direction of literature and arts, until they duplicate to a

considerable extent each other's fields, without really giving the flexibility in the choice of subjects which would be the result of the union of the two colleges.

"The College of Literature and Arts voted unanimously some years ago for such a consolidation. At that time the College of Science was evenly divided in its opinion. The question has come up again and again, now from the student side, now from the side of departmental efficiency, and during the last year, after a full discussion extending over several months, from before Christmas until near Commencement, the various academic bodies took action as follows: The Council of Administration, on April 2, 1912, recommended the consolidation of the two faculties by a unanimous vote, except that one member requested permission not to vote; the College of Literature and Arts voted unanimously in favor of the union; the College of Science was again almost evenly divided in its opinion, 16 votes being cast for and 17 against the project; the Senate voted unanimously for the union."

The organization of the college became effective on July 1, 1913. During the period of the transition of the old order of the two colleges to the new single college, various temporary adjustments have been necessary. The procedure according to the regulations of the former colleges, especially in matters like requirements for admission, elective subjects, honors and required courses have been continued for certain groups of students already registered. The faculty of the college is working out a new schedule in these matters.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is: (1) to secure to its students a liberal education including both the humanities and the sciences; (2) to furnish especially arranged courses preparatory to later professional and technical studies by which good students may ordinarily obtain in six years both the degree in arts and a professional degree in law or medicine, or a technical degree in engineering; and (3) to provide certain highly specialized courses in applied science (particularly chemistry), business administration, journalism, and household science. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon the completion of all these courses, except those in applied science for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given.

Under the modified elective system a student who desires to prepare for teaching may specialize to a considerable extent in the particular subject which he wishes to teach and may also find time for courses in education and related subjects which are of interest to teachers generally. Such students should, as a rule, continue their preparation in the graduate school.

Students who desire to devote a considerable part of their undergraduate course to specific preparation for some particular calling other than teaching may select courses in (1) business administration, including general business, secretarial service, banking, insurance, accounting, and railway administration and transportation; (2) journalism; (3) applied chemistry; (4) ceramics; or (5) household administration.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences offers courses in:

1. Philosophy and Arts, including—
   - (a) The Ancient Classical Languages.
   - (b) The Romance Languages.
   - (c) The Germanic Languages.
   - (d) The English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric.
   - (e) Mathematics.
   - (f) The Political and Social Sciences—
     - History.
     - Economics.
     - Political Science.
     - Sociology.
   - (g) Philosophical Subjects—
     - Philosophy.
     - Psychology.
     - Education.
   - (h) Art and Design.
2. General Science, affording opportunity to specialize in:
   - (a) Astronomy.
   - (b) Geology, including Mineralogy.
   - (c) Physics
   - (d) Chemistry.
   - (e) Ceramics.
   - (f) Botany, including Bacteriology.
   - (g) Zoology.
   - (h) Entomology.
   - (i) Physiology.

By the grouping of certain subjects students in this college are also offered opportunities for specified vocational and professional training as follows:

1. Business Administration.
   - (a) General Business.
   - (b) Secretarial Service.
   - (c) Banking.
   - (d) Accountancy.
   - (e) Railway Administration—
     - Railway Traffic and Accountancy.
     - Railway Transportation.
   - (f) Insurance.
   - (g) Commercial Teaching.
2. Teaching and School Administration.
3. Journalism.
4. Chemistry.
5. Chemical Engineering.
6. Ceramics.
7. Ceramic Engineering.
8. Household Science and Household Administration.
9. Library Administration.
10. Law (combined course).
11. Medicine (combined course).
12. Engineering (combined course).

The trustees voted on June 9, 1914, to establish the following general requirements for admission to the University as well as requirements for graduation from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A recommendation that on and after September 1, 1916, all students must present 15 acceptable units of high school work for admission to the University. For the year beginning September 1, 1915, a student who lacks 1 of the 15 units required for matriculation may be entered as a conditioned freshmen, but this condition must be removed during the first year.

Candidates for admission without examination must be graduates of accredited secondary schools. Candidates for admission who present 15 units from approved secondary schools but who are not graduates of the same must be examined in the following subjects:

English ..... 3 units
Algebra ..... 1 unit

Additional subjects amounting to 3 units to be chosen by the University authorities controlling entrance examinations.

An applicant for admission to the University in the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Music, must offer fifteen (15) acceptable units of high school or other secondary school work so chosen as to include:

I. Certain subjects, comprized in List A, prescribed by all the undergraduate colleges, namely:

List A.

English literature and composition ..... 3 units
Algebra ..... 1 unit
Plane geometry ..... 1 unit
Physics, or chemistry, or botany, or zoology, or physiology, with laboratory work ..... 1 unit

Total prescribed by all colleges ..... 6 units

II. Certain subjects prescribed in addition for the individual college which the student wishes to enter:

For the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts—
Foreign language (both units in the same language) ..... 2 units

For the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for the courses in General Science and Chemistry—
Science ..... 1 unit

For the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for the course in Chemical Engineering—
Science ..... 1 unit
German ..... 2 units

For the College of Engineering—
Advanced algebra ..... ½ unit
Solid geometry ..... ½ unit

For the College of Agriculture—
Science ..... 1 unit

For the School of Music—
Foreign language (both units in the same language) ..... 2 units
Music ..... 2 units

III. Enough electives chosen from List B below to make, with the subjects prescribed for all colleges (List A) and those prescribed by the individual college of the student's choice, a total of twelve (12) units in academic subjects.

List B.	*Units.*	*List B.*	*Units.*
Latin	1 — 4	Economics and economic history	½— 1
Greek	1 — 3	Commercial geography	½— 1
French	1 — 4	Astronomy	½
German	1 — 4	Botany	½— 1
Spanish	1 — 2	Chemistry	1 — 2
English (4th unit)	1	Geology	½— 1
Advanced algebra	½	Physics	1
Solid Geometry	½	Physiography	½— 1
Trigonometry	½	Physiology	½— 1
History	1 — 3	Zoology	½— 1
Civics	½— 1		

IV. Three (3) units chosen from List B above or from List C below.

List C.	*Units.*	*List C.*	*Units.*
Agriculture	1 — 2	Drawing	½— 1
Bookkeeping	1	Manual training	1 — 2
Business law	½	Music	1 — 2
Domestic science	1		

After September 1, 1916, no student will be admitted to the University who lacks 15 acceptable units including the 6 units of List A and 6 units from List B. A student deficient not more than 2 units in the special prescriptions of the college which he desires to enter may be admitted to such courses as he is prepared to take: *Provided*, that such deficiencies be made up within one year.

On the recommendation of President James and on motion of Mrs. Henrotin, the requirements for admission as outlined above were approved.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(e) A recommendation that the following conditions for graduation in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences be established, viz:

Requirements for the A. B. Degree.

A. *Prescribed.*—Rhetoric 1; Physical Training 1 and 1a for men; 7 and 9 for women; Military Science 1 and 2 for men.

B. *Group Requirements.*—Every candidate must offer the minimum of work specified in each of the following groups:

I. *English* (the offering in this group must include at least a one-semester course in literature.)

II. *Foreign Language and Literatures* (exclusive of courses in translation).

Note.—Candidates for the degree who have not offered Greek or Latin or French or German for entrance must offer one of these languages for graduation.

If a student has offered but two units of a foreign language for entrance to the University, he must pursue the study of foreign languages through two year courses or the equivalent. If he has offered for entrance three or more units of foreign language, he must continue the study of foreign language through one year of his college course.

III. *History, Political and Social Science.*—History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology; 8 hours.

IV. *Mathematics and Physical Science.*—Mathematics, Astronomy (Courses with college mathematics as prerequisites), Physics, Chemistry; 8 hours.

V. Botany, Entomology, Geology, Physiology, Zoology; 8 hours.

VI. Education, Philosophy, Psychology; 6 hours, of which 3 shall be in Philosophy or Psychology.

C. *Major Subjects.*—Each candidate must select some one subject to be designated as his major. A major consists of courses amounting to 20 hours chosen from among those designated by a department and approved by the faculty of the college. Such courses are to be exclusive of those elementary or beginning courses which are open to freshmen and inclusive of some distinctly advanced work.

The subjects at present recognized as majors in this college are: Astronomy, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Classics, Education, Economics, English, Entomology, French, Geology, German, Germanic Languages, Greek, History, Household Science, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physiology, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Romance Languages, Sociology, Zoology.

D. *Minor Subjects.*—Each candidate must offer, in addition to his major, a minor of 20 hours in one or more allied subjects designated by the major department and approved by the faculty of the college. At least 8 hours must be offered in one subject.

E. *Elective Subjects:*

1. Not more than 40 hours in any one subject may be counted for graduation, except: (a) In special courses approved by the faculty of the college; (b) When a student is writing a thesis, he may count, in addition to the 40 hours, the hours of the course in which he does his thesis work; (c) In the department of English a student may take 40 hours in addition to Rhetoric 1.

   Note.—The total credit in Art and Design is limited to 20 hours.

2. No credit is granted in any subject unless the student pursues it for the full time required in the shortest course offered in that subject. For example, if the student elects a course which yields two hours for one semester, he must stay in the class during one semester in order to get any credit at all. In order to secure any credit in a beginning course in a foreign language, a full year's work must be completed.

3. A limited amount of credit towards the A.B. degree is ordinarily given for courses offered in other colleges and schools of this University, as follows:

   Physical Training: Not to exceed 5 semester hours.

   Military Science and Tactics: Military Science 1 and 2.

   Law: The amount of work to be credited from this college was referred to a special committee.

Engineering.—General Engineering Drawing 1 and 2 (Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry); Theoretical and Applied Mechanics 7 and 8 (Analytical Mechanics); Mechanical Engineering 7 and 15 (Thermodynamics); Civil Engineering 10 or 21 (Surveying); Architecture 31, 32 (Architectural Drawing); Architecture 13, 14, 15, 16 (History of Architecture); Electrical Engineering 1 and 28; or 16, 6, 29. The total credit allowed in these engineering courses will not ordinarily exceed 24 hours.

Agriculture.—Agricultural Extension 2 (Elementary Agriculture for teachers); Agronomy 12, Agronomy 25 (Seeds), for business students only; Agronomy 9 (Soil Physics); Farm Management 1; Agronomy 22 (Plant Breeding); Animal Husbandry 7 (Principles of Animal Nutrition); Animal Husbandry 30 (Principles of Evolution as Applied to the Improvement of Domesticated Animals and Plants); Horticulture 9 (Forestry); Horticulture 10 (Landscape Gardening); Horticulture 12 (Evolution of Horticultural Plants); Horticulture 9 (General Floriculture), for household science students only. The total credit allowed in these agricultural courses will not ordinarily exceed 14 hours.

Library Science.—Library 7 (History of Libraries; 9 (Bookmaking); 2 or 12 (General Reference); 13 (Public Documents). The course in General Reference (Lib. 12) is of special value to students in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Music.—Music 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Courses in the history and theory of music).

Courses not listed under paragraphs 1 to 5 above may not be counted for the degree of A.B., except by special permission of the Dean of the College.

Requirements for the B. S. Degree.

Pending further action by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and by the Senate, students admitted to work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the General Science Course, who have completed that course including a major in Groups 4 or 5, together with two year courses or their equivalent in foreign language, will be graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

F. *Bachelors' Theses.*—A bachelors' thesis is not generally required in this college. Students of high standing are, however, encouraged to write these in connection with their major studies. Credit toward the degree is given for thesis work only as a part of the work in some course for which the student is registered. The presentation of a thesis is specifically required of all candidates for the honor degree.

On the recommendation of President James and on motion of Dr. Montgomery, the requirements for graduation from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences outlined above were approved.

In various ways renewed emphasis has been laid upon the quality of teaching in the college. By making forty-three sections in freshmen rhetoric, the number in each has been kept below thirty. A tutor in English, who was formerly a Rhodes scholar, has given his whole time to conference with students in the large general course in English literature. Temporary exchanges of instructors between sections of the same classes in French and German in the second year have been tried with beneficial results to the work.

Important modifications have been introduced into the system of advisers for men of the freshmen class in the college, in the endeavor to bring each freshman into more direct and friendly if not intimate relations with one or more of the strong, vigorous, sympathetic, and stimulating personalities in the faculty.

In his letter making recommendation for the advisers to the Board of Trustees, July 23, 1913, Dean Babcock speaks as follows:

My dear President James: In compliance with your request some of the details of the system of Advisers which we discussed last week are set forth in the following statement. The plan has been discussed also with Dean Clark and with Assistant Dean Warnock.

Advisers for Freshmen in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

1. The system proposed is confined to the men of the freshmen class for the present.

2. It is in the nature of a supplement to the admirable work now carried on by the Dean of Men and to the formal relations neccessarily arising from supervision of study lists, etc., which will be continued.

3. It contemplates the assignment of each male freshman to some member of the faculty, for the purpose of establishing helpful, friendly, inspiring relations between them.

4. The selection of the members of the faculty will have to be made with extreme care to secure those who are at once mature, sympathetic, scholarly men, who can understand the student point of view, and who are willing to give some time and thought to bettering the present relations between the students and the faculty of the University. Not more than 10 or 12 freshmen should be assigned to each adviser.

5. The method of assignment is as important to the success of the plan as is the selection of the advisers. It is hoped to reduce the number of assignments made in a purely arbitrary, perfunctory, or merely official manner by giving large consideration wherever possible to

   a. Suggestions of secondary school teachers who know members of the faculty as well as the freshman, especially teachers who are alumni of the University;
   b. Suggestions of members of the family and friends of the freshman, especially brothers or sisters who have attended the University;
   c. Preferences of the student based on fortunate experiences of his intimates in the University;
   d. Preferences of the Advisers themselves for certain students whom they know or whose families they know;
   e. Special assignments would probably reach 60 per cent.

6. These suggestions and preferences should be obtained through organized correspondence, which in itself would evidence the increasing interest of the University in the individual welfare of the incoming student as well as its purpose to instruct and guide him in matters academic.

7. While some of the heads of large departments have signified their desire to cooperate in this scheme, the larger number selected will naturally be from among those of the rank of assistant professor, associate, and instructor. These are men on moderate salaries; there will probably be some expense connected with cultivating the desired relationship; the service will

be over and above that which has hitherto been expected of instructors. Furthermore, it is desirable to emphasize the special rather than the incidental nature of this service, and at the same time to secure a little special leverage on the advisers.

8. A payment of $50 to each of the advisers is accordingly suggested, such payment to be made in two installments, one at the end of each semester.

9. Occasional conferences of advisers would be a means of coordinating their efforts and comparing notes on the working of the system.

The total number of men in the freshman class of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences will probably be about 420. This would seem to require some 35 advisers. I request, therefore, that the sum of $1,800 be appropriated for this experiment in "humanizing the machine" during the coming year.

Respectfully yours,

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK,
Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Since disciplinary matters are handled through the office of the Dean of Men, the burden of these is lifted from the advisers. Careful selection of the men to serve in this capacity and a reduction of arbitrary assignments of freshmen to a minimum, together with the fact that only ten or twelve freshmen were assigned to each of the thirty-five advisers, have given the experiment a gratifying measure of success even in its first year. Not the least important feature of the plan is the payment of a small sum each semester to each adviser for the performance of this particular service to the University.

The enrollment of the College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science, as combined into the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, since 1903, has been as follows:

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	316	294	610
1904–5	390	324	714
1905–6	436	396	832
1906–7	446	414	860
1907–8	563	466	1,029
1908–9	650	484	1,134
1909–10	649	528	1,177
1910–11	715	495	1,210
1911–12	788	514	1,302
1912–13	833	541	1,374
1913–14	970	636	1,606

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

Although for many years the University of Illinois has offered advanced students facilities for study and research in various lines, graduate work was undertaken under the name of the Graduate School for the first time in 1892. In 1894 the administration of the school was vested in the Council of Administration, and the vice-president of the University became dean of the school. In 1906 the Graduate School was organized as a separate faculty, consisting of a dean and members of the University faculty assigned to this duty by the President. No means of support were provided, however, separate from those provided for undergraduate work. In the winter of 1906-07 the Forty-fifth Gen-

eral Assembly of the State passed an act appropriating $50,000 per year for the support of a Graduate School of Fine Arts and Sciences in the State University. This is the first time in history when a state legislature has made a specified appropriation for such a purpose, and the act is noteworthy as committing a democratic government definitely to the promotion of advanced scholarship and research in lines which are not primarily practical. This appropriation has been continued by succeeding legislatures.

Liberal as the Legislature has been, the amount is insufficient to put all departments of the University on a proper footing to do the advanced work necessary for the doctor's degree. Already, however, a great many departments have won a reputation for the successful training of students in the higher work necessary for this degree. The library and other equipment has been greatly strengthened by this appropriation.

By an act of the Board of Trustees the teaching faculty of the Graduate School includes all members of the University faculty who give instruction in courses approved for graduate credit. The affairs of the school, however, are in charge of the executive faculty appointed each year by the President.

For admission to the Graduate School a person must hold a college degree. However, students of mature age who do not hold a college degree, but satisfy the Dean of the school and the officers of the department in which they wish to work of their earnestness of purpose and special fitness, may be permitted to take work in the Graduate School without reference to candidacy for a degree. But the candidate must have had such preliminary preparation in the work he wishes to undertake which will justify his admission to the school.

The principal aim of graduate study is the development of the power of independent work and the promotion of the spirit of research. Each candidate for a degree is expected to have a wide knowledge of his subject and of related fields of work; for the graduate student is not expected to get from lecture and laboratory courses all the knowledge and training necessary to meet the requirements for his degree.

Students are warned against restricting themselves merely to the courses prescribed or suggested by the departments in which they are studying. Each student is expected to do a wide range of private reading and study; and in many cases will find it advisable to take one or more courses of lectures quite outside the field of his chosen subjects.

Under the management of the Graduate School the Journal of English and Germanic Philology is published by the University. The articles cover various branches of Germanic, English and Scandinavian philology and literature. There is no other journal in the field which calls attention, as this journal aims to do, to the best and most recent publications through scholarly critical reviews, written by specialists. The journal appears quarterly. Its articles are frequently mentioned in other scientific magazines, especially those of Germany, and it does much to insure the educational standing of the departments concerned, in the opinion of our sister universities.

The University Studies, a series of miscellaneous monographs, by advanced students and members of the faculty, has continued publica-

tion under the direction of the Graduate School. The list of those that have already appeared is as follows:

VOLUME I.

1. Abraham Lincoln. The Evolution of His Literary Style, by D. K. Dodge, Ph. D.
2. The Decline of the Commerce of the Port of New York, by Richard F. Morgan, D. Eng.
3. A Statistical Study of Illinois High Schools, by F. G. Bonser, M. S.
4. The Genesis of the Grand Remonstrance from Parliament to King Charles I, by Henry Lawrence Schoolcraft, Ph. D.
5. The Artificial Method of Determining the Ease and the Rapidity of the Digestion of Meats, by Harry Sands Grindley, Sc. D. and Timothy Monjonnier, M. S.
6. Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control Since 1870, by Joseph Hinckley Gordon, A. M. Introduction by M. B. Hammond, Ph. D.
7. The Coals of Illinois; Their Composition and Analysis, by S. W. Parr, M. S.
8. The Granger Movement in Illinois, by A. E. Paine, A. M.
9. The Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1862, by O. M. Dickerson, A. M.
10. Labor Organization Among Women, by Belva M. Herron, B. L.

VOLUME II.

1. Illinois Libraries, Part 1, by Katherine L. Sharp, M. L. S. $1.
2. Epithelial Degeneration, Regeneration and Secretion in the Midintestine of Collembolia, by J. W. Folsom, Sc. D., and Miriam U. Welles, A. M. $1.
3. Illinois Libraries, Part 2, by Katherine L. Sharp, M. L. S. $1.
4. A Precise Method of Roasting Beef, by Elizabeth C. Sprague and H. S. Grindley, Sc. D. $1.
5. Photometric Observations of Double Stars, by Joel Stebbins, Ph. D. 75 cents.
6. Illinois Libraries, Part 3, by Katherine L. Sharp, M. L. S. $1.
7. Illinois Libraries, Part 4, by Katherine L. Sharp, M. L. S. $1.
8. Illinois Libraries, Part 5, by Katherine L. Sharp, M. L. S. $1.

VOLUME III.

1. Correlation of Efficiency in Mathematics and Efficiency in Other Subjects. A Statistical Study, by H. L. Rietz, Ph. D., and Imogene Shade, A. B. 35 cents.
2. Studies from the Geological Department, by W. S. Bayley, Ph. D., Carroll H. Wegemann, Rufus M. Bagg, Jr., Ph. D. 75 cents.
3. The History of Cumulative Voting and Minority Representation in Illinois, 1870-1908, by Blaine F. Moore and J. W. Garner, Ph. D. 50 cents.
4. The Nibelungen of Wagner, by Katherine Alberta Layton, Ph. D. 75 cents.
5. Jean d'Abundance—A study of His Life and Three of His Works, by David Hobart Carnahan, Ph. D. $1.
6. A Systematic and Biological Study of the Acarina of Illinois, by H. E. Ewing, A. M. $1.
7. The Arts Course at Medieval Universities, with Special Reference to Grammar and Rhetoric, by L. J. Paetow.

VOLUME IV.

1. James, E. J. The origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862 (The so-called Morrill Act) and some account of its author, Jonathan B. Turner. 1913. 139p. Cloth, $1.35; paper, 75 cents. [11-1828.]
2. Flom, G. T. Fragments RA.58C. of Konongs Skuggsja, from an old Norwegian parchment codex of the XIIIth century, with heliotype copy and a study of the paleography and the language. 1911. 100p. $1.25. [12-380.]
3. Oliver, T. E. Michel-Jean Sedaine; Le Philosophe sans le scavoir. Variorum critical edition, based upon the second Paris edition of 1766 and its

appendix, with an introduction treating of all known editions and translations. 1913. 200p. $1.75. [13-9304.]

Before 1912 the above series represented all departments of the University. Beginning with 1912, studies in the social sciences are published in a separate series.

VOLUME I.

1-2. Bogart, E. L. Financial History of Ohio. 1912. 358 pp. $1.80.

3. Upson, L. D. Sources of Municipal Revenues in Illinois. 126pp. 75 cents.

4. Reiff, P. F. Friedrich Gentz: an opponent of the French Revolution and Napoleon. 1912. 158p. 80 cents. [13-3679.]

VOLUME II.

1. Moore, Joel R. Taxation of Corporations in Illinois, other than Railroads, since 1872. 1913. 110p. 50 cents.

2-3. Phillips, P. C. The West in the Diplomatic Negotiations of the American Revolution. 1913. 247p. $1.25.

4. Dowrie, G. W. The Development of Banking in Illinois, 1817-1863. 1914. 181p. 90 cents.

VOLUME III.

1-2. Haig, R. M. The History of the General Property Tax in Illinois. 1914. 235p. $1.25.

Typical of this work that is being done by the Graduate School, we cite the activities of the Departments of Chemistry and Astronomy.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

The department of chemistry has pursued some most important lines of chemical research during the past year. In organic chemistry Professor Balke has been at work several years on Yttrium and other elements of rare earths and on the atomic weight of tantalum. Prof. G. McP. Smith has been studying equilibria between amalgams of the alkali metals and acqueous solutions and Professor Noyes has been endeavoring to obtain a new nitrogen trichloride, and electromer of the one long known. In physical chemistry Professor Washburn with a research assistant has developed an iodine coulometer which was recently tested in collaboration with members of the staff of the Bureau of Standards in Washington and gives results of the same order or reproducibility and accuracy as the silver coulometer. Dr. Derick has developed a new method of stating the ionization constants or organic acids and bases and a more accurate measure of the positive and negative elements of substituting atoms or groups. Professor Noyes with students and research assistants has been studying molecular rearrangements in the camphor series. In physiological chemistry Professor Hawk for several years carried on researches on fasting and water drinking which have attracted wide attention. At the present time Mr. MacArthur is at work on the lipoids of the brain. In water analysis Professor Bartow, Director of the State Water Survey, in addition to a very large amount of practical work for cities and towns of the State has been investigating the sterilization of water by calcium hypochlorite, the softening of water by permutit, and many other important problems. In Industrial Chemistry Professor Parr has developed an alloy of chro-

mium so resistant to the action of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid that it may be used for a calorometric bomb which requires no platinum lining. He has also developed new methods of coking which may be applied to Illinois coals and which give promise of considerable industrial importance. In Animal Nutrition Professor Grindley's investigation of the saltpeter question in conjunction with a national commission, consisting of Professors Chittenden, Theobald Smith, Matthews and Abel is well known. Other important investigations upon the metabolism of cattle, sheep and other animals are in progress. In Food Analysis Dr. Beal has been at work on the separation of the fatty acids of vegetable oils.

Along with the rapid development of graduate and research work in the department the number of students in all of the undergraduate classes has been increasing so rapidly that the laboratory which was built in 1901 and which was supposed at the time to be large enough to care for the growth of the department for 25 years has become entirely inadequate and an addition to the building will be erected during the coming year at a cost of $250,000.

In the astronomical department there has been an interesting application of some of the recent advances in physics to astronomical problems. The modern tools of the astronomer are generally spoken of as the stectroscope and the photographic plate, but a new method is being perfected whereby the energy of the radiation of a star is turned into an electric current and we have what may be called an electrical stellar photometer. Although the direct measurement is of the light of the heavenly bodies, it is also with this device that the size and weight of certain stars have been determined.

This observatory was the first in the world to introduce the electrical method and is still the only one in America which is actively carrying on this kind of investigation. A new reflecting telescope of 30 inches aperature is being installed and additional results of scientific importance may be expected from this special equipment. The cooperation of other departments of science with that of astronomy, made possible by a common location, enables achievements beyond the range of a single man or department, and is not possible where an astronomical observatory is not located on a University campus.

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION.

The Crocker Land Expedition, sent out in July, 1913, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society, with the cooperation of the University of Illinois, has for its purpose: (1) The determination of the existence of the Crocker Land; (2) the solution of the questions of climatology, meteorology, seismology, oceanology and terrestial magnetism; (3) the clearing up of the various geographical facts in regard to the region north of North America.

Harvard University, Yale University, several smaller colleges, Carnegie Institute, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the United States Government through the Navy Department, the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Geological Survey, are all participating in the expedition. The Royal Geographical Society of London has also endorsed it.

Ensign Green, of the United States Navy, has been detailed by the Federal Government to accompany the expedition; the Federal Government supplying the necessary instruments for the geographical, meteorological and similar work.

Mr. Donald M. McMillan is the scientific leader of the expedition, and is assisted by Mr. Walter Elmer Ekblaw, Assistant in Geology of the University of Illinois; and Dr. Maurice E. Tanquary, of the University of Illinois, is the zoologist of the expedition.

The American Museum of Natural History of the city of New York has entire charge of the expedition, and in it will rest the title to all the scientific results. However, the Museum proposes to make such a distribution of the material collected among the contributing institutions as a just consideration of all interests shall demand.

The approximate cost will be $50,000, of which $10,000 is contributed by the University of Illinois, upon the following terms:

(1) The name of the University shall appear on the letter heads of the expedition as one of the three institutions responsible for it.

(2) Professor W. S. Bayley of the University of Illinois shall be one of the committee in charge.

(3) Professors Ekblaw and Tanquary of the University of Illinois shall be specialists of the expedition.

(4) The President of the University shall be a member of the honorary committee.

(5) The materials obtained on the expedition shall be worked over if possible by professors of the three institutions and deposited with the Museum of Natural History.

The University has already received a series of musk ox skulls and horns from the American Museum of Natural History, and whatever comes of the expedition, other contributions will be made to the University of Illinois from the American Museum of Natural History.

The expedition left New York July 1, 1913, to be gone two and one-half or three years. Reports that have been received to date have been very favorable. There have been a number of interesting discoveries.

Participation of the University in the expedition in conjunction with some of the leading scientific societies of the country lifts the University into the front ranks of the institutions that are encouraging the furtherance of scientific discovery in the world.

ENROLLMENT IN GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The enrollment of students of the Graduate School has increased rapidly since 1906, being all the more marked when it is remembered that the University formerly included in the list of students a great many enrolled as "in absentia" who really did no work. No one is now included in the list of "in absentia" who is not actually doing work and reporting to the professors in charge.

Year.	In residence.	Absent under leave.	In absentia.	Total.
1903–4	68	.....	52	120
1904–5	70	.....	53	123
1905–6	74	.....	49	123
1906–7	79	.....	81	160

Year.	In residence.	Absent under leave.	In absentia.	Total.
1907-8	155	.....	56	211
1908-9	235	.....	40	275
1909-10	248	.....	34	282
1910-11	274	.....	40	314
1911-12	289	.....	40	329
1912-13	318	.....	33	351
1913-14	348	12	15	375

Of the 1913-14 enrollment 299 were men and 76 women. The number given as working "in absentia" are the candidates for professional engineering degrees. Those who are under leave of absence are candidates for the master's degree who have finished three-fourths of the work in residence at the University, and are making investigations for thesis purposes under leave of absence.

The number of degrees that have been conferred by the Graduate School during the past ten years is as follows. The present organization and methods of administration began to have their effect in 1908-09, and the results are reflected in the table:

Year.	A.M.	M.S.	M.Arch.	A.E.	C.E.	E.E.	M. E.	Ph.D	Total.
1903-4	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
1904-5	10	4	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	21
1905-6	16	9	.....	1	2	.....	5	3	36
1906-7	23	6	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	36
1907-8	29	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	46
1908-9	60	23	.....	2	9	3	7	4	108
1909-10	54	30	3	.....	4	3	3	12	109
1910-11	53	24	.....	.....	8	5	4	11	105
1911-12	46	39	.....	.....	3	1	4	20	113
1912-13	54	53	.....	.....	5	5	2	20	139
1913-14	72	40	2	.....	4	2	.....	22	144

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

The purpose of the college is to train young men for the profession of engineering. In arranging its course of study and practice, cultural subjects are interwoven with the strongly theoretical courses which underlie and reinforce the more practical developments of the several departments. The instruction of the class room and the practice afforded by the library, the drafting room, and the laboratory proceed hand in hand. Throughout his course the student works upon problems and uses methods similar to those which enter into the experience of the practicing engineer. The undergraduate courses of the College of Engineering are as follows:

1. Architecture.
2. Architectural engineering.
3. Civil engineering.
4. Electrical engineering.
5. Mechanical engineering.
6. Mining engineering.
7. Municipal and sanitary engineering.
8. Railway civil engineering.
9. Railway electrical engineering.
10. Railway mechanical engineering.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the University offers, in addition to those named above, courses in:

1. Chemical engineering.
2. Ceramic engineering.

The Department of Architecture offers two courses leading to the first degree, the course in architecture and the course in architectural engineering. The aim of these courses is to give the broadest preparation for the practice of architecture.

The course in architecture aims primarily to train the student to produce correct, thoughtful, and beautiful works of architecture. The schedule of studies includes a broad field of liberal and scientific subjects to supply the background for creative work and to give a knowledge of the principles involved in the processes of safe and economical construction. The course also includes much free-hand drawing for the purpose of training the eye to recognize correct proportion and training the hand to skillful and rapid drawing. The main portion of the course, however, consists in the study of architectural forms and principles and their application in architectural design.

The course in architectural engineering gives a thorough groundwork in mathematics and applied mechanics, and includes such studies as strength of materials, bridge, mill and tall building construction, reinforced concrete, etc. The general principles of these sujects are applied to all forms of building construction in a course given in the senior year, known as architectural engineering. While specializing in construction, this course includes also the study of the forms and principles of architecture through such subjects as free-hand drawing, architectural history, architectural drawing, and architectural design.

Both courses in architecture prepare the student for the examinations of the Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects, and graduates of the department are exempt from examinations required for entrance into the American Institute of Architects, and from the preliminary examination for the prize in Architecture of the American Academy at Rome. The Plym Fellowship in Architecture is awarded annually to a graduate of the department. This prize amounts to $1,000 and provides for one year of travel for the study of architecture abroad. It is awarded by competition.

Students intending to take up the study of architecture should take free-hand and mechanical drawing and general history in high school.

EQUIPMENT.

The collections of rendered and working drawings, lantern slides, plates, photographs, casts, specimens of American woods, building materials, and appliances are noted under "Collections" on page 78. A Zeiss epidiascope is used for direct projection of photographs, colored plates, etc., and a double electric lantern for projecting two pictures on the screen at once for comparative study. Geometrical and architectural models are lighted by a light fixed at the conventional angle for demonstration of the subjects of shades and shadows and conventional rendering. Wall space in the corridors of the department and in all drafting rooms has been prepared for exhibition purposes, and collections of drawings are constantly displayed. The department occupies the entire

fourth floor of Engineering Hall, and a large part of the third; its quarters include drafting rooms for undergraduate and graduate work, library, lecture rooms, studios for free-hand drawing, etc.

Civil Engineering.

The purpose of this department is to furnish a course of theoretical instruction, accompanied and illustrated by a large amount of practice. While the instruction aims to be practical by giving the student information and practice directly applicable in his future professional work, the principal object is the development of the mental faculties. The power to acquire information and the ability to use it are held to be of greater value than any amount of so-called practical knowledge.

EQUIPMENT.

This department has an equipment of compasses, engineers' transits, solar transits, levels—ordinary and precise—plane tables, sextants, etc. The department is also provided with a collection of structural shapes, including full-sized joints of an actual railroad bridge, sections of columns, I-bars, etc., and with lithographs, photographs, and blueprints of bridges and buildings.

The cement laboratory occupies rooms in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, and is provided with slate tables, testing machines, molding machines, sieves, etc., and sample barrels of hydraulic cement, varieties of sand, and other necessary materials.

The road laboratory occupies a room in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, and is provided with machines for testing the resistance of macadam material to impact and abrasion and for making the cementation test. The laboratory is also supplied with rattlers and other devices for testing paving material.

Electrical Engineering.

This department provides a course of study in theoretical and applied electricity. The first two years of work are substantially the same as in the other engineering courses, including practical work in drafting room and shop, as well as instruction in the fundamental principles of mathematics and physics. With the third year the fundamental studies relate more directly to electrical engineering. A course in dynamo machinery is followed by the theory of alternating currents, while laboratory and design courses emphasize underlying principles. Technical courses cover the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power, and its various applications. In the laboratory a study of dynamo characteristics is followed in the fourth year by progressive experiments involving the operation of electrical machinery in principle and practice. Investigation of the problems of power distribution is a feature of advanced laboratory and thesis work.

EQUIPMENT.

The 500-kilowatt power plant of the University supplies the electrical engineering laboratory with the current needed for its operation.

The power equipment in the electrical engineering laboratory includes 40 direct current machines with a total capacity of 375 kilowatts, 20 alternating current machines with a total capacity of 300 kilowatts, and 50 transformers with a total capacity of 350 kilowatts. A 17-panel experimental switchboard affords adequate distribution and control.

The instrument room contains standards for the calibration of commercial instruments of all types. There are 250 portable instruments for experimental work. A new 240-amphere-hour storage battery has been installed. The graduate laboratory contains apparatus for research work, including four oscillographs, one 2,000-cycle alternator, one 200,000-volt transformer, and an apparatus for high voltage direct current investigations. The photometer room contains apparatus for tests of the various light sources. Two special 100-line switchboards are connected with cables and apparatus for experiments in telephony. The equipment for electrometallurgical work includes one 30-kilowatt induction furnace, one 25-kilowatt arc furnace, two 30-kilowatt resistance furnaces, and an annealing furnace.

Mechanical Engineering.

The courses in mechanical engineering are planned to present the theory and practice involved in the generation and transmission of power, and in the design, construction, operation, and testing of machinery of all kinds.

EQUIPMENT.

To supplement and amplify the theoretical work of the class room, the department is provided with designing rooms and laboratories as follows:

The designing rooms are equipped with drawing tables, and are supplied with reference books, files of trade catalogs, gear charts, and collections of blue-prints. A collection of kinematic models, sectional steam specialties, lantern slides, and photographs is also available.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is equipped with machines and testing instruments for instruction in steam engineering, gas power engineering, refrigeration, heating, and ventilation. Among the more important pieces of apparatus are the 210-h.p. experimental boiler, equipped with chain-grate stoker, fuel economizer, and induced draft; a separately fired steam superheater; a number of types of throttling, high speed automatic and Corliss steam engines; several steam condensers; a compound two-stage air compressor; a large compound duplex steam pump; a Kerr steam turbine; a DeLaval turbo-pump; a 200,000-lb. Lea water-flow; a 10-ton ammonia compression refrigerating machine; a number of typical gas, gasoline, and oil engines: a 50-h.p. suction gas producer, and several house-heating boilers and furnaces. The central heating and power plant contains a variety of types of boilers, stokers, pumps, and engines in commercial service.

The shop laboratories are provided with suitable machinery and apparatus to illustrate the several shop processes involved in the manufacture of machinery. In these laboratories emphasis is given to the engineering principles involved in machine construction and to the

important problems of scientific shop management. These laboratories include the Wood Shop with an equipment of benches, lathes, machinery, and small tools needed in pattern construction; the Foundry equipped with cupola, brass furnaces, core ovens, molding machines, and facilities for bench and floor molding; the Forge Shop equipped with forges, anvils, and small tools, a steam hammer, a power-driven punch and shear, and with gas and electric furnaces; and the Machine Shop with an equipment of lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines, grinders, boring mills, drill presses, and with typical small tools and fixtures used in manufacturing.

Mechanics, Theoretical and Applied.

The courses in theoretical and applied mechanics are designed to meet the needs of students of engineering.

The Laboratory of Applied Mechanics comprises the materials testing laboratory and the hydraulics laboratory. The materials laboratory is equipped with testing machines for tension, compression, flexure, and torsion, and for testing various kinds of structural materials. The equipment includes a testing machine having a capacity of 600,000 pounds, arranged to take large and bulky pieces in tension, compression, and flexure. The hydraulics laboratory has a standpipe, pumps, water motors and turbine, measuring pits, Venturi meters, weir conduits, meter rating conduit, orifice boxes, weir boxes, and apparatus for experimental work on flow of water through pipes, hose and nozzles. The University pumping station furnishes a supply of water at pressures up to 100 pounds a square inch.

Mining Engineering.

EARLY COURSES IN MINING.

Between the years 1870-78, Prof. S. W. Robinson, professor of mechanical engineering, gave lectures on mining subjects. In 1877, T. S. Abbott graduated from mining and in 1880 Mr. A. F. Robinson.

About 1882-83, President Peabody gave lectures on mining and during that period there were two or three students taking the course.

From 1885-89, Prof. Theodore B. Comstock was professor of mining and physics. During that time H. B. Williams graduated. From 1891-93, W. J. Baldwin taught mining subjects and one year after he left, Professor Talbot took charge of the work until 1894, when the only student in mining at that time graduated, viz., Dr. J. B. Rutledge, now Mining Engineer of the State Bureau of Mines, located in Urbana, in connection with the cooperative investigation of Illinois mines.

PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING.

In his first annual report as dean of the College of Engineering, under date of May 26, 1908, Dean Goss said:

"Illinois stands third among the states of the Union in the value of its mineral products. Its iron and steel mills make up one of the great manufacturing centers of the world. Smelters for lead, gold and silver are operated within its borders. Its coal mines alone employ 62,000 people, and

there is no place in our educational system where the workers of this industry can go for guidance. There is no laboratory in the State, nor any corps of men who in a scientific way are studying the problems of the mine. Such fundamental matters as ventilation and the use of powder are but imperfectly understood, and the problems of haulage, hoisting, screening and washing are not being especially studied by those who later on are to be responsible for the operation of the mines of the State. The College of Engineering should, as soon as practicable, enter this field. It is not necessary that an elaborate organization, capable of dealing with every problem that can arise in underground work, be provided; but it is essential that provision be made for those matters which will contribute to the welfare of the operators and workers of the great mines which lie at our very door. As the mining and metallurgical activities of our State are not the same as those of other localities, so a department of mining engineering for Illinois would not be the same as existing departments or schools of other states. There is an opportunity before the University to establish along broadly scientific lines a department of mining engineering, which will be unique among the institutions of our country. The whole scheme is one which I shall be glad to elaborate as opportunities present themselves, and I shall hope that the time is not far distant when a beginning can be made in the establishment of such a department."

Under date of December 17, 1908, Dean Goss submitted

"A statement of the appropriations urgently needed by the College of Engineering for the two years beginning July 1, 1909," and the statement included the following items:

(b) To provide instruction and equipment necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a department of mining engineering (see Appendix V), $12,500.00 per annum $25,000 00

(c) Appendix V of the same statement is a follows:

Appendix V.

Instruction and equipment necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a department of mining engineering, $25,000.

A statement of the need of a Department of Mining Engineering, and the character of the work which it is proposed to establish, is briefly set forth by a letter of inquiry sent out over the signature of the dean to a number of mine operators, mine inspectors, mining engineers and others of the State. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir: The College of Engineering of the University of Illinois has under consideration the matter of recommending to the president and the board of trustees, the establishment of a Department of Mining Engineering. It appears that an industry so important to the State as that of mining and smelting should receive more than passing attention from the State College of Engineering. Illinois produces annually more than 50,000,000 tons of coal alone, and has a mineral industry amounting in value to more than $150,000,000. There is in the State at present no center to which parties interested may appeal for scientific information and no place where young men are being instructed in the problems of mining and smelting.

It is not the purpose at present to establish general courses in mining, dealing with ores of many sorts, but rather to develop a department which shall concentrate its energies upon the problems of our own State. The course in mining engineering would therefore add to the fundamental lines of instruction common to all engineering courses, specialized work bearing upon the location and planning of coal mines, upon problems affecting the economic production of coals and the avoidance of mine wastes, and upon problems affecting the handling, working and delivery of coal at the surface. The proposition to establish such a department grows out of the belief that its work would prove beneficial to coal operators, to employees, and to coal consumers; that by promoting economy and increasing efficiency in the process of mining, it will ultimately prove helpful to the entire State.

I know that you have long been interested in many matter affecting the mining industry, and I shall consider it a personal favor, as well as a service rendered the State, if you will tell me frankly what you think would be the value of such department as I have proposed.

Appreciating your courtesy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. F. M. Goss,

Dean of the College of Engineering.

Without exception the opinions received in response to these letters, have been favorable to the establishment of such a department.

Appendix VI of the same statement refers to the establishment of mechanics' and miners' institutes, and it shows as the result of an extended correspondence with prominent men throughout the State, a strong demand for such institutes.

In March, 1909, an announcement was sent out from the College of Engineering with reference to the establishment of a mine rescue station in Urbana by the College of Engineering in cooperation with the State Geological Survey and the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey, now the United States Bureau of Mines. On March 11, 12, 13, 1909, the Illinois Fuel Conference brought together at Urbana a notable gathering of men connected with all branches of the coal industry, not only from Illinois, but many prominent men as well from outside of the State. In regard to this conference, Dean Goss says in his annual report for 1909:

"The program of the conference proved to be extremely interesting, and the papers and discussions have been widely quoted. There was developed at the conference a strong feeling favorable to the adoption of more scientific methods in the further development of the mining properties of the State. The need of trained men to plan and to supervise mining operation, and of a better understanding of the fundamental principles underlying the detailed operations of the mine, was emphasized, and one of the results of the conference was the adoption of a series of resolutions favoring the establishment at the University of a department of mining engineering. A committee appointed by the conference was responsible later for the introduction of a bill in the Legislature "authorizing and directing the establishment of a department of mining engineering in the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois, and providing for the support of the same.'"

The committee noted above represented the mine operators, miners, mine inspectors, and manufacturers of the State.

It is of interest to note that before the Legislature at that time, there were some forty separate mining bills representing the interests of the miners and of the operators and there was a very bitter controversy between these opposing factions. As a result two compromise measures were agreed upon.

(a) The appointment of a Mining Investigation Commission to revise the entire mining laws of the State.

(b) The support of the bill for the establishment of a Department of Mining Engineering at the University of Illinois.

The Act creating the Department of Mining Engineering was signed by Governor Deneen, June 8, 1909, and is as follows:

MINING ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

(House Bill No. 537. Approved June 8, 1909.)

AN ACT *authorizing and directing the establishment of a department of mining engineering in the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois and providing for the support of the same.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That the trustees of the University of Illinois be authorized and directed to establish, in the College of Engineering at the University a department of mining engineering.

SEC. 2. That the said Department of Mining Engineering shall offer such courses of instruction relating to the science and practice of mining as will best serve to train young men for efficient work in the various phases of the mining industry.

SEC. 3. That in addition to its work of instruction, the said Department of Mining Engineering shall, so far as practicable, concern itself with the development and dissemination of such scientific facts as are likely to be of service in improving the practice of mining, with reference to efficiency in operation, to the security of life in the mines, and to the conservation of the fuel and other mineral resources of the State.

SEC. 4. That there be and hereby is appropriated to the University of Illinois, to meet the cost of establishing and maintaining the said Department of Mining Engineering, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) per annum.

SEC. 5. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the sum hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the board of trustees of said University, attested by its secretary and with the corporate seal of said University thereto attached.

APPROVED June 8, 1909.

On September 21, 1909, H. H. Stoek, Editor of Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pa., was appointed professor of mining engineering and took up his duties October 1, 1909.

During the first semester of the year 1909-10 it was not thought wise to offer courses, and the time was devoted to planning a course of study, studying conditions at the University, and throughout the State by attending meetings of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, the United Mine Workers, the Illinois Mine Inspectors, the State Mining Board and similar organizations. A preliminary circular descriptive of the course was prepared and distributed.

As a member of the Illinois Mine Investigation Commission the professor of mining engineering devoted a considerable amount of time to an investigation of the Cherry disaster.

During the second semester sophomore courses were offered and taken by three sophomores in mining, one sophomore in mechanical engineering and one senior in civil engineering.

As a result of the Cherry disaster a special session of the Legislature was convened during the winter of 1910. Two of the measures introduced by the Mine Investigation Commission were of great importance to the Mining Department of the University. They were as follows:

An Act providing for the establishment of miners' and mechanics' institutes and appropriating $25,000 for the same and the establishment of a Mine Rescue Service in Illinois, are both described under the head of Auxiliary Scientific Bureau of the Engineering College on page 204 of this report.

The Department of Mining Engineering offers courses of instruction relating to the science and practice of mining and metallurgy to train young men for various phases of the mineral industry.

The work of the department adds to the usual courses in mathematics, languages, chemistry, physics, geology and general engineering, specialized work in mining, such as mine surveying, mine ventilation, mining machinery, coal washing, and ore concentration, metallurgy, administration and organization of mines, mining law, and the design of mining and metallurgical structures.

In addition to its work of instruction, the department concerns itself with the development and dissemination of such scientific facts as are likely to be of service in improving the practice of mining, with reference to efficiency in operation, to the security of life in the mines, and to the conservation of the fuel and other mineral resources of the State.

EQUIPMENT.

The drawing rooms contain the catalogs of the manufacturers of mining machinery with a complete card index, the standard reference books on mine drafting, models of mine structures, and a collection of blue prints and drawings of mine structures.

The mine-gas and safety-lamp laboratory contains safety lamps of different types, electric and magnetic locking appliances, a photometer, a dark room for photometric work, Oldham and Hailwood safety-lamp testing apparatus, and appliances for gas and dust analysis.

The coal washing and ore dressing laboratory contains for crushing, rolls, gyratory and jaw crushers, and a 500-pound 3-stamp battery; for screening and sizing, trommels, shaking and vibrating screens, and V boxes; for concentrating and cleaning, pan, piston and pulsating jigs, bumping table, vanner, concentrating table, and slimer. These machines can handle from three to five tons of coal and one ton of ore an hour. There is also a complete sampling and drying equipment, a cyanide testing plant, and other small appliances used for preliminary testing. Adjoining this laboratory is a chemical and assay laboratory equipped for the analytical work required in connection with coal washing and ore concentration.

The explosives and drilling laboratory contains the principal types of rock drills, a diamond drill, coal cutters, and a complete outfit for demonstrating the use of explosives.

Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.

This course is designed to train for the varied duties of the engineer employed on the design, construction, and operation of public works and public utilities, and for general engineering work.

The methods of training are intended to develop power to take up and solve new problems connected with municipal public works, as well as to design and to superintend the ordinary constructions. Surveying, structural materials, and structural design are taught as in the civil engineering course. Chemistry and bacteriology are given so far as is necessary to a comprehension of the questions involved in water

supply and sewage disposal; and instruction is given in mechanical and electrical engineering in the generation and transmission of power.

Railway Engineering.

The Department of Railway Engineering is organized to serve those who wish to prepare themselves for service in the technical departments of railways. The course in railway civil engineering adds to the fundamentals of a well-rounded engineering course a group of special subjects which concern the location, construction, and maintenance of railways. The course in railway electrical engineering emphasizes the design and construction of those details peculiar to electric railway lines; the operation and performance of electric cars and locomotives; and the development of the more general problems which arise in the electrification of existing steam lines. The course in railway mechanical engineering is intended to meet the requirements of those who are especially interested in steam railroad equipment. It deals with the design, construction and maintenance of various types of railway cars; with conditions affecting train resistance; with the design and operation of steam locomotives; and with tests disclosing their performance.

EQUIPMENT.

Three steam roads—the Illinois Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Wabash Railroads—and two electric interurban roads—the Illinois Traction System, and the Kankakee and Urbana Railway—enter Champaign and Urbana. The department enjoys the interest and cooperation of the officers of these railways, and is afforded by their courtesy numerous opportunities for practical road tests and field work. The division shops of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad are located at Urbana and provide additional opportunity for similar work.

The department owns and operates, jointly with the Illinois Central Railroad, a railway test car designed for experimental work on steam roads. It is fully equipped for making train resistance and locomotive performance tests, and during the last 11 years has been in frequent operation in carrying on resistance and tonnage rating tests on the Illinois Central Railroad and on several eastern roads.

For work on electric roads the department owns also an electric test car, of the interurban type, especially designed and built for the University for experimental work. It is equipped with four 50-horsepower direct current motors and with the Westinghouse multiple control system, and is provided with instruments for recording power, speed, acceleration, and the other data needed in road tests. Through the courtesy of the Illinois Traction System this car is operated on its lines, which enter the campus of the University.

The department laboratory equipment includes a drop-testing machine and a brake-shoe testing machine, both constructed in accordance with the standards of the Master Car Builders' Association. The drop-testing machine is designed for use in testing the strength of railroad rails, car axles, car couplers, and draft gears, and may be used in

studies of the physical properties of structural materials of any sort. The brake-shoe testing machine supplies means for determining the wearing properties and frictional qualities of brake-shoes, such as are employed in regular service on railroad trains.

A locomotive testing plant, equipped from the original designs of the department, occupies a building 40 by 115 feet. The plant is devoted exclusively to making tests to determine the performance of locomotives. The locomotives tested are furnished by certain western railroad systems under an arrangement which insures the maintenance in the plant of a locomotive which at all times shall be of latest design. In May, 1913, the Transportation Building and the Locomotive and Mining Laboratory were completed. During the past year an elaborate series of tests have been completed in the locomotive laboratory on locomotive No. 958, which was loaned by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Much of the work in the railway courses is given in the departments of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and the shop and laboratory equipment of these departments is available for students of the railway department. (See School of Railway Engineering and Administration on page 198.)

During the past year the College of Engineering offered for the first time a short course in highway engineering in response to a general interest manifested in good roads. This course brought to the University all the supervisors in highway construction recently provided under this law.

For a number of years a careful investigation of the curricula of the best engineering schools of the United States has been made and its results will be put into operation with the coming academic year. A number of non-technical subjects will be incorporated in order to train students for leadership rather than to become mere technicians.

Another project recently undertaken by the Engineering College is the photographing of incoming students, in order that a student's record may be made complete by the addition of a picture to his card of information. Perhaps in course of time a careful study of facial characteristics displayed by these photographs may assist the officials of the college in forming an estimate of the student's fitness for an engineering course.

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	782	4	786
1904–5	853	10	863
1905–6	955	8	963
1906–7	1,092	5	1,097
1907–8	1,180	5	1,185
1908–9	1,245	5	1,250
1909–10	1,297	6	1,303
1910–11	1,274	.....	1,274
1911–12	1,288	2	1,290
1912–13	1,159	1	1,160
1913–14	1,200	2	1,202

SCHOOL OF RAILWAY ENGINEERING AND ADMINISTRATION.

In 1906 the trustees of the University took action which later resulted in the formation of the School of Railway Engineering and Administration, thus affording adequate recognition in the educational policy of the University of the importance of the transportation interests by providing for the training, not only of men desiring to enter the engineering departments of railways, but also for those wishing to enter the operating, traffic and administration departments.

The school coordinates the various agencies of the University which, by instruction or research, contribute to the railway interests and develops new lines of work. The activities of the school include those of a series of courses in railway engineering, administered by the College of Engineering, and of courses in railway traffic, railway accounting, and railway administration, administered by the departments of economics of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Thus the school provides training for those who wish to prepare themselves for work in the departments of either steam or electric railways. The following five courses are offered:

1. **Railway Civil Engineering.**
2. **Railway Electrical Engineering.**
3. **Railway Mechanical Engineering.**
4. **Railway Traffic and Accounting.**
5. **Railway Transportation.**

The courses in Railway Civil Engineering and Railway Mechanical Engineering are intended primarily for those who expect to enter the service of steam roads, in the departments of maintenance of way and of motive power. The course in Railway Electrical Engineering provides for those who desire employment in electric railways or in the service of steam roads with electric lines. Each course occupies four years. These three courses are administered by the College of Engineering. Students are admitted to them under the same conditions as the College of Engineering, and they have available for their use all of the library, drafting room, and laboratory facilities which constitute the equipment of this college.

The courses in Railway Traffic and Accounting, and Railway Transportation purport to prepare men for service in all departments of railway work, other than the engineering and legal. Each course is four years in length, and is framed so as to give wide knowledge and training in the specific matters which relate to the organization and operation of all departments of railway administration, while at the same time to afford a broad foundation of discipline and training which should be supplied by every college course. These two courses are administered by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Students are admitted to them under the same conditions as to the courses of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

The Department of Ceramics has made steady progress, both in instructional work, and the investigations carried on for the benefit of the Illinois clay industries.

This department cooperates with the clay and allied industries of the State and affords technical education for persons making ceramics their life study. There is a short course held for a period of about 10 days, the purpose of which is to cover in an elementary and practical manner the scientific principles underlying the practice of clay work as far as the structural nature is concerned. The work of the course is open to all persons who are engaged in factory work, such as managers, superintendents, foremen, and burners, etc. The instruction is free, but a person must replace any apparatus that is injured. The demand for graduates from this department far exceeds the ability of the department to supply them.

The field of instruction represented by the department is intended to cover more and more fully, as new facilities become available, the subjects embraced by the technology of the silicate industries, i. e. the manufacture of clay products, cements and glass. These important and vast industries offer so many technical problems connected with the physics, chemistry and engineering of the processes involved, that a distinct need exists for men trained to meet the peculiar difficulties encountered in the production of these useful silicates.

The erection of a new building equipped for work along these lines and provided with electric power, high pressure steam, compressed air and gas affords great relief after experiencing the crowded conditions of the old laboratories in the Natural History Building. The work has been expanded accordingly.

Two four year courses are offered, one of which aims to prepare men to take positions in works as chemists, foremen and superintendents, while the other is intended to fit the students to enter the engineering side of the industry, dealing with the erection of plants, the construction of furnaces, kilns, etc.

The investigation work demanded by the State as part of the function of this department has by no means been neglected.

In cooperation with the Geological Survey a report upon the available cement materials of the State has been prepared and published as Geological Bulletin No. 17. Likewise, again in connection with the State geological work the so-called No. 2 fire clays of the State have been investigated, and a number of new deposits located. The work of testing samples which have been collected has recently been completed and the results have been published as Ceramics Bulletin No. 15. Since these clays are important raw materials which form the foundation of several large industries, it is hoped that this report will prove to be of direct practical value.

The reports and bulletins of the department are as follows:

No. 2, Part 1. Fritted Glazes, by R. C. Purdy and H. B. Fox.

No. 2. Part 2. Crystalline Glazes, by R. C. Purdy and J. F. Krehbiel.

No. 3. Pyro-Chemical and Physical Behavior of Clays, by R. C. Purdy and J. K. Moore.

No. 4. Efflorescence of Brick, by J. C. Jones.

No. 6. Effect of Repeated Freezing and Thawing on Brick Burned to Different Degrees of Hardness, by J. C. Jones.

No. 7. The Influence of Fluxes and Non-Fluxes Upon the Change in the Porosity and the Specific Gravity of Some Clays, by A. V. Bleininger and J. K. Moore.

No. 8. A Study of the Heat Distribution in Four Industrial Kilns, by A. V. Bleininger.

No. 9. A Cheap Enamel for Stoneware, by R. T. Stull; The Viscosity of Clay Slips, by A. V. Bleininger; Note on Some Fusion Curves, by A. V. Bleininger.

No. 10. A Method Making Possible the Utilization of an Illinois Joint Clay, by A. V. Bleininger and F. E. Layman; An Attempt to Determine the Amount of Heat Utilized from a Down-Draft Kiln by the Waste Heat Drying System, by A. V. Bleininger.

No. 11. A Cheap Enamel for Stoneware, by R. T. Stull.

No. 12. Notes on the Manufacture of Enamel Brick with Some Investigations on Enamel Brick Slips, by R. T. Stull. Description of a new process of making such bricks, which promises to cheapen the cost of the manufacture very decidedly.

No. 13. A Study of the Vitrification Range and Di-Electric Behavior of Some Porcelains, by A. V. Bleininger and R. T. Stull. The bulletin deals with the composition of porcelains which are to be burnt at the temperatures common in American practice and also gives the results of electrical resistance tests which point out the fact that the range of compositions suitable for the manufacture of electrical insulators is much wider than was formerly supposed.

No. 14. Opalescence and the Function of Boric Acid in the Glaze, by R. T. Stull and B. S. Radcliffe. The study brings out clearly the dual function of boric acid in glasses and glazes in which it may act either like an acid or a base, according to the silica content.

No. 15. Some Chemical and Physical Changes in Clays Due to the Influence of Heat, by J. M. Knote. In this work the interesting fact is shown that high-grade clays calcined at a certain temperature (650 degrees C.) are peculiarly sensitive to solution by acids and alkalies. This condition stops suddenly at 950 degrees. A means of comparing high-grade fireclays is also offered by the study of specific gravity and porosity curves as related to a series of burning temperatures, which should prove valuable data in the testing of unknown materials.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Engineering Experiment Station was established by action of the Board of Trustees, December 8, 1903. Its purposes are the stimulation and elevation of engineering education, and the study of problems of special importance to professional engineers and to the manufacturing, railway, mining, and industrial interests of the State and the country. The practical nature of the investigations and their adaptation to present-day needs are assured by means of conferences with committees of the leaders of the State's industrial activities.

The control of the Station is vested in the heads of the several departments of the College of Engineering. These constitute the Station Staff, and, with the Director, who is also Dean of the College of Engineering, determine the character and extent of the investigations to be undertaken.

The work is carried on under the supervision of the staff either by fellows as graduate work, or by members of the instructional staff of the College of Engineering, but more frequently by special investigators belonging to the station corps.

Up to the present time, 75 bulletins of value to engineering science have been published. The experiments have related chiefly to tests of high-speed tool steels; the resistance of tubes to collapse; the holding power of railroad spikes; the effect of scale on heat transmission; roof trusses; base and bearing plates in columns and beams; stresses in chain links; extensions of the Dewey decimal system of classification; tests of electric lamps; lighting country homes by private electric

plants; street lighting; high steam pressures in locomotive service; rate of formation of carbon monoxide in gas producers; fuel tests; the weathering of coal and the spontaneous combustion of coal; thermal conductivity of fireclay; heat transmissions; freight train resistance; tests of a suction gas producer; tests of concrete; reinforced concrete beams and columns; tests of cast-iron and reinforced concrete culvert pipe; tests of brick columns and terra cotta block columns; tests of timber beams; tests of built-up columns under load; tests to determine the resistance to flow through locomotive water columns; tests of nickel-steel riveted joints; strength of rolled zinc; inductance of coils; mechanical stresses in transmission lines; starting currents of transformers; superheated steam in locomotive service; a new analysis of the cylinder performance of reciprocating engines; effects of cold weather upon train resistance and tonnage rating; coking of coal at low temperatures; characteristics and limitations of the series transformer; electron theory of magnetism; entropy—temperature and transmission—diagrams for air; tests of reinforced concrete buildings under load; the steam consumption of locomotive engines from indicator diagrams; properties of saturated and superheated ammonia vapor; reinforced concrete wall footings and column footings; and strength of I-beams in flexure.

The following is the list of the publications of the Engineering Experiment Station:

Bulletin No. 1. Tests of Reinforced Concrete Beams, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1914. (Out of print.)

Circular No. 1. High-Sped Tool Steel, by L. P. Breckenridge. 1905. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 2. Tests of High-Speed Tool Steel on Cast Iron, by L. P. Breckenridge and Henry B. Dirks. 1905. (Out of print.)

Circular No. 2. Drainage of Earth Roads, by Ira O. Baker. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 3. The Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, by L. P. Breckenridge. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 4. Tests of Reinforced Concrete Beams. Series of 1905, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 5. Resistence of Tubes to Collapse, by Albert P. Carman. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 6. Holding Power of Railroad Spikes, by Roy I. Webber. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 7. Fuel Tests With Illinois Coals, by L. P. Breckenridge, S. W. Parr and Henry B. Dirks. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 8. Tests of Concrete: I. Shear; II. Bond, by Albert N. Talbot. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 9. An Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification Applied to the Engineering Industries, by L. P. Breckenridge and G. A. Goodenough. 1906. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 10. Tests of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Columns, Series 1906, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1907. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 11. The Effect of Scale on the Transmission of Heat Through Locomotive Boiler Tubes, by Edward C. Schmidt and John M. Snodgrass. 1907. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 12. Tests of Reinforced Concrete T-beams, Series 1906, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1907. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 13. An Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification Applied to Architecture and Building, by N. Clifford Ricker. 1907. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 14. Tests of Reinforced Concrete Beams, Series of 1906, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1907. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 15. How to Burn Illinois Coal Without Smoke, by L. P. Breckenridge. 1908.

Bulletin No. 16. A Study of Roof Trusses, by N. Clifford Ricker. 1908.

Bulletin No. 17. The Weathering of Coal, by S. W. Parr, N. D. Hamilton and W. F. Wheeler. 1908. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 18. The Strength of Chain Links, by G. A. Goodenough and L. E. Moore. 1908.

Bulletin No. 19. Comparative Tests of Carbon, Metallized Carbon and Tantalum Filament Lamps, by A. H. Amrine. 1908. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 20. Tests of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Columns, Series of 1907, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1908. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 21. Tests of A Liquid Air Plant, by C. S. Hudson and C. M. Garland. 1908.

Bulletin No. 22. Tests of Cast-Iron and Reinforced Concrete Culvert Pipe, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1908. (Out of print.)

Bulletin No. 23. Voids, Settlement and Weight of Crushed Stone, by Ira O. Baker. 1908.

Bulletin No. 24. The Modification of Illinois Coal by Low Temperature Distillation, by S. W. Parr and C. K. Francis. 1908.

Bulletin No. 25. Lighting Country Homes by Private Electric Plants, by T. H. Amrine. 1908.

Bulletin No. 26. High Steam Pressures in Locomotive Service. A review of a Report of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by W. F. M. Goss. 1908.

Bulletin No. 27. Tests of Brick Columns and Terra Cotta Block Columns, by Arthur N. Talbot and Duff A. Abrams. 1909.

Bulletin No. 28. A Test of Three Large Reinforced Concrete Beams, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1909.

Bulletin No. 29. Tests of Reinforced Concrete Beams; Resistence to Web Stresses, Series of 1907 and 1908, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1909.

Bulletin No. 30. On the Rate of Formation of Carbon Monoxide in Gas Producers, by J. K. Clement, L. H. Adams and C. N. Haskins. 1909.

Bulletin No. 31. Fuel Tests with House-Heating Boilers, by J. M. Snodgrass. 1909.

Bulletin No. 32. The Occluded Gases in Coal, by S. W. Parr and Perry Barker. 1909.

Bulletin No. 33. Tests of Tungsten Lamps, by T. H. Amrine and A. Guell. 1909.

Bulletin No. 34. Tests of Two Types of Tile Roof Furnaces under a Water-tube Boiler, by J. M. Snodgrass. 1909.

Bulletin No. 35. A Study of Base and Bearing Plates for Columns and Beams, by N. Clifford Ricker. 1909.

Bulletin No. 36. The Thermal Conductivity of Fire Clay at High Temperatures, by J. K. Clement and W. L. Egy. 1909.

Bulletin No. 37. Unit Coal and the Composition of Coal Ash, by S. W. Parr and W. F. Wheeler. 1909.

Bulletin No. 38. The Weathering of Coal, by S. W. Parr and M. F. Wheeler. 1909.

Bulletin No. 39. Tests of Washed Grades of Illinois Coal, by C. S. McGovney. 1909.

Bulletin No. 40. A Study in Heat Transmission, by J. K. Clement and C. M. Garland. 1910.

Bulletin No. 41. Tests of Timber Beams, by Arthur N. Talbot. 1910.

Bulletin No. 42. The Effect of Keyways on the Strength of Shafts by Herbert F. Moore. 1910.

Bulletin No. 43. Freight Train Resistence, by Edward C. Schmidt. 1910.

Bulletin No. 44. An Investigation of Built-up Columns under Load, by Arthur N. Talbot and Herbert F. Moore. 1910.

Bulletin No. 45. The Strength of Oxyacetylene Welds in Steel, by Herbert L. Whittemore. 1911. Thirty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 46. The Spontaneous Combustion of Coal, by S. W. Parr and F. W. Kressmann. 1911. Forty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 47. Magnetic Properties of Heusler Alloys, by Edward B. Stephenson. 1911. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 48. Resistance to Flow through Locomotive Water Columns, by Arthur N. Talbot and Melvin L. Enger. 1911. Forty cents.

Bulletin No. 49. Tests of Nickel-steele Riveted Joints, by Arthur N. Talbot and Herbert F. Moore. 1911. Thirty cents.

Bulletin No. 50. Tests of a Suction Gas Producer, by C. M. Garland and A. P. Kratz. 1912. Fifty cents.

Bulletin No. 51. Street Lighting, by J. M. Bryant and H. G. Hake. 1912. Thirty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 52. An Investigation of the Strength of Rolled Zinc, by Herbert F. Moore. 1912. Fifteen cents.

Bulletin No. 53. Inductance of Coils, by Morgan Brooks and H. M. Turner. 1912. Forty cents.

Bulletin No. 54. Mechanical Stresses in Transmission Lines, by A. Guell. 1912. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 55. Starting Currents of Transformers, with Special Reference to Transformers with Silicon Steel Cores, by Trygve D. Yensen. 1912. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 56. Tests of Columns: An Investigation of the Value of Concrete as Reinforcement for tructural Steel Columns, by Arthur N. Talbot and Arthur R. Lord. 1912. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 57. Superheated Steam in Locomotive Service. A Review of Publication No. 127 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by W. F. M. Goss. 1912. Forty cents.

Bulletin No. 58. A New Analysis of the Cylinder Performance of Reciprocating Engines, by J. Clayton. 1912. Sixty cents.

Bulletin No. 59. The Effects of Cold Weather upon Train Resistance and Tonnage Rating, by Edward C. Schmidt and F. W. Marquis. 1912. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 60. The Coking of Coal at Low Temperatures, with a Preliminary study of the By-Products, by S. W. Parr and H. L. Olin. 1912. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 61. Characteristics and Limitations of the Series Transformer, by A. R. Anderson and H. R. Woodrow. 1912. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 62. The Electron Theory of Magnetism, by E. H. Williams. 1912. Thirty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 63. Entropy-Temperature and Transmission Diagrams for Air, by C. R. Richards. 1913. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 64. Tests of Reinforced Concrete Buildings under Load, by A. N. Talbot and W. A. Slater. 1913. Fifty cents.

Bulletin No. 65. The Steam Consumption of Locomotive Engines from the Indicator Diagrams, by J. Paul Clayton. 1913. Forty cents.

Bulletin No. 66. The properties of Saturated and Superheated Ammonia Vapor, by G. A. Goodenough and Wm. Earl Mosher. 1913. Fifty cents.

Bulletin No. 67. Reinforced Concrete Wall Footings and Column Footings, by A. N. Talbot. 1913. Fifty cents.

Bulletin No. 68. The Strength of I-Beams in Flexure, by H. F. Moore. 1913. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 69. Coal Washing in Illinois, by F. C. Lincoln. 1913. Fifty cents.

Bulletin No. 70. The Mortar-Making Qualities of Illinois Sand, by C. C. Wiley. 1913. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 71. Tests of Bond between Concrete and Steel, by D. A. Abrams. 1914. One dollar.

Bulletin No. 72. Magnetic and other Properties of Electrolytic Iron Melted in Vacuo, by T. D. Yensen. 1914. Forty cents.

Bulletin No. 73. Acoustics of Auditoriums, by F. R. Watson. 1914. Twenty cents.

Bulletin No. 74. The Tractive Resistance of a 28-ton Electric Car, by H. H. Dunn. 1914. Twenty-five cents.

Bulletin No. 75. The Thermal Properties of Steam, by G. A. Goodenough. (In press.)

Circular No. 3. Fuel Tests with Illinois Coal, by L. P. Breckenridge and Paul Diserens. 1908. Thirty cents.

AUXILIARY SCIENTIFIC BUREAU, CLOSELY RELATED TO THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

The Mine Rescue Station and the Cooperative Investigation of Illinois Coal Problems are the outgrowth of the Cherry disaster, by an Act of the State Legislature in 1910. There are many problems in connection with the mining of coal in Illinois that require solution, and the Mining Department of the University of Illinois, the State Geological Survey, and the United States Bureau of Mines are cooperating in the investigation of some of these problems, under authority granted by the Forty-seventh General Assembly, for a period of two years.

This cooperative work is intended to be constructive as well as statistical, and it must be based on accurate data and must take account of all existing conditions. In these investigations definite, practical lessons must be deduced to enable the operators and miners of the State to produce coal more safely and more cheaply and with less waste.

Through this cooperative arrangement a force of trained mining engineers, geologists, and chemists will be placed practically at the disposal of the coal industry of Illinois and it is hoped that the operators, miners, mine inspectors, and all connected with the coal industry will look upon this as a field of their own and will lend to it the hearty and active support necessary to make it a real and lasting success. (See also "Department of Mining Engineering," page 191.)

A Mine Rescue Station is maintained at the University by the United States Government in cooperation with the State Geological Survey and the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois.

The purpose of this station is to demonstrate to mine operators, mine inspectors, and others, the value of oxygen helmets and resuscitation apparatus in connection with rescue work in mines, as an aid in fighting mine fires, and in the opening of mines which have been sealed on account of fires. The station not only has given demonstration, but has trained men in the use of such apparatus, the service being rendered gratuitously, and, as far as possible, to all interested within the limits of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Western Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri.

The Rescue Station is under the control of the Illinois Cooperative Investigations, constituted of the University of Illinois, the State Geological Survey, and the State Bureau of Mines. As an outgrowth of the Urbana Rescue Station, the State created a Mine Rescue Station Commission consisting of two mine operators, two miners, one mine inspector, one representative of the United States Bureau of Mines, and one representative of the Mining Engineering Department of the University.

The University can justly claim much of the credit for the establishment of this service, because the bill submitted to the Legislature by the Mining Investigation Commission was drawn up by Mr. F. W. DeWolf, State Geologist, and Mr. R. Y. Williams, of the United States Bureau of Mines.

At the station mine bosses and others are trained in the use of such apparatus, this service being rendered freely to all who may desire the benefits thereof.

The Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes were established by an Act of the State Legislature, reading as follows:

MINERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

§ 1. Creation.
§ 2. Purpose.
§ 3. Administration vested in Trustees of the University of Illinois.
§ 4. Printing.

(Senate Bill No. 259. Approved May 25, 1911.)

AN ACT *to prevent accidents in mines and other industrial plants and to conserve the resources of the State by the establishment of Illinois Miners and Mechanics' Institutes and for the administration and support of the same.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That in order to prevent accidents in mines and other industrial plants and to conserve the resources of the State, by the education and training of all classes of workers in and about the mines and other industrial plants of the State, there shall be established and maintained a form of educational betterment work, which shall be known as the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the purpose of such Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes to promote the technical efficiency of all persons working in and about the mines and other industrial plants of the State and to assist them to better overcome the increasing difficulties of mining and other industrial employments. In the development of this purpose, any and all means may be employed which promise to give desired results such as bulletins, traveling libraries, lectures, correspondence work, classes for systematic instruction, or meetings for the reading and discussion of papers.

SEC. 3. That the administration of the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes, as provided in section one hereof, shall vest in the trustees of the University of Illinois; that all money appropriated by the State for the purpose of this Act shall be made available to said trustees; and that the said trustees be and hereby are authorized and directed to proceed with the work of the organization, maintenance and administration through their regularly authorized agents, aided by such other persons as in their judgment the work may require.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Contracts is hereby authorized and directed to provide all necessary printing for the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes, including such bulletins as may be published from time to time by the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes.

APPROVED May 25, 1911.

An appropriation of $15,000 per annum to carry out this authorization was included in House Bill No. 895, approved June 30, 1913.

Only two other states have a larger proportion of coal than Illinois, and no other state has so much unmined bituminous coal. In Illinois there are 79,411 men working in and about the coal mines. Recognizing the importance of the coal industry in the development of Illinois, the State Legislature has enacted a number of laws to prevent accidents in mines and other industrial plants, and to conserve the resources of the State.

It aims not only to increase the knowledge of the science of mining and to interpret fundamental principles, but also to offer a clearing house of practical methods to increase the earning power of miners and the efficiency of the company man, and to safeguard life and property.

In the development of this purpose, any and all means may be employed which promise "to promote the technical efficiency of all persons working in and about the mines and other industrial plants and to assist them to better overcome the increasing difficulties of mining and other industrial employments."

The administration of the Institutes is vested in the Trustees of the University. The Trustees have appointed a director and have placed the Institutes under the general supervision of the Department of Mining Engineering of the University of Illinois.

The general methods to be followed are the adaptations of those that have been most successful in other states and countries. Attention is called to the fact that the mines in Illinois are scattered over a large territory, and the expense of reaching all of them will be too great for the present appropriation. Therefore an endeavor is made to concentrate the work on those methods which will accomplish immediate results.

The general outline of the methods for carrying out the work of the Institutes is as follows:

1. A two years' course of systematic instruction at mining centers.

The general mining law of Illinois requires that all State mine inspectors, mine managers, mine examiners and hoisting engineers shall be certified by the State Mining Board as having passed examinations as to their practical and technical knowledge of different phases of the development and operation of coal mines. The Institute plans particularly to assist men who are ambitious to prepare themselves for positions of responsibility. Its general course, therefore, is designed to cover all the practical details required in the examination by the State Mining Board, and extends over two years. Thus the man who receives a certificate from the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes should be able to pass the examinations of the State Mining Board.

The course, however, is not limited to men who desire State certificates, but is planned for those who wish to familiarize themselves with some other phase of mining, and to secure such general knowledge that will enable them to hold some position that is more satisfactory to them.

The instruction at the mines will be conducted by the most thoroughly qualified men available, so that the instruction will be not only practical, but the most important methods applicable to coal mining will be presented in their technical phases and will be strictly up to date.

2. Short Course at the University, which is planned particularly for those who desire to secure positions of State mine inspector, mine examiner and hoisting engineer, as well as superintendents and certified men who wish to keep abreast of the times.

While the course is six weeks in length, it is possible for a person to spend only two weeks at Urbana upon subjects that appeal to him most strongly. From April 6 to May 16, 1914, the first short course was offered at the University.

3. Unit courses in mining towns.

A unit course is the term applied where only one subject is taught at a time, a considerable interval elapsing before another unit is discussed. This method gives the miner an opportunity to apply the details of the subject while working in the mines before taking up the next step.

It is the intention to place a practical mining man in a district where eight towns will arrange to furnish classes of 15 or more men. The instructor will visit each town in the circuit once every three months, and give a two weeks' unit course.

4. Cooperation with existing organizations.

(a) With the State Mining Board and Inspectors, in order that the miners and the board may cooperate more effectively.

(b) With the Mine Rescue Commission, in preventing fires, explosions and accidents in mines through the practice of holding lectures and offering vocational courses in rescue stations and cars.

(c) With miners' locals by utilizing the regular local meetings of the clubs of the miners

(d) With the United States Bureau of Mines, by assisting in the circulation of bulletins on the one hand, and furnishing lecturers on the other.

(e) With high schools and public schools of the State by furnishing bulletins and outlines to teachers, by offering instruction to the school pupils in the practice of coal mining, and by organizing evening classes for men who are employed during the day in the mines.

(f) With libraries in mining towns, by circulating lists of books.

(g) With the First Aid and other local organizations in rendering immediate assistance to persons injured in and about the coal mines, by lectures, etc.

5. Special activities, such as—

(a) The organization of local institutes where subjects of mining interest can be discussed.

(b) The Question and Answer Department, where the institute being located at the University of Illinois can give the miners full benefit of related departments of knowledge.

(c) Travelling libraries, laboratory equipment, etc.

(d) Work for non-English speaking miners by familiarizing them with American language and customs and the details of mining.

(e) Correspondence courses.

Although the institutes were not opened until January 1, 1914, considerable progress has already been made. Mining schools have been organized at the following towns with the following enrollment:

Towns.	Total enrollment.	Regular students.
Harrisburg	130	30
Herrin	140	60
Belleville	14	14
Collinsville	7	7
Staunton	60	25

The enrollment in the short course at the University from April 6 to May 16 was 33, four of whom took the complete course.

The following are the appointees of the Institute:

Mr. R. Y. Williams, Director.

Instructors.

Mr. E. C. Lee, Harrisburg.
Mr. H. D. Easton, Springfield.
Mr. H. E. Smith, Urbana.
Mr. W. L. Morgan, Rural No. 2, East St. Louis.
Ella Zipprodt, Stenographer.

The following bulletins have been issued by the Institutes:

No. 1. H. H. Stoek. "Education of Mine Employees", 136 pp. January 5, 1914.

No. 2. R. Y. Williams. "Outline of Proposed Methods", January 12, 1914.

THE STATE WATER SURVEY.

In 1897 the Trustees of the University were authorized and directed by the Legislature to establish a chemical and biological survey of the waters of the State in connection with the University, and an appro-

priation of $3,000[1] from the funds of the University was made to enable the survey to carry out the intent of the legislative act. This appropriation with variations was increased to the present maximum of $7,500. By an act of the Legislature, approved May 25, 1911, new and additional duties were assigned to the State Water Survey, and a special appropriation of $15,000 was granted for carrying out these duties.[2] The Forty-eighth General Assembly increased the special appropriation to $21,500, thus making the total appropriation for the work of the survey during the biennium of 1913 and 1914 $29,000.

The function of the survey is to collect data and study in the laboratory and through engineering investigations the water resources of the State for domestic and industrial purposes; to advise cities, villages, and other communities with reference to water supply and sewage disposal, which latter is regarded as influencing the water resources of the State; and upon request to make, free of charge, sanitary analyses of drinking waters from whatever sources.

The work of the State Water Survey has brought it into cooperation with other State bureaus, especially the State Board of Health, the Rivers and Lakes Commission, the State Geological Survey, the State Natural History Survey, and Public Utilities Commission.

The State Board of Health refers to it all matters relating to water supplies that may influence health conditions. These investigations have necessitated extensive epidemiological studies, as at Rockford, Rock Island, New Windsor and Lawrenceville.

During the past year, a working agreement has been perfected between the Rivers and Lakes Commission and the Survey, whereby the Rivers and Lakes Commission refers for investigation to the Survey, complaints relating to pollution of streams over which it has jurisdiction. The present appropriations and organization of the Rivers and Lakes Commission, intended primarily for carrying out its numerous duties relating to waterway encroachments and drainage projects, do not permit the commission to devote any effective efforts to the investigation of stream pollution. As this work has been hitherto systematically carried out by the State Water Survey as a part of its study of the water resources of the State, it was natural that it should continue to do so. The new arrangement greatly increases the power of the State to keep the waterways in a clean and sanitary condition.

During the past year, cooperative studies have been made by the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey in deep rock wells which should place at the disposal of municipalities and industries, a fund of information with reference to available water supplies from subterranean sources.

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[1] This Act makes it the "duty of the University to collect facts and data concerning the water supplies of the State, to collect samples of water from wells, streams and other sources of supply, to subject these samples to such chemical and biological examination and analysis as shall serve to demonstrate the sanitary condition, and to determine standards of purity of drinking water for various sections of the State to the end that the condition of the potable waters of the State will be better known and that the welfare of the people of various communities of the State will thereby be better conserved."

[2] Authorizing the Water Survey "to employ such field men as may be necessary to visit municipal water supplies, inspect water sheds, to make such field studies and to collect such samples as are necessary, to analyze and test samples and to make any investigations to the end that a pure and adequate supply for domestic and manufacturing purposes may be maintained in each municipality. To make sanitary analyses free of charge of samples of water from municipal water supplies or from private wells collected according to the directions of the State Water Survey, and to make any investigations that will show how best to obtain and conserve an adequate supply of pure water for domestic and manufacturing purposes in every section of the State."

For a number of years, the Survey has cooperated with the State Natural History Survey in a study of the effects of the pollution of the Illinois River by sewage from the city of Chicago, with special reference to the plankton of this stream which are available as fish food.

From time to time the Public Utilities Commission must consider relations between water companies and the public, involving questions as to the quality of the water furnished. The Commission has adopted the policy of referring such questions to the State Water Survey for investigation and report.

Laboratory work.—From the time of its foundation to December 31, 1913, 26,529 samples of water have been analyzed by the State Water Survey. Of these, 16,318 were sent in by private citizens, health officers, or water works officials. The remaining samples with the exception of 2,800 collected in connection with a study of the Chicago Drainage Canal, have been collected by members of the staff or under their direction for the study of special problems.

Classified according to sources from which the samples have been obtained, there is as would be expected, the greatest number (6,413) from shallow wells in drift. Shallow wells in rock are comparatively rare, only 457 samples having been submitted. Deep wells in rock and in glacial drift furnished a large number of samples; namely, 2,111 and 1,548 respectively. Samples of surface water numbered 3,801 and this number is increasing owing to monthly control exercised by the Survey over public water supplies obtained from surface sources. During the year 1913, the total number of samples analyzed was 2,216; 1,756 of which have been sent in by public health officials and private citizens. These figures are greater than for any previous year.

While the State Water Survey can make examinations of water at intervals for various municipalities, daily control at the water works plant especially of surface supplies is of far greater value. The first control laboratory installed under the direct supervision of the Survey was at Kankakee, in 1907, and to date 19 laboratories have been installed. Water works officials having laboratory facilities and laboratory control of their water soon learn to appreciate the value thereof in securing pure water economically.

Engineering investigations.—The engineering activities of the State Water Survey during the years 1912 and 1913, the first two years following the establishment of the engineering division, may be summarized as follows:

INVESTIGATIONS, CONFERENCES AND INSPECTION.

	1912	1913	Total.
Inspection of existing public water supplies	60	101	161
Conferences concerning the installation and extension of public water supplies	1	59	60
Inspection of existing sewerage systems	25	28	53
Conferences concerning proposed sewerage systems	3	24	27
Special investigations such as surveys of watersheds	18	41	59
REPORTS.			
Existing public water supplies	60	85	145
Proposed water supplies and extensions	19	34	53
Existing sewerage systems	11	6	17
Proposed sewerage systems	14	10	24

The State Water Survey has continued its policy of encouraging the installation of municipal water supplies where such do not already exist, as a measure for protecting public health. Efforts have been directed primarily at communities of over 1,000 in population. It is believed, however, that communities as small as 500 may install public water supplies to economic advantage.

During the year 1913, twenty-one communities were visited for the purpose of investigating the installation of original water supplies or new water supplies of superior quality and more adequate in quantity. There have been but four original water supplies actually completed; namely, at Arthur, Assumption, Hamilton and Harmon. Three places; namely, the Anna State Hospital for the Insane, Pana and Rushville, have completed new supplies to replace existing supplies that were of poor quality or inadequate.

Eliminating from consideration the city of Chicago, there were during 1913, 332 public water supplies serving about 1,630,000 people. Seventy-three of these supplies, or 22 per cent, obtained water from surface sources for a population of approximately 680,000 people, or about 42 per cent of the entire population. Of the surface water supplies, 37, representing a population of 468,000, or 29.3 per cent of the entire population served, are treated as follows: Coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration, 30; coagulation and sedimentation, without filtration, 2; filtration for removal of iron, 2; sterilization with hypochlorite of calcium. 3. Purification plants completed in 1913 are as follows: Champaign, population 22,420; Mt. Vernon, 8,880; Pana, 6,190; Charleston, 5,950; Breese, 2,300; Anna State Hospital, 1,800; Hamilton, 1,690; Ft. Sheridan, 1,400. Purification plants under construction at the end of 1913 are as follows: Evanston, population, 26,693; Decatur, 34,255; and Quincy, 36,687.

During the year 1913, elaborate sanitary surveys were made of the Sangamon River, the Fox River, DesPlaines River and the North Branch of the Chicago River, all with a view of throwing light upon the requirements with reference to inoffensive disposal of sewage from the various communities located along these streams. Much of this work was made available to the Rivers and Lakes Commission for the consideration of various complaints that have come before that body.

During the flood of 1913, the State Water Survey at the request of the Governor assisted the Adjutant General in the flood relief work by supervising the cleaning and disinfection of wells and cisterns and engaging in the work of general sanitary rehabilitation throughout the flooded areas.

PUBLICATIONS.

"Chemical Survey of the Waters of Illinois." Report for the years 1897-1902, by Arthur William Palmer, Sc. D., Professor of Chemistry.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois." Report for year ending August 31, 1906, by Edward Bartow, No. 3, Vol. 4.

"The Mineral Content of Illinois Waters" * *. * September 15, 1908, by Edward Bartow, J. A. Udden, S. W. Parr and George T. Palmer, No. 3, Vol. 6.

"Municipal Water Supplies of Illinois" * * * October 21, 1907, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 7, Vol. 5.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois." Report from September 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 4, Vol. 6.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois" * * * Report for year ending December 31, 1908, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 2, Vol. 7.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois" * * * Report for 1909 and 1910, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 23, Vol. 8. Price 90 cents.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois" * * * Report for year ending December 31, 1911, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 20, Vol. 9. Price $1.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois" * * * Report for year ending December 31, 1912, Edward Bartow, Director, No. 36, Vol. 10. Price $1.

"Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois." Report for year ending December 31, 1913, Edward Bartow, Director, Vol. 11. Price $1.

STATE LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In 1885 the General Assembly passed an act transferring the State Laboratory of Natural History from the Illinois State Normal University to the University of Illinois. This laboratory was created for the purpose of making a natural history survey of the State, the results of which should be published in a series of bulletins and reports; and for the allied purpose of furnishing specimens illustrative of the flora and fauna of the State to the public schools and to the State Museum. For these purposes direct appropriations are made by the Legislature from session to session. Material of all classes has been collected in all parts of the State, field observations and experiments have been conducted, extending over many years, and twelve volumes have been published in the form of bulletins and final reports, a complete list of which follows:

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History Survey of Illinois.

*Vol. I. The Ornithology of Illinois. Part I. Descriptive Catalogue. Robert Ridgeway. viii + 520 pp., 1 + 32 pl. First edition, thick paper; second edition, thin paper. 1889.

*Vol. II, Part I. The Ornithology of Illinois. Part I. (Concluded.) Descriptive Catalogue. Robert Ridgway. 282 pp., 33 pl. 1895.

Vol. III. The Fishes of Illinois. Stephen Alfred Forbes, Ph. D., LL. D., and Robert Earl Richardson, A. M. cxxxi + 357 pp., 56 pl., 76 text fig. 1908.

The Bulletin.

VOLUME I.

No. 1. (Illinois Museum of Natural History.) 1. List of Illinois Crustacea, with Descriptions of New Species. S. A. Forbes. 2. Key to the Species of the Preceding Paper. S. A. Forbes. 3. The Tree in Winter. Frederick Brendel. 4. Sodic Pinate as a Test for Lime. J. A. Sewall. 5. Partial Catalogue of the Fishes of Illinois. E. W. Nelson. 6. Upon Parasitic Fungi. T. J. Burrill. 7. A List of the Orthoptera of Illinois. Cyrus Thomas. 76 pp., 9 pl. 1876.

No. 2. 1. List of the Aphidini of the United States. Cyrus Thomas. 2. A New Species of Aphis. Miss Nettie Middleton. 3. A List of the Mosses, Liverworts, and Lichens of Illinois. John Wolf and Elihu Hall. 4. A Catalogue of the Fishes of Illinois. D. S. Jordan. 5. The Food of Illinois Fishes.

* Articles no longer in print.

S. A. Forbes. 6. On the Crustacea Eaten by Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 7. Description of a New Species of Asellus. O. P. Hay. 92 pp., 1 pl. 1877.

*No. 3. 1. On some Interactions of Organisms. S. A. Forbes. 2. The Food of Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 3. On the Food of Young Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 4. The Food of Birds. S. A. Forbes. 5. Notes upon the Food of Predaceous Beetles. F. M. Webster. 6. Notes on Insectivorous Coleoptera. S. A. Forbes. *First edition, 160 pp. 1880. Reprint, 176pp. 1903.

*No. 4. A Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Illinois. Robert Ridgway. 48 pp. 1881.

*No. 5. Descriptive Catalogue of North American Batrachia and Reptilia found east of the Mississippi River. W. S. Davis, Jr., and Frank L. Rice. 64 pp. 1883.

No. 6. 1. The Regulative Action of Birds upon Insect Oscillations. S. A. Forbes. 2. The Food Relations of the Carabidæ and Coccinellidæ. S. A. Forbes. 3. The food of the smaller Fresh-water Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 4. The First Food of the Common White-fish (Coregonus clupeiformis Mitch.) S. A. Forbes. 110 pp. 1883. Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 97 pp. 1884.

VOLUME II.

*Art. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of the North American Hepaticæ North of Mexico. Lucien M. Underwood. 133 pp. October, 1884.

Art. 2. Description of New Illinois Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 5 pp. March, 1885.

*Art. 3. Parasitic Fungi of Illinois. Part I. Uredineæ. T. J. Burrill. 115 pp. August, 1885. (Also with accessions numbers omitted, in the 12th Report of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, obtainable through the State Laboratory.)

*Art. 4. Studies on the Contagious Diseases of Insects. S. A. Forbes. 65 pp., 1 pl. June, 1886.

Art. 5. List of the Described Species of Fresh-water Crustacea from America, North of Mexico. Lucien M. Underwood. 64 pp. October, 1886.

*Art. 6. Parasitic Fungi of Illinois. Part II. Erysipheæ. T. J. Burrill and F. S. Earle. 46 pp. July, 1887.

Art. 7. Studies of Food of Fresh-water Fishes. S. A. Forbes. 41 pp. April, 1888.

Art. 8. On the Food Relations of Fresh-water Fishes: a Summary and Discussion. S. A. Forbes. 63 pp. July, 1888. Title-Page, Contents, and Index. viii + 20 pp. 1890.

VOLUME III.

*Art. 1. Notes on some Illinois Microgasters, with Descriptions of New Species. Clarence M. Weed. 8 pp. August, 1887.

*Art. 2. Jassidæ of Illinois. Part I. Charles W. Woodworth. 25 pp., 3 pl. October, 1887.

*Art. 3. On the Parasites of the Lesser Apple Leaf-roller, *Teras minuta* (Robs.). Clarence M. Weed. 6 pp. October, 1887.

*Art. 4. On the Anatomy and Histology of a New Earthworm (*Diplocardia communis*, gen. et. spec. nov.). H. Garman. 31 pp., 5 pl. August, 1888.

Art. 5. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Phalangiinæ of Illinois. Clarence M. Weed, M. Sc. 19 pp. January, 1890

*Art. 6. A Partial Bibliography of the Phalangiinæ of North America. Clarence M. Weed, M. Sc. 8 pp. January, 1890.

Art. 7. On an American Earthworm of the Family Phreoryctidæ. S. A. Forbes. 10 pp., 3 pl. September, 1900.

*Art. 8. An American Terrestrial Leech. S. A. Forbes. 4 pp. September, 1890.

*Art. 9. A Preliminary Report on the Animals of the Mississippi Bottoms near Quincy, Ill., in August, 1888. Part I. H. Garman. 62 pp. September, 1890. (Also in Rep Ill. Fish Comm., 1889.)

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

*Art. 10. Notes on Illinois Reptiles and Amphibians, including several Species not before recorded from the Northern States. H. Garman. 6 pp. September, 1890.

Art. 11. Descriptions of New Cynipidæ in the Collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. C. P. Gillette. 15 pp., 1 pl. April, 1891.

*Art. 12. Sixth Contribution to a Knowledge of the Life History of certain little-known Aphididæ. Clarence M. Weed. 8 pp. May, 1891.

*Art. 13. A Synopsis of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Illinois. H. Garman. 171 pp., 7 pl. October, 1892.

Art. 14. Bibliographical and Synonymical Catalogue of the described Membracidæ of North America. F. W. Goding, M. D., Ph. D. 92 pp. January, 1894.

Art. 15. Synopsis of the Subfamilies and Genera of the North American Cercopidæ, with a Bibliographical and Synonymical Catalogue of the described Species of North America. F. W. Goding, M. D., Ph. D. 19 pp. June, 1895. *Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 53 pp. 1896.

VOLUME IV.

Art. 1. Bacteria Normal to Digestive Organs of Hemiptera. S. A. Forbes. 7 pp. January, 1892.

Art. 2. Description of two New Deltoid Moths. G. H. French. 2 pp. March, 1894.

Art. 3. The Life History and Distribution of the Prothonotary Warbler in Illinois. W. E. Loucks. 26 pp., 1 pl. June, 1894.

Art. 4. List of Altitudes in the State of Illinois. C. W. Rolfe. 102 pp. November, 1894.

Art. 5. A Preliminary Account of two New Oligochæta from Illinois. Frank Smith. 11 pp. January, 1895. (Articles 1-5 also bound together.)

Art. 6. On the Entomology of the Illinois River and adjacent Waters. C. A. Hart. 125 pp., 12 pl. December, 1895.

Art. 7. Descriptions of three New Parasitic Hymenoptera from the Illinois River. Wm. H. Ashmead. 11 pp., 3 pl. December, 1895. (Articles 6 and 7 issued jointly.)

Art. 8. Notes on Species of North American Oligochæta. [I.] Frank Smith. 13 pp. December, 1895.

Art. 9. Some Notes on the Brain and Pineal Structures of *Polyodon folium*. H. Garman. 12 pp., 6 pl. April, 1896. (Articles 6-9 also bound together.)

Art. 10. Descriptions of New Species of Rotifera and Protozoa from the Illinois River and adjacent Waters. Adolph Hempel. 8 pp., 5 pl. July, 1896.

Art. 11. A Check-list of the Coccidæ. T. D. A. Cockerell. 22 pp. August, 1896.

Art. 12. On a Bacterial Disease of the Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis* DeG.). B. M. Duggar. 40 pp., 2 pl. October, 1896.

Art. 13. Descriptions of five New Species of Scale Insects, with Notes. Willis Grant Johnson, A. M. 14 pp., 6 pl. October, 1896.

Art. 14. Notes on Species of North American Oligochæta. II. Frank Smith. 16 pp., 4 pl. December, 1896.

Art. 15. Contribution to a Knowledge of the North American Fresh-water Ostracoda included in the Families Cytheridæ and Cyprididæ. Richard W. Sharpe, B. S. 71 pp., 10 pl. February, 1897. (Articles 10-15 also bound together.) *Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 39 pp. 1898.

VOLUME V.

*Art. 1. Plankton Studies. I. Methods and Apparatus in Use in Plankton Investigations at the Biological Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. C. A. Kofoid, Ph. D. 25 pp., 7 pl. March, 1897.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

*Art. 2. A Contribution to a Knowledge of the North American Freshwater Cyclopidæ. Ernest B. Forbes, B. S. 56 pp., 13 pl. September, 1897.

*Art. 3. The North American Species of Diaptomus. Frederick William Schacht, B. S. 111 pp., 15 pl. December, 1897.

*Art. 4. The North American Centropagidæ belonging to the Genera Osphranticum, Limnocalanus, and Epischura. Frederick William Schacht, B. S. 46 pp. September, 1898.

*Art. 5. Plankton Studies. II. On *Pleodornia illinoisensis*, a New Species from the Plankton of the Illinois River. C. A. Kofoid, Ph. D. 21 pp., 2 pl. September, 1898.

*Art. 6. A List of the Protozoa and Rotifera found in the Illinois River and adjacent Lakes at Havana, Ill. Adolph Hempel, M. S. 88 pp. January, 1899.

*Art. 7. First Supplement in the Check-list of the Coccidæ. T. D. A. Cockerell. 10 pp. February, 1899.

Art. 8. A Statistical Study of the Parasites of the Unionidæ. H. M. Kelly, A. M. 20 pp. May, 1899.

*Art 9. Plankton Studies. III. On Platydorina, a New Genus of the Family Volvocidæ, from the Plankton of the Illinois River. C. A. Kofoid, Ph. D. 22 pp., 1 pl. December, 1899.

*Art. 10. Notes on Species of North American Oligochæta. III. List of Species found in Illinois, and Descriptions of Illinois Tubificidæ. Frank Smith, A. M. 18 pp., 2 pl. March, 1900.

*Art. 11. Notes on Species of North American Oligochæta. IV. On a New Lumbriculid Genus from Florida, with Additional Notes on the Nephridial and Circulatory Systems of *Mesoporodrilus asymmetricus* Smith. Frank Smith, A. M. 20 pp., 1 pl. June, 1900.

Art. 12. The Hirudinea of Illinois. J. Percy Moore. 69 pp., 6 pl. February, 1901. *Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 1902.

VOLUME VI.

Art. 1. The Dragon-flies (Ondonata) of Illinois. Part I. Petaluridæ, Æschnidæ, and Gomphidæ. James G. Needham and Charles A. Hart. 94 pp., 1 pl. November, 1901.

Art. 2. Plankton Studies. IV. The Plankton of the Illinois River, 1894-1899, with Introductory Notes on the Hydrography of the Illinois River and its Basin. Part I. Quantitative Investigations and General Results. C. A. Kofoid, Ph. D. 535 pp., 50 pl. December, 1903. Index. 1904. (Title Page and Table of Contents for Volume with Article 2.)

VOLUME VII.

Art. 1. Studies of the Life History, Habits, and Taxonomic Relations of a New Species of Oberea (*Oberea ulmicola* Chittenden.) F. M. Webster. 14 pp., 2 pl. February, 1904.

Art. 2. Studies of the Habits and Development of *Neocerata rhodophaga* Coquillett. F. M. Webster. 11 pp., 1 pl. February, 1904. (Articles 1 and 2 issued under one cover.)

Art. 3. A Review of the Sunfishes of the current Genera Apomotis, Lepomis, and Eupomotis, with particular Reference to the Species found in Illinois. R. E. Richardson. 9 pp. March, 1904.

Art. 4. On a New Shovelnose Sturgeon from the Mississippi River. S. A. Forbes, Ph. D., and R. E. Richardson, A. M. 8 pp., 4 pl. May 15, 1905.

*Art. 5. Notes on Species of North American Oligochæta. V. The Systematic Relationships of *Lumbriculus (Thinodrilus) inconstans* (Smith). Frank Smith, A. M. 7 pp. December 26, 1905.

Art. 6. A Catalogue of the Mollusca of Illinois. Frank Collins Baker. 84 pp., 1 map. September, 1906.

*Art. 7. On the Biology of the Sand Areas of Illinois. Charles A. Hart and Henry Allan Gleason, Ph. D. 136 pp., 15 pl., 1 map. January, 1907.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

Art. 8. On the Local Distribution of certain Illinois Fishes: An Essay in Statitstical Ecology. S. A. Forbes, Ph. D. 31 pp., 15 maps, 9 pl. April, 1907.

Art. 9. An Ornithological Cross-section of Illinois in Autumn. S. A. Forbes, Ph. D. 31 pp. April, 1907.

Art. 10. The Oribatoidea of Illinois. Henry E. Ewing, A. M. 53 pp., 3 pl., 5 text fig. September 25, 1909. Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 28 pp. 1910.

VOLUME VIII.

Art. 1. The Plankton of the Illinois River, 1894-1899, with Introductory Notes upon the Hydrography of the Illinois River and its Basin. Part II. Constituent Organisms and their Seasonal Distribution. C. A. Kofoid, Ph. D. 360 pp., 5 pl. May, 1908.

Art. 2. New Genera and Species of Illinois Thysanoptera. J. Douglas Hood. 19 pp., 9 text fig. August 22, 1908.

Art. 3. On the General and Interior Distribution of Illinois Fishes. Stephen A. Forbes, Ph. D. 57 pp., 102 maps. February, 1909.

Art. 4. The Ecology of the Skokie Marsh Area, with Special Reference to the Mollusca. Frank Collins Baker. 59 pp., 20 pl., 4 text fig. February, 1910.

Art. 5. A Study of the Mammals of Champaign County, Ill. Frank Elmer Wood, A. B. 113 pp., 3 pl., 1 map, 12 text fig. May, 1910. Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 37 pp. 1910.

VOLUME IX.

Art. 1. On the Common Shrew-mole in Illinois. Frank Elmer Wood, A. B. 13 pp., 2 text fig. October, 1910.

Art. 2. A Study of the Food of Moles in Illinois. James A. West, A. M. 9 pp. October, 1910. (Articles 1 and 2 issued under one cover.)

Art. 3. The Vegetation of the Inland Sand Deposits of Illinois. Henry Allan Gleason, Ph. D. 152 pp., 20 pl. October, 1910.

Art. 4. Forest Conditions in Illinois. R. Clifford Hall and O. D. Ingall. 79 pp., 17 pl. January, 1911.

Art. 5. The Vegetation of the Beach Area in Northeastern Illinois and Southeastern Wisconsin. Frank Caleb Gates, A. B. 118 pp. March, 1912.

Art. 6. The Midsummer Bird Life of Illinois: A Statistical Study. Stephen A. Forbes. 13 pp. January, 1913.

Art. 7. Observations on the Breeding of the European Carp in the Vicinity of Havana, Ill. R. E. Richardson, A. M. 19 pp., 1 map. March, 1913.

Art. 8. Observations on the Breeding Habits of Fishes at Havana, Ill., 1910 and 1911. R. E. Richardson, A. M. 13 pp., 1 pl. March, 1913. (Articles 7 and 8 under one cover.)

*Art. 9. Biological and Embryological Studies on Formicidæ. Maurice Cole Tanquary, A. M. 54 pp., 8 pl. May, 1913.

Art. 10. Studies on the Biology of the Upper Illinois River. Stephen A. Forbes and R. E. Richardson, A. M. 95 pp., 21 pl. June, 1913.

Art. 11. Vegetation of Skokie Marsh. Earl E. Sherff. 40 pp., 12 pl. August, 1913.

Art. 12. Some New Illinois Enchytrædæ. Frank Smith, A. M., and Paul S. Welch, Ph. D. 22 pp., 5 pl. August, 1913. Title-Page, Contents, and Index. 27 pp. April, 1914.

VOLUME X.

Art. 1. An Associational Study of Illinois Sand Prairie. Arthur G. Vestal, A. M. 96 pp., 5 pl. September, 1913.

Article 2. The Cyrus Thomas Collection of Aphididæ, and a Tabulation of Species mentioned and described in his Publications. John J. Davis, B. S. 24 pp., 2 pl. September, 1913.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

Art. 3. Studies on the Enchytræidæ of North America. Paul S. Welch, Ph. D. 90 pp., 5 pl. March, 1914.

Art. 4. Notes on North American Diptera, with Descriptions of New Species in the Collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. J. R. Malloch. 31 pp., 3 pl. June, 1914.

Art. 5. The Effects of Kerosene and other Petroleum Oils on the Viability and growth of Zea mais. John H. Whitten, Ph. D. 29 pp., 1 pl., 1 text fig. October, 1914.

Executive Reports of the Director.

Report for *1879-80 (24 pp.); for *1880-82 (12 pp.); of June, 1887 (4 pp).

Biennial Reports for 1887-88 (10 pp.), 1889-90 (5 pp.), 1891-92 (8 pp.), 1893-94 (36 pp., 15 pl.), 1895-96 (31 pp., 20 pl.), 1897-98 (31 pp., 10 pl.), 1899-00 (12 pp.).

Biennial Report of the Biological Experiment Station.

*Report for 1895-96. 35 pp., 20 pl. 1897.

Synopsis of Insect Collections for Distribution to Illinois High Schools.

I. Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths). Charles A. Hart. 64 pp. 1903.

II. Orthoptera (Grasshoppers, Katydids, Crickets, Roaches, etc.). Charles A. Hart. 26 pp. 1906.

Miscellaneous Papers.

A Rare Fish in Illinois. *(Chologaster papilliferus.)* S. A. Forbes. 1 p. Am. Nat., Vol. XV. 1881.

On the First Food of the White-fish. S. A. Forbes. 1 p. Am. Field, March 11, 1882.

The Blind Cave-Fishes and their Allies. S. A. Forbes. 5 pp. Am. Nat., Vol. XVI. 1882.

Leptodora in America. S. A. Forbes. 1 p. Am. Nat., Vol. XX. 1886.

The Lake as a Microcosm. S. A. Forbes. 15 pp. Revised reprint from Bull. Peoria Sci. Ass'n. 1887.

Food of the Fishes of the Mississippi Valley. S. A. Forbes. 17 pp. Trans. Am. Fisheries Soc., 17th Meeting. 1888.

*Preliminary Report on the Animals of the Waters of the Mississippi Bottoms near Quincy, Ill. H. Garman. 53 pp. Rep. Ill. Fish Comm. for 1888-1889. (Also published as Art. 9 of Volume III of the Bulletin.)

History and Status of Public School Science Work in Illinois. A Presidential Address. S. A. Forbes. 15 pp. 1889.

An American Terrestrial Leech. S. A. Forbes. 4 pp. Am. Nat., Vol. XXIV. 1890.

*Educational Papers by Illinois Science Teachers. No. 1. 1889-90. 83 pp. 1891.

The Head of the English Sparrow. S. A. Forbes. 10 pp. 1891.

*List of Economic Species of Insects for Public Schools, with References to Entomological Literature. 13 pp. 1891. (The species numbers correspond to those of the names in the list next following.)

Partial List of Duplicate Insects in the Collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. 19 pp. 1891.

The Method of Science and the Public School. S. A. Forbes. 18 pp. 1901.

State Natural History Surveys. Frank Smith. 3 pp. Science, N. Ser., Vol. XIII. 1901.

*The Scientific Method in High School and College. S. A. Forbes. 11 pp. School Science, Vol. 3, No. 2. 1903.

Instructions relating to Insect Collections for Distribution to Illinois High Schools. Charles A. Hart. 1904.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

The Teaching of the Scientific Method. Stephen A. Forbes. Reprint from the Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the National Education Association. 10 pp. 1904.

Illinois River Plankton. Stephen A. Forbes. Science, Vol. XXI, pp. 233-234. Separate. 1905.

History of the Former State Natural History Societies of Illinois. Stephen A. Forbes. Science, Vol. XXVI, pp. 892-898. Separate. 1907.

The Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History and the State Entomologist's Office. Stephen A. Forbes. Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci., Vol. II., pp. 54-67. 1909.

Entomological Ecology of the Indian Corn Plant. Stephen A. Forbes. American Naturalist, Vol. XLIII, pp. 286-301. Separate. 1909.

Biological Investigations on the Illinois River: 1. The Work of the Illinois Biological Station. 2. The Investigation of a River System in the Interest of its Fisheries. Stephen A. Forbes. 14 pp., 11 pl. 1910.

Definite Results of Survey Work on the Illinois River. Stephen A. Forbes. Reprint from Tranactions of the American Fisheries Society. 89 pp., 1 map. 1911.

Chemical and Biological Investigations on the Illinois River, Midsummer of 1911. A Preliminary Statement made to the American Fisheries Society, St. Louis, Mo., October 3, 1911. Stephen A. Forbes. 9 pp., 1 map. 1911.

The Native Animal Resources of the State. Stephen A. Forbes. 12 pp. Reprint from Transactions of the Illinois Academy of Science, Fifth Annual Meeting. February, 1912.

Biological and Chemical Conditions on the Upper Illinois River. Stephen A. Forbes. 10 pp. Reprint from Proceedings of Illinois Water Supply Association, Fifth Meeting. 1913.

Fresh Water Fishes and their Ecology. Stephen A. Forbes. 19 pp., 10 pl., 21 maps.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

The office of the State Entomologist of Illinois, established by law in 1867, was brought to the University by arrangement with the trustees in 1885, and was permanently established there in 1899 by an Act of the Legislature, which requires the trustees "to provide for the Entomologist and his assistants such office and laboratory rooms as may be necessary to the performance of their duties." It is made by law the function of this officer to investigate all insects injurious in this State to agricultural and horticultural plants and crops, to live stock, to nursery trees and plants, to the products of the truck farm and vegetable garden, to the shade trees and other ornamental vegetation of cities and towns, to the products of mills and contents of warehouses, and to all other valuable property; to investigate also all insects in this State injurious or dangerous to the public health; to conduct experiments with methods for the control of injuries to person and property by insects; to instruct the people of the State, by lecture and demonstration, in the best methods of preserving and protecting their property and their health against injuries by insects, and to prepare articles on the injurious and beneficial insects of Illinois, to be issued biennially as his official report. He is required also to inspect and certify annually all Illinois nurseries and all importations of nursery stock, and to maintain a general supervision of the horticultural property of the State with respect to its infestation by dangerous insects and its infection with contagious plant disease.

Twenty-seven reports have now been published by the Entomologist, fourteen of them since the transfer of his office to the University, the list following:

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ENTOMOLOGIST'S OFFICE.

REPORTS.

I. Walsh, 1. *Original edition, 103 pp., 1 pl. 1868. Reprint, 140 pp., 1 pl. 1903. Also in Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc. for 1867, N. Ser., Vol. 1. 1868.

*II. Le Baron, 1. 96 pp. 1871.

*III. Le Baron, 2. 77 pp. 1872. Also in Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc. for 1871, N. Ser., Vol. 5. 1872.

IV. Le Baron, 3. 79 pp. 1873.

*V. Le Baron, 4. 217 pp. 1874. Also in Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc. for 1873, N. Ser., Vol. 7. 1874.

*VI. Thomas, 1. 182 pp. 1878. Also in Tran. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1876, Vol. 14. 1877.

*VII. Thomas, 2. 290 pp. 1878. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1877, Vol. 15. 1878.

*VIII. Thomas, 3. 222 pp. 1879. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept Agr. for 1878, Vol. 16. 1879.

*IX. Thomas, 4. 148 pp. 1880. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1879, Vol. 17. 1880.

*X. Thomas, 5. 250 pp. 1881. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1880, Vol. 18. 1881.

*XI. Thomas, 6. 106 pp. 1882. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1881, Vol. 19. 1882.

*XII. Forbes, 1. 164 pp. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1882, Vol. 20. 1883.

*XIII. Forbes, 2. 209 pp., 15 pl. 1884. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. of Agr. for 1883, Vol. 21. 1884.

*XIV. Forbes, 3. 270 pp., 12 pl. 1885. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1884, Vol. 22. 1885.

*XV. Forbes, 4. 121 pp. 1889. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1886, Vol. 24, 1889.

*XVI. Forbes, 5. 248 pp., 9 pl. 1890. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1888, Vol. 26. 1890.

*XVII. Forbes, 6. 150 pp., 4 pl. 1891. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1890, Vol. 28. 1891.

*XVIII. Forbes, 7. 195 pp., 15 pl. 1894. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1893, Vol. 31. 1894.

*XIX. Forbes, 8. 276 pp., 13 pl. 1895. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1894, Vol. 32. 1895.

*XX. Forbes, 9. 148 pp., 12 pl. 1898. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1896, Vol. 34. 1898.

XXI. Forbes, 10. 202 pp., 14 pl. 1900. Also as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 56 and 60.

XXII. Forbes, 11. 160 pp., 9 pl. 1903. In part, also, as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 79 and 80, and Circular 36.

*XXIII. Forbes, 12. 273 pp., 8 pl., 237 text fig. 1905. In part, also, as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 95.

XXIV. Forbes, 13. 168 pp., 11 pl., 8 text fig. 1908. In part, also, as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 104, 107, 108, 112, and 116.

XXV. Forbes, 14. 124 pp., 2 pl., 237 text fig. 1909. Also as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 130, 131, and 134.

Contents and Index of the Reports of the State Entomologist of Illinois, XIII-XXIV, 1884-1908. 157 pp. 1909. (Contents and index of reports I-XII were printed as an appendix to Report XIV.)

XXVI. Forbes, 15, 1915. 160 pp., 133 text fig. 1911. In part, also, as Ill. Agr. Exper. Station Bull. 151, and Circ. No. 4, Ill. Farmers' Inst. (Reprint from Vol. 16, Ill. Farmers' Inst. Rep. 1911.)

XXVII. Forbes, 16. 143 pp., 6 pl., 93 text fig. 1912, In part, also, as Ill. Agr. Station Bull. 154 and 156.

*Miscellaneous Essays on Economic Entomology by the State Entomologist and his Entomological Assistants. 130 pp. 1886. Also in Trans. Ill. Dept. Agr. for 1885, Vol. 23. 1886. (For copies of the above volumes of the

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

Transactions of the Illinois Department of Agriculture address the Secretary of the Department at Springfield, Ill.)

Bulletins of the State Entomologist's Office.

*1. Arsenical Poisons for the Codling Moth. 24 pp. 1887.
*2. On the Chinch-bug (*Blissus leucopterus* Say) in Illinois. 17 pp. 1887. 1887.
3. Second Contribution to a Knowledge of the Life History of the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor* Say). 17 pp. 1887.
4. On the Fruit Bark Beetle. 19 pp. 1891.
*5. The Chinch-bug in 1894. Prospect for 1895. 7 pp. 1894.

Biennial Reports of the Illinois State Entomologist Concerning Operations Under the Horticultural Inspection Act.

1899-00. (October 31, 1900.) 30 pp. 1900.
1901-02. (November 1, 1900—February 1, 1903.) 30 pp. 1903.
1903-04. (February 1, 1903—January 1, 1905.) 35 pp. 1905.
1905-06. (January 1, 1905—October 31, 1906.) 27 pp. 1907.
1907-08. (November 1, 1906—September 30, 1908.) 19 pp. 1909.
1909-10. 11 pp. 1910.
1911-12. 24 pp. 1913.

Miscellaneous Papers.

On a Contagious Disease of Caterpillars. S. A. Forbes. 13 pp. Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc. for 1883, Vol. XVII. 1884.

A Lecture on Insects Affecting Corn. S. A. Forbes. 21 pp., 1 pl. 1883.

On the Life Histories and Immature Stages of three Eumolpini. S. A. Forbes. 8 pp., 1 pl. Psyche, Vol. IV. 1884.

Corrective Note to the above. S. A. Forbes. 2 pp. Psyche, Vol. IV. 1884.

The Grass Worm or Fall Army-Worm. S. A. Forbes. 4 pp. Ill. Crop Rep., October, 1884.

*A Contagious Disease of the European Cabbage Worm *(Pieris rapae)* and its Economic Application. S. A. Forbes. 8 pp. 13th Rep. Board of Trustees of Univ. of Ill. 1887.

*A New Parasite of the Hessian Fly. S. A. Forbes. 2 pp. Psyche, Vol. V. 1888.

Studies on the Chinch-bug, 1885-88. 58 pp. 16th Rep. State Ent. (advance issue.). 1889.

The Hessian Fly. S. A. Forbes. 3 pp., 1 pl. Ill. Crop Rep., June, 1890.

*On a Bacterial Insect Disease. S. A. Forbes. 7 pp. North American Practitioner. 1891.

Presidential Address to the Association of Economic Entomologists. 12 pp. Insect Life, Vol. VI. 1893.

Relations of Bark-lice to Horticulture. W. G. Johnson. 12 pp. Trans. Ill. Hort. Soc. for 1894, N. Ser., Vol. XXVIII. 1895.

*The San Jose Scale in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. 14 pp. Trans. Ill. State Hort. Soc. for 1896, N. Ser., Vol. XXX. 1897.

*Nursery Inspection and Orchard Insecticide Work in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. Bull. 99, Office of Exper. Stations, U. S. Department of Agr. 6 pp. 1901.

The Economic Entomology which the Farmer ought to know. S. A. Forbes. 1904.

A Conference on the Corn Insects of Illinois conducted by Stephen A. Forbes, State Entomologist, at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, February 21, 1905. Tenth Ann. Rep. Ill. Farmers' Inst., pp. 35-55. 1 pl. Also separate print.

The Principal Insects Injurious to the Corn Plant. Stephen A. Forbes. Tenth Rep. Ill. Farmers' Inst., pp. 220-308. 69 fig. 1905.

The Corn Root-Aphis and its Attendant Ant. Stephen A. Forbes. Bull. No. 60, Bur. Ent. U. S. Dept. Agr., pp. 29-39. September, 1906.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

Insects in Relation to Health. Stephen A. Forbes. Twelfth Ann. Rep. Ill. Farmers' Inst., pp. 263-270. 1907.

Experiments with Repellents against the Corn Root-Aphis. (Abstract.) Stephen A. Forbes. Journ. Economic Ent., Vol. I. (1908), pp. 81-83.. Separate.

*Insects Injurious to Clover and Alfalfa. J. W. Folsom, Ph. D. Thirteenth Ann. Rep. Ill. Farmers' Inst., pp. 101-115. 24 fig. 1908. Also as separate.

Aspects of Progress in Economic Entomology. Stephen A. Forbes. Journ. Economic Ent., Vol. II (1909), pp. 25-35.

*Program of Cooperative Experiments by the Farmer and the Entomologist. Stephen A. Forbes. 4 pp. March, 1909.

The Brown-tail and Gypsy Moths. Stephen A. Forbes. Trans. Ill. State Hort. Soc., 1909, pp. 96-101. 2 pl.

Insects of the Truck Farm and Vegetable Garden. John J. Davis. B. S. Trans. Ill. State Hort. Soc., 1909, pp. 331-337.

Insects of the Greenhouse and their Extermination. John J. Davis, Trans. Ill. State Hort. Soc., 1910, pp. 32-41. 1911.

The Chinch-bug abroad again in Illinois. A General Campaign for its Destruction at Harvest Time. Stephen A. Forbes. 4 pp. May, 1911.

The Danger from House-flies and how to control it. Stephen A. Forbes. 4 pp. June, 1911.

Preliminary Report on the more Important Insects of the Truck Gardens of Illinois. John J. Davis. Circ. No. 4, Ill. Farmers' Inst. (Reprint from Vol. 16, Ill. Farmers' Inst. Rep.) 50 pp., 42 fig. 1911.

The Chinch-bug Situation in Illinois. Fall and Winter Measures to be taken. Organized Cooperation necessary.

Some Important Insects of Illinois Shade Trees and Shrubs. Stephen A. Forbes. Reprint from No. XXVI, State Entomologist's Report. 67 pp., 67 fig. 1911.

The Apple Flea-weevil in Illinois. Stephen A. Forbes. Trans. Ill. Hort. Society, Vol. 46, pp. 53-57. 1912.

On Black-Flies and Buffalo-Gnats (Simulium) as possible Carriers of Pellagra in Illinois. Stephen A. Forbes. Reprint from No. XXVII, State Entomologist's Report. 56 pp., 25 fig. 1912.

The 1912 Chinch-bug Campaign in Illinois. Stephen A. Forbes. 18 pp., 8 fig. November, 1912.

Report on Insects Injurious to Flowering and Ornamental Greenhouse Plants in Illinois. John J. Davis. Reprint from No. XXVII, State Entomologist's Report. 144 pp., 52 fig. November, 1912.

The Road-oils and the Chinch-bug. 9 pp. August, 1913.

The Chinch-bug Situation: Present Prospects and Practical Plans. Stephen A. Forbes. February, 1914.

The Chinch-bug in Illinois in 1914. Preparations for the Summer Campaign. 11 pp., 3 pl. April, 1914.

Relation of the Area of Wheat and other Crops to Chinch-bug Injury. 1886-1887. S. A. Forbes. 24 pp., 6 diagrams. Reprinted, 1914, from the Sixteenth Report (1890) of the State Entomologist of Illinois.

Articles from the State Entomologist's Office Published by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

*The Hessian Fly. S. A. Forbes. 3 pp., 1 pl. In Exper. Station Bull. 12. November, 1890.

*The Fruit Bark Beetle. S. A. Forbes. 10 pp., 1 pl. In Exper. Station Bull. 15. February, 1891.

*The Chinch-bug in Illinois, 1891-92. S. A. Forbes. 5 pp. In Exper. Station Bull. 19. February, 1892.

*The Chinch-bug in Southern Illinois, 1894. S. A. Forbes. 3 pp. In Exper. Station Bull. 33. June, 1894.

*Experiments with the Muscardine Disease of the Chinch-bug, and with the Trap and Barrier Method for the Destruction of that Insect. S. A. Forbes. 62 pp. In Exper. Station Bull. 38. March, 1895.

* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

*Insect Injuries to the Seed and Root of Indian Corn. S. A. Forbes. 88 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 44. May, 1896.

*The San Jose Scale in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. 16 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 48. April, 1897.

*Recent Work on the San Jose Scale in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. 48 pp., 4 pl. Exper. Station Bull. 56. July, 1899.

*The Economic Entomology of the Sugar Beet. S. A. Forbes and Charles A. Hart. 127 pp., 9 pl. Exper. Station Bull. 60. August, 1900.

*Experiments with Insecticides for the San Jose Scale. S. A. Forbes. 24 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 71. April, 1902.

*Additional Insecticide Experiments for the San Jose Scale. S. A. Forbes. 4 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 72. May, 1902.

*The Corn Bill-bugs in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. 27 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 79. October, 1902.

*Methods and Results of Field Insecticide Work against the San Jose Scale, 1899-1902. S. A. Forbes. 31 pp., 9 pl. Exper. Station Bull. 80. October, 1902.

*Notes on the Insecticide Use of the Gasoline Blast Lamp. S. A. Forbes. 10 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 89. November, 1903.

*On the Principal Nursery Pests likely to be distributed in Trade. S. A. Forbes. 43 pp. Exper. Station Circular 36. July, 1901.

*Insecticide Experiments for the San Jose Scale. 2 pp. Exper. Station Circular 53. May, 1902.

*The More Important Insect Injuries to Indian Corn. S. A. Forbes. 69 pp., 5 pl., 38 text fig. Exper. Station Bull. 95. November, 1904.

*Practical Treatment of the San Jose Scale. S. A. Forbes. 4 pp. Exper. Station Circular 85. January, 1905.

Field Experiments and Observations on Insects Injurious to Indian Corn. S. A. Forbes. 58 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 104. October, 1905. Also abstract. (Abstract of this bulletin available.)

*Comparative Experiments with Various Insecticides for San Jose Scale. S. A. Forbes. 19 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 107. April, 1906.

*Spraying Apples for the Plum-curculio. S. A. Forbes. 22 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 108. May, 1906.

*The Cottony Maple Scale in Illinois. S. A. Forbes. 18 pp., 3 pl., 8 text fig. Exper. Station Bull. 112. January, 1907. Also abstract.

On the Life History, Habits, and Economic Relations of the White-grubs and May-beetles. S. A. Forbes. 34 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 116. August, 1907.

*Experiments with Repellents against the Corn Root-aphis, 1905 and 1906. S. A. Forbes. 28 pp. Exper. Station Bull. 130. December, 1908.

*Habits and Behavior of the Corn-field Ant, *Lasius niger americanus*. S. A. Forbes. 14 pp., 1 pl. Exper. Station Bull. 131. December, 1908.

*The Insect Pests of Clover and Alfalfa. J. W. Folsom, Ph. D. 84 pp., 2 pl., 34 text fig. Exper. Station Bull. 134. April, 1909.

The Hessian Fly in Illinois, 1910. Stephen A. Forbes. 4 pp. Exper. Station Circular 146. September, 1910. Revised edition 5 pp. June, 1914.

Some Important Insects of Illinois Shade Trees and Shrubs. Stephen A. Forbes. 68 pp., 67 fig. Exper. Station Bull. 151. October, 1911.

What is the Matter with the Elms in Illinois? Stephen A. Forbes. 22 pp., 6 pl., 4 text fig. Exper. Station Bull. 154. February, 1912.

Insects Injurious to Stored Grains and their Products. A. A. Girault. 92 pp., 12 text fig. Exper. Station Bull. 156. July, 1912.

The Chinch-bug Situation in Illinois. Plan for a Cooperative Campaign. Circular of the Agr. Exper. Station. May, 1912.

The Corn Root-aphis in Illinois. Stephen A. Forbes. Circular of the Agr. Exper. Station. 8 pp. January, 1913.

Recent Illinois Work on the Corn Root-aphis and the Control of its Injuries. Stephen A. Forbes. — pp., 18 fig. Exper. Station Bull. —. 1914. (In press.)

For the Experiment Station publications address the Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

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* Articles preceded by the asterisk are out of print.

Concerning the publications of the State Laboratory and State Entomologist's Office, address the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill., U. S. A.

Urbana, Ill., October, 1914.

THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Forty-fourth General Assembly passed an act, in force July 1, 1905, providing for the establishment at the University of Illinois of the State Geological Survey. The Survey is an integral part of the University, and is under the control of a Commission, of which the President of the University is an ex officio member.

The purpose of the survey is primarily the study and exploration of the mineral resources of Illinois. Field parties are organized for the investigation of oil, clay, coal, stone, artesian water, cement materials, and road materials, and for general scientific investigations. The Survey is charged also with the duty of making a complete topographical and geological survey of the State. The topographical surveys are now being carried on in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey. These will lead to the publication of a series of bulletins and maps, eventually covering the entire State.

The Forty-fifth General Assembly further charged the Commission with the duty of making surveys and studies of lands subject to overflow, with a view to their reclamation. Work has been carried on in cooperation with the Rivers and Lakes Commission, the United States Geological Survey, and the United States Department of Agriculture, along the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, Little Wabash, Embarrass, Spoon, and Saline Rivers. Reports have been issued on the Little Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Embarrass.

The laboratory work is done in connection with the laboratories of the University, the State having provided excellent office and laboratory quarters for the Survey in the new Natural History Building. The equipment includes a working library, maps, and a growing collection, illustrating the geological and economic resources of the State. Many temporary assistants besides the regular corps are employed each summer.

Under an agreement between the State Geological Survey and the College of Engineering on the one hand, and the United States Bureau of Mines on the other, a branch station has been located at Urbana for the demonstration of modern methods in mine-rescue work, and for the study of mining methods and mine wastes in Illinois.

A similar agreement by the above-named parties provides for a cooperative investigation of the Illinois coal mining industry. The Forty-seventh General Assembly made appropriations to carry on the work for two years, and the Forty-eighth General Assembly repeated the appropriations for an equal period.

Twenty-eight bulletins and a large number of maps have been published as follows:

BULLETINS.

*Bulletin 1. The Geological Map of Illinois, by Stuart Weller. (Edition exhausted.)

*Bulletin 2. The Petroleum Industry of Southeastern Illinois, by W. S. Blatchley. (Edition exhausted.)

*Bulletin 3. Composition and Character of Illinois Coals, by S. W. Parr. (Edition exhausted.)

Bulletin 4. Year Book for 1906, by H. Foster Bain, director, and others. Includes papers on the topographic survey, on Illinois fire clays, on limestones for fertilizers, on silica deposits, on coal, and on regions near East St. Louis, Springfield, and in Southern Calhoun County. 260 pages. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 35 cents.

Bulletin 5. Water Resources of the East St. Louis District, by Isaiah Bowman, assisted by Chester Albert Reeds. Including a discussion of the topographic, geologic and economic conditions controlling the supply of water for municipal and industrial purposes, with map and numerous well records and analyses. Weight 14 ounces.

*Bulletin 6. The Geological Map of Illinois, by Stuart Weller. Second edition. (Edition exhausted.)

*Bulletin 7. Physical Geography of the Evanston-Waukegan Region, by Wallace W. Atwood and James Walter Goldthwait. Forming the first of the educational bulletins of the Survey and designed especially to meet the needs of teachers in the public schools. 102 pages. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 25 cents. (Also exhausted.)

*Bulletin 8. Year Book for 1907, by H. Foster Bain, director, and others. (Edition exhausted.)

Bulletin 9. Paving Brick and Paving Brick Clays of Illinois, geology of clays, geological distribution of paving brick materials in Illinois, and clays tested which are suitable for use in the manufacture of paving brick, by C. W. Rolfe; qualities of clays suitable for Making Paving Brick, physical and chemical properties of paving brick clays, and pyro-physical and chemical properties of paving brick clays, by Ross C. Purdy; Qualities of High Grade Paving Brick and Tests used in Determining Them, by A. N. Talbot; Construction and Care of Brick Pavements, by Ira O. Baker. 315 pages, 3 plates, and 33 figures. Weight 20 ounces.

Bulletin 10. Mineral Content of Illinois Waters, analysis of waters from various parts of the State. Classification of Waters according to Physical and Chemical Properties, by Edward J. Bartow. Geological Classification of Waters of Illinois, by J. A. Udden. Boiler Waters, by S. W. Parr. Medicinal Springs of Illinois, by Dr. George Thomas Palmer. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 25 cents.

Bulletin 11. The Physical Features of the Desplaines Valley, by James Walter Goldthwait. Geography and History of the Desplaines Valley. Structure of bed rock. Deposition of Paleozoic sediments. Galacial and inter-glacial deposits. Physiographic History of the Upper Desplaines River. Floods on the Desplaines River. 103 pages, 9 plates, 21 figures. Weight 14 ounces.

Bulletin 12. Physiography of the St. Louis Area, by N. M. Fenneman. An educational bulletin describing the physiographic and geologic features of the region and including a colored geological map of the area. This is especially designed to meet the needs of teachers in the public schools. 81 pages, 18 plates, 10 figures. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 25 cents.

Bulletin 13. The Mississippi Valley between Savanna and Davenport, by J. Ernest Carmen. A popular, yet scientific treatment of the physiographic and geologic features of the region, including two colored geological maps of the area. 96 pages, 21 plates, 26 figures. Weight 16 ounces.

Bulletin 14. Year Book for 1908, by H. Foster Bain, director, and others, including administrative report; report of the topographic survey of Illinois; studies of Illinois coals; coal deposits and possible oil field near Duquoin; papers on artificial silicates with reference to amorphous silica; natural gas in glacial drift, Champaign County; paleobotanical work; proceedings of Illinois Fuel Conference. 395 pages, 5 plates, 5 figures. Weight 28 ounces.

Bulletin 15. Geography of the Middle Illinois Valley, by Harlan H. Barrows. An educational bulletin, which will give teachers, as well as general readers, a clearer understanding of the geography and history of

this interesting region. 128 pages, 16 plates, 47 figures. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 25 cents.

*Bulletin 16. Year Book for 1909, by Frank W. DeWolf, director, and others. This publication includes papers on oil, coal, lead and zinc, stratigraphy, and report of progress of topographic, geologic, and drainage surveys. 400 pages, 37 plates, and 9 figures. (Edition exhausted.)

Bulletin 17. Portland-Cement Resources of Illinois, by A. V. Bleininger, E. F. Lines, and F. E. Layman. Contains chapters on Illinois Portland-cement industry; raw materials for Portland cement; manufacture of Portland cement; occurrence of cement materials in Illinois; and on sources of samples tested for cement making. 121 pages, 19 plates. Weight 16 ounces.

Bulletin 18. A Study of Sand-Lime Brick; by S. W. Parr and T. R. Ernest. Contains chapters on history of sand-lime brick industry; raw materials; technique of manufacture; chemistry and tests of sand-lime bricks. 77 pages, 6 plates, 4 figures. Gratuitous edition exhausted. Sale price 25 cents.

Bulletin 19. Geology and Geography of the Wheaton Quadrangle, by Arthur C. Trowbridge. An educational bulletin especially for non-technical readers, teachers, and students. 79 pages, 12 plates, 17 figures. Weight 14 ounces.

Bulletin 20. Year Book for 1910, by F. W. DeWolf, director, and others.

Bulletin 21. Lead and Zinc District of Northwestern Illinois, by G. H. Cox.

Bulletin 22. The Oil Fields of Lawrence County, Illinois, by Raymond S. Blatchley. Contains history of the fields; describes stratigraphy, and relation of oil, gas, and water accumulation to geologic structure. Chapter on technology and statistics. Well data tabulated. 440 pages, 33 plates. Weight 14 ounces.

Bulletin 23. Year Book, by F. W. DeWolf, director, and others. In process of publication. Three extracts published to date.

Bulletin 24. A Report on Some Deep Borings in Illinois, by J. A. Udden. Contains directions for the study of well records and logs of 40 deep wells in Illinois. —pp., 43 columnar sections. (In press.)

Bulletin 25. Report and Plans for Reclamation of Land Subject to Overflow in the Embarrass River Valley, by Harman Engineering Company. Contains plans for the division of the valley into drainage units, and estimates cost of necessary ditches and levees, to protect the adjacent lands from flood water. Includes tables showing rainfall and river stages, also areas affected by proposed work. 61 pages, 8 maps, and profiles. Weight 14 ounces.

Bulletin 26. In process of publication.

Bulletin 27. In process of publication.

Bulletin 28. Gas and Oil in Bond, Macoupin, and Montgomery Counties, by Raymond S. Blatchley. Contains a brief outline of the geology of the State and a full description of the geology of these counties with special reference to the occurrence of oil and gas. 50 pages, 4 plates, 1 figure. (In press.)

Bulletins in Cooperation with U. S. Geological Survey.

*U. S. G. S. 493. Results of Spirit Leveling in Illinois, 1909 and 1910, by R. B. Marshall, Chief Geographer. 115 pages.

*U. S. G. S. 496. Results of Triangulation and Primary Traverse for the years 1909 and 1910, by R. B. Marshall, Chief Geographer. 392 pages, 2 plates.

*U. S. G. S. 506. Geology and Mineral Resources of the Peoria Quadrangle, Illinois, by J. A. Udden, State Geological Survey. 103 pages, 9 plates.

*U. S. G. S. 551. Results of Triangulation and Primary Traverse for the Years 1911 and 1912, by R. B. Marshall, Chief Geographer. 396 pages, 2 plates.

*U. S. G. S. 553. Results of Spirit Leveling in Illinois, 1911 to 1913, inclusive, by R. B. Marshall, Chief Geographer. 110 pages, 1 plate.

Geologic Folios

Small quadrangles bounded by certain meridians are mapped in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey. The maps and description of each quadrangle are published in the form of a folios which is designated by the name of the principal town within the quadrangle. The folios contain topographic, geologic, and economic maps, together with a description text. Unless otherwise stated the price is 25 cents. (Cash or postal money order.)

*Folio 185. Murphysboro-Herrin Quadrangles.

*Folio 188. Tallula-Springfield Quadrangles.

Maps.

Geological Map of Illinois. Third edition. Scale approximately eight miles to the inch. Shows geological formations in color, location of mines, oil fields, etc. Contains sections showing stratigraphy and structure of State. 35 inches by 51 inches. Plain paper, 15 cents. Mounted on cloth, 16 cents; and money order for 29 cents payable to A. J. Nystrom & Co., of Chicago. Send all remittances to the Director, State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill.

Base Map of Illinois. Plain paper, 15 cents. Mounted on cloth, 15 cents; and money order for 30 cents payable to Fred Mees Bindery of Chicago. Send all remittances to the Director, State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill.

Available Separates.

From Bulletin 8:

8c. Artesian Wells in Peoria and Vicinity, by J. A. Udden. 20 pages, 1 plate, 1 figure. Postage 2 cents.

8d. Cement Making Materials in the Vicinity of LaSalle, by Gilbert H. Cady; together with Concrete Materials Produced in the Chicago District, by Ernest F. Burchard, a reprint from U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 340. 33 pages, 1 plate, 1 figure. Postage 2 cents.

8f. Clay industries of Illinois, Statistics and Directory, by Edwin F. Lines, together with Experiments on the Amorphous Silica of Southern Illinois, by T. R. Ernest. 14 pages. Postage 2 cents.

8g. Milbrig Sheet of the Lead and Zinc District of Northwestern Illinois, by U. S. Grant and M. J. Perdue. 7 pages, 1 map, 1 plate. Postage 2 cents. (Edition exhausted.)

From Bulletin 16: The Illinois Coal Field, by A. Bement, and The Chemical Composition of Illinois Coal, by S. W. Parr. 60 pages, 4 plates. Postage 2 cents.

From Bulletin 20: The Carlyle Oil Field and Surrounding Territory, by E. W. Shaw, U. S. Geological Survey, in cooperation. 36 pages, 6 plates.

The Carlinville Oil and Gas Field, by Fred H. Kay. 12 pages, 3 plates. Postage 4 cents.

Circulars.

*Circular No. 1. The Mineral Production of Illinois in 1905. Pamphlet, 14 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 2. The Mineral Production of Illinois in 1906. Pamphlet, 16 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 3. Statistics of Illinois Oil Production. 1907. Folder, 2 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 4. The Mineral Production of Illinois in 1907. Pamphlet, 16 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 5. The Mineral Production of Illinois in 1908. Pamphlet, 20 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 6. Statistics of Oil Production, 1910. Folder, 4 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 7. Statistics of Oil Production, 1911. Folder, 4 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

*Circular No. 8. Statistics of Oil Production, 1912-1913. Folder, 4 pages. (Edition exhausted.)

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* Edition exhausted.

MONOGRAPHS.

From time to time, the Survey will publish papers which posses permanent and recognized scientific value, but which will touch the economic resources of the State only indirectly. These reports will deal with the larger problems of geology. Monographs are of quarto size. They are not distributed free, but may be obtained at the prices indicated.

Monograph 1. The Mississippian Brachiopoda of the Mississippi Valley Basin, by Stuart Weller. Part I—Detailed description of stratigraphy and species. Part 2—Plates. Price delivered, $1.50.

THE ILLINOIS SURVEY.

The Illinois Survey was organized in 1909, and placed under the direction of Professor C. W. Alvord, in the Department of History, with Dr. S. J. Buck as research assistant.

The purpose of the survey primarily was the preparation for publication in 1918 of the Centennial History of the State. The departments of economics and history of the University have been particularly interested in the movement, the former advancing research on the economic history of the State, and the latter, research along other lines.

The Illinois State Historical Library has also been a cooperative organization.

There have been collected in the library of the University, besides a large number of books, numerous collections; such as: 1. Gifts of original material by individuals. 2. Typewritten copies of important collections owned by individuals, done directly by the Illinois Survey. 3. Photostatic reproductions of documents in Washington and early Illinois newspapers in the Congressional Library.

Research work in the Department of History also has been encouraged, and an extremely valuable monograph has won the Justin Windsor Prize of the American Historical Association.

At the time of the organization of the Survey, the State history of Illinois was in a most chaotic condition. No attempt has as yet been made to collect the material upon which scientific interpretation can be based.

The Survey has also made an elaborate bibliography of Illinois, and a biographical index with reference to sources of information, as well as a series of maps illustrating the political campaigns in Illinois.

The Centennial Commission, planning a celebration in 1918 of the centennial of the admission of Illinois to the Union, has appointed a committee on publication, which has plans for a six volume history of Illinois. This history will be prepared under the auspices of the Illinois Survey.

The Survey is also affiliated with similar organizations in adjoining states in the development of the history of the Northwest. A journal of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association is an organ that has recently been established to effect this cooperation. It is hoped that the State of Illinois will soon awaken to the value of its early history. Many documents of its early history will soon be inaccessible.

Illinois has not made the progress of such states as Wisconsin and Iowa, which were the first to establish connection between local historical work and the history departments of the state universities. The universities of Indiana, Texas, Mississippi and Missouri all have well established forward movements in state history. Illinois surely should be second to none.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY.

The Certified Public Accountancy Law.

The Act of May 15, 1903, regulating the profession of public accountancy in the State of Illinois entrusted the administration of the law to the University of Illinois. The Act, in general, provides that any citizen of the United States, or person having duly declared his intention of becoming such, of 21 years of age, of good moral character, having a four years' high school education or its equivalent, and a place for the regular transaction of business as a public accountant in the State, may become a certified public accountant either under clause three which provides that in certain cases the examination may be waived, or under section two which provides for an examination in theory of accounts, practical accounting, auditing and commercial law.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Soon after the act was passed the trustees of the University adopted a series of regulations under which the examination for certified public accountancy has been given, the regulations providing for a committee of three having charge of the administration of the law under the immediate supervision of the president of the University. The committee is composed of the head of the Department of economics, the professor of industry and transportation, and the registrar. The University committee receives applications, examines the qualifications of applicants to enter the examinations, and issues permits to those duly qualified.

The law provides that the University of Illinois shall appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of three persons to whom is entrusted the examination of candidates in the subjects provided by law. The regulations adopted by the trustees provide for the appointment of the members of the Board of Examiners, requiring that at least two of these shall be certified public accountants under the law of Illinois. The third member has generally been a member of the legal profession, and has been in especial charge of the examination of candidates for the C. P. A. certificate, in commercial law.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

The Committee on Accountancy has been composed of the following members: Dean David Kinley; Professor Maurice H. Robinson; and Mr. W. L. Pillsbury from 1903 to 1909, and Mr. C. M. McConn from 1909 to date. The Board of Examiners has been composed of men appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the president. Its personnel at various times is shown in the following table:

A. W. Dunning, C. P. A., Western Mgr. Audit Co. of N. Y.....1903-06
Ernest Reckitt, C. P. A., of Wilkinson, Reckitt, Williams & Co.....1903-07
C W. Knisely, C. P. A., Mgr. Audit Co. of Illinois.....1903-08
S. S. Gregory, LL. B., of Gregory, Poppenhusen & McNab.....1906-09
R. S. Buchanan, C. P. A., of Buchanan, Walton, Joplin & Co.....1907-10
W. A. Chase, C. P. A., LL. B., of McGregor & Chase.....1908-11
S. H. Strawn, Esq., of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw.....1909-12
J. A. Cooper, C. P. A., Public Accountant.....1910-13
W. E. Seatree, C. P. A., of Price, Waterhouse & Company.....1911
Marquis Eaton, Esq., of Defrees, Buckingham, Ritter & Eaton.....1912
Peter White, C. P. A., of Haskins & Sels.....1913

Certificates, as noted above, are issued both under the waiver clause and by examination.

The law provided that persons who had five years previous experience as public accountants previous to the date of application, and who should apply in writing within one year after the passage of the Act, and who had been practicing for a period of not less than one year prior to the passage of the act, might be granted the certificate without examination. Under this clause 152 men have been admitted, of whom the larger proportion were granted the certificate within the first two years of the operation of the law.

There have been 51 men admitted by examination during the 11 years since the law was passed. During the years 1908-1909, as the result of an amendment of the Act, which amendment was in force for those two years, men were admitted to the examination without the high school education requirement. As a result, about 125 men took the examination in these two years, and of these, 13 passed the examination. As a matter of interest, it may be noted that about one out of every four applying for the certificate by examination has succeeded in passing the examination and received the certificate.

The following table shows the number of certificates issued under each of these methods, by years, from the establishment of the law to the present time:

C. P. A. CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Year.	By waiver.	By examination.	Total.
1903	42	1	43
1904	40	3	43
1905	4	1	5
1906	7	3	10
1907	2	10	12
1908	1	8	9
1909	2	5	7
1910	.....	5	5
1911	.....	5	5
1912	1	3	4
1913	2	7	9
Total	101	51	152

Following is the list of those who have received certificates since the passage of the Act:

Name.	Degree by—	Certificate number.	Date of certificate.
Acton, L. R	Examination	104	1907
Addenbrooke, H. E	..do	95	1906
Allen, E	Waiver	50	1904
Ambler, H. C	..do	87	1905
Anderson, A. E	Examination	115	1908
Appel, J. M	Waiver	20	1903
Augustus, C. W	..do	45	1904
Babcock, E. D	Examination	116	1908
Bacchus, L. R. L	Waiver	19	1903
Bacon, A. T	Examination	136	1911
Baker, E. R	..do	30	1903
Battin, W. F	..do	117	1908
Beans, W	..do	135	1910

Name.	Degree by—	Certificate number.	Date of certificate.
Bennington, Harold	Waiver	99	1906
Bentley, A	..do	41	1903
Berger, R. O	..do	96	1906
Bonner, W. J	Waiver	86	1904
Boughey, F. M	..do	57	1904
Brook, Herbert	..do	152	1913
Brown, C. L	..do	97	1906
Brown, J. H	..do	32	1903
Buchanan, R. S	..do	13	1903
Buist, G. B	Examination	110	1907
Burlingame, C. M	..do	134	1910
Cant, R	Waiver	21	1903
Chase, W. A	Examination	90	1905
Cook, J. B	..do	131	1910
Cooper, J. A	Waiver	27	1903
Davis, C. K	Examination	140	1911
Davis, M. A	..do	123	1908
Decker, H. E	Waiver	47	1904
DeLaney, C. M	Examination	133	1910
Dellschaft, C. F. A	..do	105	1907
Dickenson, A. L	Waiver	10	1903
Dirks, H. J	..do	98	1906
Donaldson, John	..do	77	1904
Doty, Geo. M	Examination	145	1913
Dunning, A. W	Waiver	12	1903
Everett, E. J	..do	109	1907
Everett, John	..do	58	1904
Fawcett, Geo. E	..do	102	1906
Fitz-Patrick, P. E	..do	91	1905
Flershem, W. B	Examination	142	1912
Franklin, Benj	Waiver	71	1904
Fraser, E	..do	40	1903
Gilby, J. H	Examination	151	1913
Goodwin, J. P	Waiver	42	1903
Gore, E. E	..do	49	1904
Gray, P. H	Examination	118	1908
Greene, T. L	Waiver	26	1903
Greig, A. F. B	..do	52	1904
Groebe, L. C	Examination	126	1909
Hall, James	Waiver	141	1912
Harrison, E. H	..do	88	1905
Henkel, H. B	..do	72	1904
Herz, E	Examination	129	1909
Himmelblau, David	..do	147	1913
Hopkins, S. R	Waiver	124	1909
Hughes, R. S	..do	60	1904
Hunt, S. W	..do	76	1904
Hutchinson, G. E	Examination	137	1911
Jackson, J. J	..do	113	1907
Jarohow, Christian	..do	148	1913
Johnson, Alexander	..do	143	1912
Johnson, N	Waiver	18	1903
Johnson, P	Examination	106	1907
Johnson, R. G	..do	130	1909
Jones, D. O	Waiver	73	1904
Jones, L. A	..do	15	1903
Joplin, J. P	..do	2	1903
Judd, F. F	..do	50	1904
Keidel, L. A	Examination	94	1906
Kendall, W	Waiver	84	1904
King, Jas	..do	80	1904
Knisely, C. W	..do	28	1903
Kuhns, M. S	..do	7	1903
Laird, J. K	Examination	128	1909
Langer, C. H	..do	138	1911
Laurie, J	Waiver	36	1903
LeClear, W. M	Examination	127	1909
Leith, J	Waiver	35	1903
Levi, D. J	Examination	93	1906
Ludlam, C. S	Waiver	29	1903
McDonald, C. A	Examination	111	1907
McDonald, R. O	Waiver	23	1903
McGregor, J. P	..do	75	1904
McKeand, C. A	..do	62	1904
Mahoney, J	Examination	112	1907
Marr, C. J	Waiver	8	1903
Marwick, J	..do	103	1907
May, G. O	..do	43	1903

Name.	Degree by—	Certificate number.	Date of certificate.
Medlock, John	Waiver	89	1905
Menzies, F. W	..do	100	1906
Merrill, C. D	..do	74	1904
Millard, H	..do	46	1904
Mills, E. M	..do	31	1903
Mitchell, S. R	..do	122	1908
Morris, C. E	..do	55	1904
Morse, R. K	Examination	144	1912
Nelson, R	Waiver	17	1903
Nigg, C	..do	66	1904
Parks, F. K	..do	33	1903
Pelonbet, L. G	..do	24	1903
Phillips, N. G	Examination	107	1907
Pickett, L. S	Waiver	22	1903
Pirie, J. C	..do	56	1904
Pegson, A. H	..do	25	1903
Reay, W. M	..do	54	1904
Richardson, F. C	..do	64	1904
Reckitt, E	..do	4	1903
Ring, R. F	..do	48	1904
Roberts, W. H	..do	70	1904
Rudolph, Chas	Examination	69	1904
Rugg, A. W	Waiver	78	1904
Sandt, P. T	Examination	67	1904
Scheltes, J. A	..do	108	1907
Scobie, J. C	Waiver	37	1903
Seatree, W. E	..do	38	1903
Sells, E. W	..do	14	1903
Smart, A. R	..do	1	1903
Snyder, Carrie	..do	61	1904
Somers, G. H	..do	33	1904
Spence, A. P	..do	34	1903
Speth, Rudolph	..do	82	1904
Spring, F. W	..do	65	1904
Stanley, E	..do	44	1904
Stattings, A. J	..do	11	1903
Sterrett, J. E	..do	125	1909
Stephens, W. A	Examination	119	1908
Steveling, A. J	..do	114	1907
Steven, J. A	Waiver	153	1913
Sullivan, T. T	Examination	132	1910
Thompson, W. W	..do	120	1908
Todd, A. K	Waiver	101	1906
Treeby, Chas. F	Examination	146	1913
Turville, G. A	Waiver	53	1904
Wake, M. G	..do	79	1904
Walton, S	..do	3	1903
Waters, H	..do	85	1904
Webner, F. E	..do	51	1904
Webster, G. R	..do	39	1903
Weiss, J. V	Examination	149	1913
Wenck, S. H	Waiver	63	1904
White, F. F	..do	81	1904
White, P. G	Examination	121	1908
Wilkinson, G	Waiver	5	1903
Williams, D. B	Examination	68	1904
Williams, J. J	Waiver	9	1903
Wilmot, H. W	..do	6	1903
Winslow, C. M	Examination	150	1913
Wood, L. W	..do	139	1911
Young, A	Waiver	16	1903

The following statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the Certified Public Accountancy Act is given. It will be noticed that of the $11,399.20 receipts, nearly $7,000 came from those applying under the waiver clause during the first year of the Act and those who applied in 1908 and 1909 when the high school requirement was waived:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Receipts.	Expenditures
1903-4	$2,825 00	$ 708 66
1904-5	152 00	498 11
1905-6	300 00	484 78

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1906-7	$ 511 00	$ 496 69
1907-8	2,030 25	703 08
1908-9	2,064 55	1,487 10
1909-10	475 82	1,051 75
1910-11	544 46	586 94
1911-12	653 96	756 94
1912-13	814 12	961 96
1913-14	1,028 04	637 50
Balance June 30, 1914	$11,399 20	$8,373 51
	.....	3,025 69
Total	$11,399 20	$11,399 20

Accountancy.

At the present time the annual expenditures somewhat exceed the annual receipts from candidates' fees and other sources. The accountancy fund therefore is slowly but regularly growing somewhat less. As the law provides that the entire expense must be paid out of the receipts, it may be found desirable at some later date to consider whether the fee of $25 at present charged for the examination and certificate shall not be increased to meet the expense of conducting the examinations.

PUBLICATIONS.

The University committee publishes two bulletins, first, the State law and the University rules for the examination of candidates for the C. P. A. certificate; and, second, the questions set at the examination of candidates at the several examinations held under the law. The first is distributed to prospective candidates and other interested parties without charge. The committee has already distributed approximately fifteen hundred of these bulletins.

In 1907 the committee published the questions set at the various examinations from 1903 to 1907. In 1909 a bulletin was published containing the questions set during the years from 1907 to 1909, inclusive. The examination questions are sold at a price sufficient to cover the cost of printing and a part, at least, of the cost of distributing. The first bulletins have been entirely exhausted and the second nearly so. The committee has in press a bulletin containing a complete set of questions from 1903 to the present time. This will be ready for distribution November 15, 1912.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The art of agriculture has been developed by generations of more or less successful experience in all parts of the earth. But not until the day of modern science has that art been rationalized and reduced to a fundamental basis of scientific fact. The mere planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, and the feeding and care of animals is but a small part of successful agriculture. All these operations are in truth dealing with the basic principles of the physical, biological and economic sciences, and unfortunately some of the most successful farming operations run counter to many of these principles, resulting in the reduction of the producing power of both the land and the people.

It is the business of this college first, therefore, to give instruction in the principles involved in successful agricultural practice, in order

that the business of food producing may be placed upon a basis of permanency and ever increasing efficiency.

A second purpose of the College of Agriculture is the human element, because agriculture is not only a business, but a mode of life, and its betterment consists both in rationalizing the business of food production, and in improving the life of the people who follow the business.

Accordingly, the course of study, while mainly elective, after the sophomore year, is about evenly divided between technical and non-technical subjects, and the student is everywhere encouraged to specialize for the sake of exact knowledge, and to generalize for the sake of breadth of knowledge.

The primary purpose of the College of Agriculture is to give instruction to landowners and prospective landowners—in other words, it is to educate for actual farm occupancy. Until recent years this was the sole purpose of the college, believing as it did that the people who would become teachers in the land grant colleges or investigators in experiment stations would rapidly segregate themselves from the common mass, and prepare themselves as they must, by advanced work.

In the last few years, however, an entirely new demand has come upon the College of Agriculture. It arises out of the demand that agriculture should be taught in the normal and secondary schools, and this has brought to the college a group of people who are primarily teachers, and their proper training has been a serious and a difficult undertaking, important as it is partly because the subject is new, and partly because the teachers skilled in agriculture are not for the most part teachers in pedagogy.

A third object is the training for the profession of landscape gardening.

The purpose of the college is further shown by an outline of the work of the different departments, as follows:

1. Agronomy.
2. Animal Husbandry.
3. Dairy Husbandry.
4. Horticulture, floriculture and landscape gardening.
5. Household Science.
6. Veterinary Science.
7. Agricultural Extension.
8. Teachers Course.
9. Short Course.

The Department of Agronomy gives instruction in those subjects which relate especially to the field and its affairs, as drainage, farm machinery, field crops; the chemistry, physics, and bacteriology of the soil; manures and rotation in their relation to fertility; plant breeding. The department possesses equipment and facilities for instruction in these subjects, and added to this are opportunities for contact with the research work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, especially in crop production, soil fertility, and plant breeding, both in the analytical and pot culture laboratories and on the experiment fields at the University and in other parts of the State.

Animal Husbandry.

This department offers courses covering the separate study of sheep, swine, poultry, and beef cattle and their products; heavy and light

horses with their care and training; the management of herds, flocks, and studs; the principles and practice of feeding, of breeding, and of marketing; and the chemical and physiological phases of animal nutrition.

The University herds, flocks, and studs contain about 500 purebred cattle, sheep, swine, and horses, and in addition several hundred fowls, ducks, and turkeys, which are always available for class purposes. These animals are also used for investigations in feeding and breeding, and for illustration of breed types and characteristics. They consist of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus cattle; Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Hampshire, Rambouillet, Dorset, and Cheviot sheep; Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Tamworth, and Hampshire swine; Percheron, Standard-bred, Shire, and American Saddle horses. In addition to the above pure-bred livestock, a large number of grade animals of the various classes of livestock furnish ample material for judging practices. In these practices, besides illustrating standard market classes and grades of livestock, special attention is given to instruction in the selection of animals according to feed lot and market requirements. The new stock pavilion offers every opportunity for show and judging work. (For detailed description see page 367.) The lectures of the various courses are supplemented by 1,000 or more lantern slides, charts, diagrams, models, and photographs. Pedigree and breed work is facilitated by 75 sets of the different herd, stud, and flock registers, and complete files of the leading American and British journals.

The equipment for instruction and investigation in the feeding, breeding, and management of live stock consists of modern buildings for the housing of beef cattle, swine, sheep, horses, and poultry, with the appliances necessary for individual and collective feeding tests; brick-paved feed lots and open sheds, in which steers may be fed in carload lots; a feed storage barn, with various forms of grinding mills and other machinery for the preparation of feed; and various kinds of harness, vehicles, and other appliances for the training of horses. The department also maintains a cold storage room and other equipment for conducting demonstrations in the cutting and handling of meats; a collection of wool samples, a fibre testing machine, and microscopes for the study of wool. The chemical and physiological laboratories of the department afford facilities for advanced work in animal nutrition.

Dairy Husbandry.

The Department of Dairy Husbandry offers courses under the four general divisions of economic milk production, city milk supply, dairy bacteriology, and dairy manufactures.

For instructional and experimental purposes two herds of dairy cows are maintained, one a grade herd used primarily as an experimental herd, the other a pure bred herd composed of Holstein, Friesians, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Ayrshires.

For instruction in dairy cattle and economic milk production, free use is made of both herds.

The actual business of economic milk production is illustrated by a 20-acre dairy farm conducted by the department for the purpose of producing the most milk possible per acre, at the least expense. The

feeding and breeding experiments, while conducted primarily for the use of the Experiment Station, are of value to the student.

Practical instruction in city milk supply is given in a dairy building used exclusively for cooling and bottling from the pure bred herd. Sanitary methods of delivery are still further illustrated in the daily distribution of this milk on the University milk route.

A bacteriological laboratory affords facilities for instruction in the courses in dairy bacteriology and city milk supply, and for bacteriological studies necessary when outbreaks of communicable disease appear to be due to the local milk supply. The laboratory is used also in the investigation of specific dairy problems.

Facilities for instruction in the manufacture of butter and cheese are provided in the University creamery, where 400 pounds of fat, in the form of whole milk and cream, are daily made into butter and marketed on a commercial basis. The creamery is equipped with cream separators, pasteurizers, cream ripeners, churns, and refrigerating machine. The student has free access to these rooms for laboratory purposes. In addition to this, the creamery and apparatus are used in investigation of problems involved in the manufacture of butter.

Horticulture.

The Department of Horticulture offers instruction in 44 courses, covering the five divisions of horticulture (pomology, olericulture, floriculture, landscape gardening, and forestry), and also in subjects dealing with principles and practices applicable to all the divisions, such as plant propagation, spraying, the evolution of horticultural plants, and experimental horticulture.

For the instruction in pomology, use is made of the various fruit plantations maintained by the department. The orchards of different ages afford opportunities for practice in pruning and studies of tree types; while the products furnish materials for practice in the grading and packing of fruits and the study of systematic pomology. A collection of fruit packages is maintained to illustrate the various types used in commercial packing. There is also a collection of wax models of fruits representing the principal varieties grown in Illinois.

For the use of students in olericulture, or vegetable gardening, certain areas of ground are reserved, on which the various garden operations are illustrated, and various crops are grown. In addition to the land, the equipment for instruction in vegetable gardening consists of a greenhouse 105 by 28 feet, hotbed frames and sash, seed drills and wheel hoes of various types, an assortment of hand tools, markers, planters, and other special tools, tying material and packing boxes for onions, asparagus, lettuce, and other products, with other accessories and appliances for the growing and handling of vegetables.

The equipment for instruction in floriculture includes 10 glass houses covering an aggregate area of 28,000 square feet. Six of these houses, including the palm house with an area of 3,200 square feet, are used for instructional work exclusively, while the other four are intended primarily for experimental purposes, but incidentally add to the facilities for giving instruction in floriculture as conducted on a commercial basis. Besides roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums, the houses contain a selection of plants representing all the forms used in commercial

and decorative or conservatory work. In connection with the greenhouses there is a service building, containing laboratories, class rooms and offices, as well as potting, storage, and work rooms. A full assortment of florists' supplies is maintained. Floricultural periodicals, reference books, and a series of over 500 slides add to the equipment. The ornamental gardens maintained by the department furnish illustrative material for students in both floriculture and landscape gardening.

The equipment for instruction in landscape gardening includes two drafting rooms with desks for individual students, a herbarium, and library. The library contains a collection of books relating to the subject of landscape gardening, with a complete card catalog, photographs of examples of both foreign and American landscape design, drawings and blue prints from representative landscape offices, and the leading periodicals relating to landscape gardening.

The collection of shrubs and trees growing upon the campus and about certain residences in the vicinity of the University furnishes material for plant studies in connection with the courses in planting design. A series of 1,500 lantern slides is used in the lectures in landscape gardening.

Instruction in forestry is facilitated by a collection of native woods and a forest tree plantation of 19 acres, consisting of Scotch pine, white pine, Norway spruce, European larch, green ash, black walnut, hickory, bur oak, white elm, and other species.

Household Science.

The courses of instruction given in this department are planned to meet the needs of two classes of students, viz: (a) those students who specialize in other lines of work, but desire a knowledge of the general principles and facts of household science; (b) those students who wish to make a specialty of household science.

The Department of Household Science is housed in the north wing of the Woman's Building. The kitchen for extension work, with dining room adjoining and a laundry, are in the basement. The first floor contains two class rooms, a seminar room, an exhibition room for illustrative material for work in house construction and textile fabrics, offices, and cloak rooms. On the second floor are individual, diet, institutional, and class kitchens, small and large dining rooms, chemical laboratory, two large sewing rooms, offices, and store rooms. On this floor provision is made for the study of the preparation and service of food in large quantities in the institutional kitchen and large dining room adjoining. The equipment on this floor provides practice for those interested in the problems of lunch room management and for dietitians. The third floor contains additional sewing rooms, offices, equipment for teaching home care of the sick, and an apartment in which the problems of house construction, house furnishing, and household administration are studied.

Veterinary Science.

In the Department of Veterinary Science the student is instructed in subjects relating to the prevention of disease among domestic animals and their treatment when affected by disease.

Agricultural Extension.

Agricultural extension work serves as the intermediary between the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station on the one hand and the local community and the farm on the other. Each department does extension work, and so far as possible provides special men for such work. The responsibility for the work of these men lies with their own department. For this reason not all of the extension effort issues from one office.

For administrative purposes and to coordinate these activities through a regular channel, agricultural extension is administered as a separate department, conducting all extension enterprises which do not deal with technical subjects and cooperating with other departments in diffusing the results of their work in the State.

Aside from this, courses of study are offered to assist in determining what phases of agriculture are suitable for secondary school purposes and how they should be taught, and for the discussion of agricultural organization, extension projects, and methods.

Some general extension enterprises are:

1. Agricultural extension schools and demonstrations in different localities, 20 such schools being held in the year 1913-14, of 1 to 6 weeks' duration, with an attendance at each varying from 150 to 2,000. Probably 8 or 9 thousand people received direct instruction and benefit from these schools.

2. The 2 weeks' course given annually at the College in January, also known as the Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention. At the time of this meeting, the College gives instruction for 2 weeks in subjects of special interest to young men on the farm, such as corn and stock judging, milk and seed testing, soils, etc. A morning session of 2 hours each day is devoted to the discussion of questions of importance to the farmer. In the afternoon an hour is given to lectures upon topics of general interest. The rest of the day is filled with class work in the subjects mentioned above. Each year about a thousand men who are unable to spend a longer time away from home avail themselves of this opportunity to come in touch with the work of the College.

At the same time, a two weeks' course in household science consisting of lectures and recitation work is given in the rooms of the Department of Household Science in the Woman's Building.

The attendance during the past year was as follows:

Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention, men	1,065
School of Housekeepers, women	469
Short Course in Highway Engineering, first meeting	192
Short Course in Ceramics, second meeting	51
Total visitors for the two weeks	1,777

In one case a man was present with thirty-two of his tenants.

3. Farmers' Institutes, and similar gatherings; the University representatives attending some 600 meetings, and delivering about 1,000 addresses.

4. Lecture trains, carrying also demonstration material.

5. Boys' State Fair School, the fourth of which was held during the past year. The enrollment of this school is limited to two boys from each county of the State, excepting Cook County, from which 18 are allowed, making a total of 220 boys between the ages of 15 and 21. The College supplied 15 lecturers and demonstrators for this school at the last meeting.

6. Exhibits; such as the Illinois State Fair, the United States Land Show in Chicago, the Champaign County Fair, the National Corn Show at Dallas, Tex.

7. Care of excursions of casual visitors. Over half of the counties in the State have sent special delegations, some of them coming by special railroad excursions. It is estimated that 10,000 such persons visit the University annually.

8. Community problems, of an educational, social and commercial character. The College of Agriculture in conjunction with the School of Commerce, has supplied to the State the service of Dr. R. E. Hieronymous, who has the title of community advisor. He makes a study of various local conditions, and visits communities in order to assist in the solution of their problems, aiding in the development of a better agricultural and country life, and securing a closer relationship between the smaller towns and the open country, as well as bringing business interests of the city and the University into a closer cooperation, and aiding various civic organizations in securing greater efficiency in their work for civic betterment and social, commercial and educational efficiency.

9. By the Publication Department of the College of Agriculture. This work is under the direction of Dr. B. E. Powell, and consists in:

(1) Sending weekly a full page of agricultural material to 17 of the large papers of the State, outside of Chicago.

(2) Sending tri-weekly a full page of agricultural material to the American Press Syndicate of Chicago.

(3) Publishing bi-weekly a press bulletin that goes to some 375 papers of the State that have requested it.

(4) Weekly articles to other papers.

(5) Furnishing material for the United Press Association of the State and nation.

(6) Editorial work on special circulars or bulletins.

(7) Special articles to metropolitan papers and to eastern papers, as well as articles to German papers.

(8) Furnishing special articles to papers for special editions.

LIST OF EXTENSION LITERATURE.

Circular No.	Name of publication.	Compiled by—	Remarks.
1.	(Importance of Pure Air, 1902-3)	Professor Isabel Bevier	Out of print.
2.	.....		Out of print.
3.	.....		Out of print.
4.	.....		Out of print.
5.	.....		Out of print.
6.	Soil Fertility Experiments	Doctor C. G. Hopkins	Out of print.
7.	Sugar Beets, 1st Edition	Professor F. H. Rankin	Out of print.
8.	.....		Out of print.
9.	.....		Out of print.
10.	Testing Milk on the Farm	C. C. Hayden	Out of print.
11.	Story of Rose and Queen	Professor W. J. Fraser	Limited number.
11a.	Story of Gold and Gilt	Professor W. J. Fraser	Limited number.
11b.	When the Cows Come Home	Professor W. J. Fraser	Limited number.
11c.	Cow Paths that Lead Far Apart	Professor W. J. Fraser	Limited number.
11d.	Bondage of the Dairyman	Professor W. J. Fraser	Limited number.
12.	Development of the American Farm Boy	Professor F. H. Rankin	Out of print.
13.	Corn and Its Uses, 2d Edition	Professor F. H. Rankin	Out of print.
14.	The Grout Farm Encampment	Arthur J. Bill	Out of print.
15.	How to Run Farm Machinery	F. R. Crane and A. J. Bill	Out of print.
16.	Sugar Beets, 2d Edition	Professor F. H. Rankin	Out of print.
17.	Corn and Its Uses, 3d Edition	Professor F. H. Rankin	Out of print.
18.	Farm Water Supply	Doctor Edward Bartow.	
19.	Corn and Its Uses, 4th Edition	Professor F. H. Rankin.	
20.	Lessons from Forest and Orchard	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
21.	Community Work of the Rural High School	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
22.	Home Projects for School Agriculture	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
23.	Country Life Club	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
24.	Permanent Agriculture	F. C. Bauer	In press.
25.	Continuation Schools	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
26.	Courses of Study in Agriculture for the High Schools of Illinois	Professor A. W. Nolan.	
27.	Extension Schools in Agriculture and Household Science	Professor A. W. Nolan and Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, Community Advisor	In press.

TEACHERS' COURSE.

The Teachers' Course is a general course for prospective teachers of agriculture.

Commercial activities in various departments of the College of Agriculture arises naturally and inevitably in the conduct of their regular work either of instruction or experimentation. In order to make the position of the College of Agriculture clear on the disposition of these products, the Dean has formulated a policy in a communication to the University Trustees under date of March 10, 1914, in which he gives an explanation of the policy and outlines the general principles governing commercial activities of the agricultural departments:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

1. If an experiment or a course of instruction results in a product of commercial value, the department will realize upon that product or not according to the course which is cheapest.

2. If an experiment or a course of instruction involves a method of selling or of serving as well as the method of production, then the department is forced to engage in selling, in which it will be guided by two principles.

(a) The unit of activity must be large enough to serve the purpose and to be financially possible.

(b) It will be no larger than this minimum unit, because all commercial business is distracting to the department and is of itself undesirable except for important reasons growing directly out of instruction and research.

3. Upon all these points the department must be the judge, just as the Department of Chemistry is judge of its laboratory work or the Department of Economics of what it teaches in the classroom; and within the reasonable limits herein specified, it can be dictated to by no outside body.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

By an act approved March 2, 1887, the National Government appropriated $15,000 per annum to each state for the purpose of establishing and maintaining, in connection with the colleges founded upon the congressional act of 1862, agricultural experiment stations, "to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science." Under this provision the Agricultural Experiment Station for Illinois was founded in 1888 and placed under the direction of the Trustees of the University; a part of the University farm, with buildings, was assigned for its use.

The federal grants to the Station have been supplemented by State appropriations, until its revenues have become larger than those of any other similar institution in the world.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is organized for research. The organization is departmental, agreeing substantially with that of the college. It gives no instruction to students, but disseminates the results of investigations both in the form of circulars, bulletins and other printed matter, and public addresses at local and station meetings.

Investigations are conducted in the growing and marketing of orchard fruits, the methods of production of meats and of dairy goods, the principles of animal breeding and of nutrition, and the improvement and the economic production of crops. All the principal types of soil of the State are being studied in the laboratory under glass and in the field.

111. Soil Investigations in Illinois.

In 1901 the General Assembly made the first appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station for the investigation of Illinois soil, in accordance with the request of the State Farmers' Institute. The annual appropriations secured for the purpose were $10,000 for the first two years, $25,000 for the next six years, $60,000 for the next two years, $65,000 for the next two years, and $96,000 per annum for the current biennium which has been set apart from the general University appropriation. Twelve years ago the yearly appropriation for soil investigations amounted to one cent for each 36 acres of land in the State, two years ago it amounted to one cent for each six acres, while at the present time it amounts to about one cent for each three and one-half acres.

Three distinct but closely related lines of work have been carried on: (1) By soil surveys, (2) by soil analyses, and (3) by culture experiments.

The soil surveys were designed, first, to ascertain what extensive soil types exist in the great soil areas of different ages or formation into which the State as a whole is naturally divided; and, second, to locate and map in detail all of the soil types on every farm in every county. The first is known as the general or State soil survey, and the other as the detail or county soil survey.

The general survey of the State was completed in 1907 and the report published in February, 1908, as Bulletin 123, "The Fertility in Illinois Soils." This bulletin contains a colored soil map of Illinois, showing the fourteen great soils areas of the State, and gives an invoice of the stock of fertility contained in twenty-five of the most important and most extensive types of soil in these great areas; also the results of field experiments conducted on the more extensive soil types to ascertain and demonstrate the possibility and practicability of different methods of soil improvement.

The information secured, and published in Bulletin 123, can be applied to more than half of all the soils of the State; and this information is already serving as the basis for systems of positive soil improvement which many progressive farmers and landowners are already adopting on the more common extensive soil types investigated in the preliminary or general survey. To utilize this information requires some general knowledge and a good deal of study even on the part of those farmers whose farms include more or less of the most common soil types.

On the other hand, the detail or county soil survey discovers and locates every different kind of soil on every farm in every county, even down to five-acre lots; and, when this is published every farmer in the State will thus have, in easily available and simple form, definite information concerning every kind of soil on his field, with the boundaries between the different soil types shown on a colored map of his own farm.

The analysis of soils is applied to composite samples collected by uniform methods and representing different strata of the established soil types, only the most extensive types being investigated in the general survey, while all types of both great and small extent are sampled

for analysis in the detail survey. By this analysis an absolute invoice is taken of the total stock on hand of the different essential elements of fertility contained in the surface or plowed soil, and also in the sub-surface and sub-soil strata to definite depths.

The culture experiments are conducted on plotted fields in different parts of the State, and to some extent in culture pots filled with soil carefully collected to represent the actual soil types found in different sections of the State.

On the experiment fields both grain farming and live-stock farming are represented, and systems have been developed under which the fertility of the grain farms as well as that of the live-stock farms can be profitably increased and permanently maintained.

When the detail soil survey of a county is completed, then trustworthy soil samples are collected to represent fairly every different kind of soil in the county, several samples being taken of the more extensive soil types and fewer samples of those types of small area.

Aside from Bulletin 123, a second edition of which is now available, and which contains the general soil survey map and much information concerning the stock of fertility found in the most extensive soil types and the important results of some of the most valuable field experiments, the publications already issued relating to the investigation of Illinois soil include nine other experiment station bulletins, and twenty-nine circulars, and seven county soil reports (those for Clay, Moultrie, Hardin, Sangamon, LaSalle, Knox and McDonough counties). The maps published in these reports show soil types down to an area as small as five acres.

The Illinois soil investigations are securing the information which is necessary to enable the farmers and landowners in all parts of the State to adopt practical scientific permanent systems of agriculture, and it is encouraging that some progress has already been made in the agriculture of this State since the Experiment Station began its work, the average Illinois yields of the last ten years having been seven bushels more corn and three bushels more wheat per acre than during a twenty-five year period before the information from the Experiment Station investigations began to influence the agricultural practice of the State.

The value of the increased yields for those two great food-grains amounts to more than $20,000,000.00 a year for this State; and with adequate support for investigation, instruction, and dissemination, by the Experiment Station, the College of Agriculture, and the Farmers' Institute, and with the continued cooperation of the agricultural press, the newspapers, the schools, the railroads, and commercial organizations, not only can these crop yields be doubled, but the agriculture of Illinois can be placed upon a truly permanent basis.

The aim of the Station being especially to study Illinois conditions, investigations are in progress, not only at the University, but at some forty or fifty different points over the State. Our experimental fields and orchards have been used for the special study of local problems, and assistants are constantly on the road for the conducting of experiments, or to give instruction to producer or consumer.

It is but fair to say that the work of the Experiment Station is a direct appeal to the public, because of its immediate application to the

problems of agriculture. It is valuable to the State not only upon this account, but for the further reason that the best material for teaching purposes at the present state of the subject is drawn from the experimental work of this station and from similar organizations in other states and countries.

It is well within the facts to say that the work of this experimental station is growing rather rapidly, and it is to be hoped, permanently, influencing the agricultural practices of the State in very important particulars.

The University of Illinois accepts fields as gifts only when they are actually needed for experimental purposes. As examples of some of the experiments that are being carried on, there may be cited some tests of corn, wheat, and other grains by which it has been discovered that certain varieties that yield most heavily in the north are practically failures in the southern part of the State, and vice versa. Various tests of soy beans, methods of planting corn with reference to distribution of plants, methods of cultivating grains with reference to types of implements used and frequency of cultivation, and planting corn to influence the composition of the grain with reference to the protein and oil content, height of ear, angle of ear, number of ears, etc. Similar experiments have been carried on with oats, clover, alfalfa and sweet clover, etc. The average cost of operating each of these fields is about a thousand dollars. But the receipts in some cases would cover all of the local expenses.

The University of Illinois holds these experimental fields under (1) leases of an indefinite period with or without rent; or, (2), deeded land, which is given to the University as long as it is used for experimental purposes.

FIELDS LEASED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

Location.	County.	Acres.	Lessor.	Located in.	Annual rental.	Remarks.
Antioch	Lake	1.7	D. M. White	1902	$ 8 50	(*a*) (*e*)
Bloomington	McLean	4.4	Second Presbyterian Church	1902	60 00	(*b*) (*e*)
*Cutler	Perry	18	W. E. Braden	1902	108 00	(*b*)
†DeKalb	DeKalb	36.25	Fairview Park Cemetery Assn	1906	290 00	
DuBois	Washington	5	A. A. Hinkley	1902	25 00	(*c*) and (*d*) (*e*)
Fairfield	Wayne	20	Mrs. Giles Porter	.....	100 00	Lease expires
		20	J. S. Rinard	1905	100 00	Jan. 1, 1924.
Galesburg	Knox	25	G. W. Gale	1903	200 00	(*d*) (*e*)
Magnolia (McNabb)	Putnam	6	John Swaney	1907	36 00	99 yr. lease, terminates end of any 2 years.
Momence	Kankakee	5.75	C. C. Porter	1902	30 00	Either party may terminate lease at end of any year. by giving notice in writing 90 days prior (*e*)
§Odin	Marion	20	N. B. Morrison	1902	100 00	University may terminate lease at end of any 2 years.
Rockford	Winnebago	10	G. F. Tullock	1904	120 00	(*d*) (*e*)
Union Grove	Whiteside	19	A. N. Abbott	1906	200 00	(a)

FIELDS LEASED BY THE UNIVERSITY—Concluded.

Location.	County.	Acres.	Lessor.	Located in.	Annual rental.	Remarks.
Urbana	Champaign	4	Mt. Hope Cemetery Assn	1914	60 00	One year.
‡Virginia	Cass	11.1	Geo. Conover	1902	14 00	
Total		206.2			$1,451 50	

(a) Indefinite lease.
(b) Terminates at end of any year.
(c) Oil, gas and mineral rights reserved.
(d) Terminates at end of any year on 90 days notice.
(e) Verbal leases to 1914.
* The said W. E. Braden to reserve all coal, oil, gas and mineral rights belonging to said land with privilege of working out same, provided coal shaft or buildings be not placed thereon. This lease is given subject to a lease given on above described land in 1908 for purpose of drilling for oil and gas.
University of Illinois may terminate lease at the end of any biennium after Jan. 1, 1912.
† Tenure, Dec. 31, 1914.
‡ Committee composed of owner, the Superintendent of Experiment Fields of the University of Illinois, and the presidents of the local banks of Virginia, Illinois, to fix rent for ten year period following Jan. 1, 1924, and a similar committee to fix rate for each succeeding ten year period. University may terminate lease at end of any year.
§ Some work was done on this field as early as 1897.

EXPERIMENT FIELDS FORMERLY RENTED BUT NOW DISCONTINUED.*

Field.	County.	Area—acres.	Started.	Discontinued.
Auburn	Sangamon	10	1905	1912
**Edgewood	Effingham	7	1902	1911
Green Valley	Tazewell	9	1902	1907
†Haines	Champaign	51	1912	1913
Lincoln	Logan	2	1902	1910
††Manito (old)	Mason	2	1902	1905
Manito (new)	Tazewell	12	1907	1913
Mascoutah	St. Clair	14.5	1902	1913
Mattoon	Coles	10	1904	.....
Mattoon	..do	10	1905	
Myrtle	Ogle	13	1904	§1909
†Percival	Champaign	12	1910	1911
Sibley	Ford	‡7.5	1902	1913
†Sycamore	DeKalb	14	1905	1905
Tampico	Whiteside	1.3	1902	1904
Vienna (old)	Johnson	9.6	1902	1911
Woodruff	McLean	9.3	1905	1905
Total		194.2		

* Miscellaneous town lots in Urbana-Champaign have been occupied at different times for corn-breeding experiments. Cooperative work has been done very extensively by the University from the earliest days, various persons volunteering to carry on certain experiments upon a certain acreage of their farms and reporting the results to the University. These fields are too numerous to be listed. They have been largely alfalfa and grain experiments on usually three or four acres of land.
** West part of field located in 1897.
† Plotted fields.
†† Only field University has held in deep peaty soil, showing effect of potassium Discontinued as land sold.
‡ Vary in size up to 15 acres.
§ In 1903 and 1904 there were crop productions on the Myrtle fields and since 1904 plotted soil experiments.

In addition to these experimental fields located away from the University in different parts of the State, the University owns the Urbana Experiment Field and the Vienna Experiment Field.

The Urbana Experiment Field is situated on the University Farm. Part of this field has been under continuous experimentation for thirty-five years. So far as known it is the oldest experiment field in the United States on which the originally planned experiments are still being continued.

Unquestionably it is the most valuable land within the borders of the State, considering the annual lesson it now presents to the agricultural world.

The Vienna Experiment Field is located about one mile southeast of Vienna, Johnson County. Beginning at a point 20 feet E. of the NW. corner NW. ¼ sec. 9, running E. of the NW. corner NW. ¼, sec. 9, running thence S. 350 feet, thence E. 1,062 feet to W. line of the right-of-way of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co., thence running along said line of right-of-way in a northwesterly direction 1,173 feet, thence running in a south-westerly direction in SW. ¼, SE. ¼, sec. 4, 868 feet to place of beginning, all situated in Tp. 13 S., R. 3 E. third principal meridian. This field is on rolling hill land and is devoted to a special study of surface washing and methods of prevention. On part of the field, destructive erosion is permitted to continue as an object lesson.

This tract of 16 acres was purchased in 1905 by the University at a cost of $20 an acre.

Experiment fields that are located away from the University in different parts of the State, that were under lease June 30, 1914, are as follows, the description of each being stated with the terms:

The Antioch Experiment Field is located about three miles southeast of Antioch, Lake County. It is one and seven-tenths (1.7) acres in size, in the NW. quarter of the SW. quarter of the NE. quarter of sec. 22, T. 46 N., R. 10 E. of the third principal meridian; located on the farm of David M. White. Originally the field contained about six acres, but the University was obliged to give up a portion of the land in 1911.

The Bloomington Experiment Field is located about two and one-half miles northeast of Bloomington, McLean County, on the farm formerly owned by S. Noble King. It is four and four-tenths (4.4) acres in size, beginning at the NE. corner of the NW. quarter (¼) of the SW quarter (¼) of sec. twenty-five (25), T. twenty-four (24) N., R. two (2) E. of the third principal meridian, thence S. twenty-two (22) rods, thence W. thirty-two (32) rods, thence N. twenty-two (22) rods, thence E. thirty-two (32) rods to the point of beginning.

(See Carlinville under list of donated tracts.)

The Cutler Experiment Field, containing 18 acres, is located about five miles northwest of Cutler, between Perry and Randolph counties on the farm of W. E. Braden. It comprises eighteen (18) acres of land, being all of the N. half of the SE. quarter of the NW. quarter of sec. nineteen (19), T. five (5) S. R. four (4) W. of the third principal meridian, except about one and one-half acres in the NE. corner of said tract and about one-half acre in farm road.

The DeKalb Experiment Field was located in 1906. It adjoins the city of DeKalb. It is a tract of land sixty-eight (68) rods wide, north and south, and eighty-three (83) rods long, east and west, lying in the SE. corner of the SE. quarter of sec. twenty-seven (27), T. forty (40) N., R. four (4) E. of the third principal meridian. Also land lying north of driveway, which is eighty-three (83) rods long and about two (2) rods wide, north and south. The total amount of land used by the station comprises thirty-six and one-fourth (36¼) acres.

The DuBois Experiment Field is located about one mile northwest of DuBois, Washington County, on the farm of A. A. Hinkley. Five (5) acres in the S. half of the SE. quarter of the NE. quarter of sec. 29, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. of the third principal meridian.

The Fairfield Experiment Field lies about two miles northwest of the town of Fairfield in Wayne County, comprising two tracts of 20 acres each, one lying in the W. half of the NE. quarter of sec. thirty-six (36), T. one (1) S., R. seven (7) E. of the third principal meridian; the north line of said 20-acre tract being about twenty-eight (28) rods south of the section line and the other lying on the E. side of the W. half of NW. quarter of sec. thirty-six (36), T. one (1) S., R. seven (7) E. of the third principal meridian, lying next to the public road and immediately north of the orchard.

The Galesburg Experiment Field is located about six miles north of Galesburg, Knox County. It is 25 acres in the W. side of the NW. quarter of the SE. quarter of sec. 31, T. 11 N., R. 1 E. of the fourth principal

meridian, located on the farm of George W. Gale, four miles southwest of Galesburg, Ill.

The Magnolia or McNabb Experiment Field is located about one and one-half miles southwest of McNabb, Putnam County, on the farm of John Swaney. It consists of six acres of land, being a part of the E. half of the SW. quarter of sec. fifteen (15) in T. thirty-one (31) N., R. one (1) W. of the third principal meridian; commencing at a point twenty (20) rods S. and eighty (80) rods east of the NW. corner of said quarter section, thence S. twenty (20) rods, thence E. forty-eight (48) rods, thence N. twenty (20) rods, thence W. forty-eight (48) rods to the place of beginning.

The Momence Experiment Field is located about four miles southeast of Momence, Kankakee County. It is peaty swamp land and consists of two and one-fourth (2¼) acres in the NE. quarter of the NW. quarter of the SE. quarter, and three and one-half (3½) acres in the SW. quarter of the SW. quarter of the NE. quarter, all in sec. 6, T. 30 N., R. 11 W. of the second principal meridian—three miles south of Momence, Kankakee County, on the farm of C. C. Porter.

The Odin Experiment Field, containing 20 acres, is located one mile southwest of Odin, Marion County. It consists of 20 acres of land, located in secs. fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), in T. two (2) N., R. one (1) E. of the third principal meridian; commencing at a point 740 feet northeast along the northwest line of the Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way, from where the said railroad right-of-way crosses the west line of said section 14, and 10 rods northwest perpendicular to the railroad right-of-way, and extending northeast from this point parallel to the railroad right-of-way seventy-four (74) rods, thence northwest perpendicular to the railroad right-of-way forty-three (43) rods, thence southwest parallel to the railroad right-of-way seventy-four (74) rods, thence southeast perpendicular to the railroad right-of-way forty-three (43) rods to the point of commencing.

The Rockford Experiment Field is located about three miles northwest of Rockford, Winnebago County. It comprises the NE. 10 acres of the SW. 40 acres of the SW. quarter of sec. 34, T. 45 N., R. 1 E. of the third principal meridian, on the farm of George F. Tullock, three miles northwest of Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill.

The Union Grove Field is located about one and one-half miles northwest of Union Grove, Whiteside County, on the farm of A. N. Abbott. It is approximately the N. half of the NE. quarter of the NE. quarter of sec. 5, T. 21 N., R. 4 E. of the fourth principal meridian, comprising approximately 20 acres.

The Urbana Experiment Field, located at Urbana, comprises four acres lying in the northeast corner of the tract of land owned by the Mount Hope Cemetery Association, located in the township of Urbana, county of Champaign, State of Illinois. It is used for the horse pasture for the Department of Agronomy.

The Virginia Experiment Field is located three miles southeast of Virginia, Cass County. It consists of 11.1 acres of land, being a part of the NW. quarter of the SE. quarter of sec. 14, T. 17 N., R. 10 W. of the third principal meridian; commencing at the NW. corner of the said NW. quarter section and running S. 45 rods, thence E. 39½ rods, thence N. 45 rods, thence W. 39½ rods to the place of beginning.

The following tracts have been donated to the University usually with conditions attached; the general one being that the land is to revert to the grantors or donors if the University fails during a period of not less than two years to use it for agricultural or experimental purposes. Unless something is said to the contrary in the following descriptions, this will be true of the various fields referred to. The following is a tabulated statement of the land held under these terms:

FIELDS DONATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	County.	Acres.	Donor.	Date of deed.
Aledo	Mercer	20	*	1910
Brookport (see Unionville).				
†Carlinville	Macoupin	20	Blackburn College	1910
Carthage	Hancock	20	*	1910
Clayton	Adams	20	*	1910
Dixon	Lee	21.41	*	1910
Enfield	White	20	*	1912
Ewing	Franklin	20	Ewing College	1909
Hartsburg	Logan	20	Widow of Lord Scully	1911
Joliet	Will	31	County	1913
Kewanee	Henry	20	*	1914
LaMoille	Bureau	20	Mrs. A. N. Kendall	1910
Lebanon	St. Clair	20	McKendree College	1910
Minonk	Woodford	15	B. M Stoddard and wife	1910
Mt. Morris	Ogle	20	Mt. Morris College	1910
Newton	Jasper	30	County supervisors	1911
Oblong	Crawford	20	*	1911
Oquawka	Henderson	20	Moir-Lemaire	1913
Pana	Christian	29.31	*	1911
Raleigh	Saline	14	*	1909
Sidell	Vermilion	20	*	1912
Spring Valley	Bureau	17.093	Township high school	1914
Toledo	Cumberland	17	County supervisors	1913
Unionville	Massac	24.5	*	1910
West Salem	Edwards	24	*	1912

* Gift of citizens of city and county.
† Perpetual lease without rent.

The Aledo Experiment Field is located about one-half mile west of the station at Aledo, Mercer County. It is 20 acres out of SE. part of sec. 18, T. 14 N., R. 3 W. of the fourth principal meridian, beginning at the tile set 2 chains and 5 links N. of E. corner of said sec. 18 and on the N. boundary of the highway, thence N. along the E. line of said sec. 18, 9 chains and 89 links to tile set in the ground, thence W. 19 chains and 22 links to tile set in ground, thence S. 10 chains and 89 links to tile set in the ground on N. boundary of public highway thence in an easterly direction along N. boundary of highway 19 chains and 31 links to place of beginning.

Brookport-Unionville Experiment Field (see Unionville Experiment Field.)

The Carlinville Experiment Field is a part of a tract of land on which Blackburn College is located. It is 20 acres of land located in the north one-half (N. ½) of the southeast one-fourth (SE. ¼) of the southeast one-fourth (SE. ¼) of sec. twenty-one (21), T. ten (10) N., and R. seven (7) W. of the third principal meridian. The University has the permanent possession of the land without rent, the title resting in Blackburn College, with provision that if it be not used for agricultural purposes for more than two years it will revert to the college.

The Carthage Experiment Field is situated within the corporate limits of Carthage, Hancock County, about five blocks south of the courthouse. It is lot 4 in subdivision of W. ½, SW. ¼ sec. 19, T. 5 N., R. 6 W. of the fourth principal meridian.

The Clayton Experiment Field adjoins the town of Clayton, Adams County, about five blocks from the depot on the southeast, and is reached by a cement walk. It is 20 acres off W. end of N. ½, SW. ¼ sec. 35, T. 1 N., R. 5 W. of the fourth principal meridian.

The Dixon Experiment Field is located on the north side of the Dixon and Sterling Interurban Railroad about two miles west of Dixon, Lee County. It is a part of E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 26, T. 22 N., R. 8 E. of the fourth principal meridian, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on E. line of aforesaid section at intersection of said section line with N. boundary line of the public highway known as the Dixon and Sterling Road, said starting point being located at a distance of 331 feet N. of SE. corner of said section, thence running N. upon E. line of said section 1,506 feet; thence W. at right angles with E. line of said section 660 feet; thence S. parallel with E. line of said

section 1,230 feet to N. boundary of above mentioned highway; and thence in an easterly direction along N. boundary of said public highway 685¼ feet to place of beginning; contains 21.41 acres, more or less; also hereby conveying all right and title to the land lying N. of center of said public highway and S. of premises above described.

The Enfield Experiment Field is located one-half mile east of Enfield, White County. It is the White County—E. ⅓ NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 9, T. 5 S., R. 8 E. of the third principal meridian.

The Ewing Experiment Field is located about one-half mile northeast of the village of Ewing, Franklin County. It is the E. ½ SE. ¼ SW ¼ sec. 11, T. 9 S., R. 3 E. of the third principal meridian. Oil and gas rights reserved.

The Hartsburg Experiment Field is located about one-half mile east of the village of Hartsburg, Logan County. It is the S. ½ SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 22, T. 21 N., R. 3 W. of the third principal meridian.

The Joliet tract in Will County is located three miles from Joliet on the interurban between Joliet and Aurora. It is the gift of Will County, made July 12, 1913. It commences at the SW. corner of the NW. quarter of sec. 31, T. 36 N., and R. 10 E. of the third principal meridian, and running thence E. on the S. line of said quarter section, 2,050 feet; thence N. on a line parallel with the W. line of said quarter section 658.75 feet; thence W. on a line parallel with the S. line of said quarter section, 2,050 feet to the W. line thereof, and thence S. on the W. line of said quarter section, 658.75 feet to the place of beginning; also commencing at the NE. corner of the 31 acre tract above described, and running thence W. on the N. line thereof 3 rods, thence N. to the center of the Plainfield Road, thence southeasterly in the center of said road to a point directly N. of the place of beginning and thence S. 100.75 feet to the place of beginning.

The Kewanee Experiment Field in Henry County is the N. twenty (20) acres of the W. ½ of the NW. ¼ of sec. eighteen (18) in T. fourteen (14) N., R. five (5) E. of the fourth principal meridian. It was the gift of citizens of Galva, Kewanee and vicinity under the leadership of the Farmers' Institute of Kewanee.

The LaMoille Experiment Field is located about one mile south of the corporate limits of LaMoille, Bureau County. It commences at the NE. corner of the NW. ¼ of sec. 36, T. 18 N., R. 10 E. of the fourth principal meridian, county of Bureau, and State of Illinois, thence W. along the N. line of said quarter section 60 rods, thence S. 53⅓ rods, thence E. 60 rods, thence N. along the E. line of said quarter section 53⅓ rods to the point of beginning.

The Lebanon Experiment Field is located five blocks south of the main street of Lebanon, St. Clair County. It is parts of lots 43-4 in SW. ¼ sec. 19, T. 2 N., R. 6 W. of the third principal meridian, described as follows: Beginning 325 feet S. of intersection of S. line of Second South Street and E. line of right-of-way of East St. Louis and Suburban R. R. Co., thence S. along E. line of said railway 743.03 feet, thence E. parallel with S. line of Second South Street 1,172.5 feet, thence N. parallel with E. line of said railway 743.03 feet, thence W. 1,172.5 to place of beginning.

The Minonk Experiment Station is located one mile west of Minonk, Woodford County. It is fifteen acres of land in the NE. corner of the NE. ¼ of sec. 11 in T. 28 N., R. 1 E. of the third principal meridian, said tract of land being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of the said NE. quarter of sec. 11, running thence W. along the N. line of said NE. quarter 80 rods, thence S. parallel with the E. line of said sec. 11, 30 rods, thence E. parallel with the N. line of said sec. 11, 80 rods to the E. line of sec. 11, thence N. along the E. line of said NE. quarter of sec. 11, 30 rods, to the place of beginning.

The Mount Morris Field, immediately adjoins the residence district on the south side of Mount Morris, Ogle County. It is a part of sec. 35 in T. 24 N., R. 9 E. of the fourth principal meridian, more fully described as follows: Commencing at S. terminus of Ogle Street in village of Mount Morris, running thence E. 15 chains, thence S. 19 chains and 97 links, thence W. 15 chains, thence N. 19 chains and 97 links to the place of beginning.

The Newton Experiment Field is located about one and one-half miles northwest of Newton, Jasper County. It is the E. 30 acres of NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 3, T. 6 N., R. 19 E. of the third principal meridian.

The Oblong Experiment Field is located five blocks south of the depot at Oblong, Crawford County. It is 20 acres off S. side of NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 1, T. 6 N., R. 14 W. of the second principal meridian

The Oquawka tract in Henderson County commences at a point 1,193.5 feet W. of SE. corner of NW. ¼ sec. 23, T. 11 N., R. 5 W. of the fourth principal meridian, thence W. 907.5 feet, thence N. 962.5 feet, thence E. 907.5 feet, thence S. 962.5 feet to place of beginning. It was given by Alex and James Moir and Leon Lemaire, of Burlington, Iowa, on May 21, 1913.

The Pana Experiment Field adjoins the city of Pana, Christian County, on the north. It commences at a point on the N. side of sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 1 E. of the third principal meridian, 1,718 feet W. of NE. corner of NW. ¼ sec. 5, thence in an easterly direction along N. line of said section (on or near the center line of the public highway) 1,652 feet, thence southerly 33 feet more or less to S. line of public highway, thence southerly on line parallel with E. line of said NW. ¼ of said section, 740 feet, thence westerly on line parallel with said N. line of section, 1,652 feet, more or less, to E. line of public highway laid out and dedicated to the public by Baldwin and Baldwin, thence N. along E. line of last mentioned highway 740 feet to S. line of said public highway along N. line of said section, thence N. 33 feet more or less to place of beginning.

The Raleigh Experiment Field, containing 14 acres, is located one-half mile south of Raleigh, Saline County. It is the S. 15 acres of NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 22, T. 8 S., R. 6 E. of the third principal meridian.

The Sidell Experiment Field is located one-half mile east of the depot in Sidell, Vermilion County. A part of E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 22, T. 17 N., R. 13 W. of the second principal meridian, beginning at SW. corner of said E. ½ of said SE. ¼, thence E. on S. line thereof 30.3 rods, thence N. parallel to W. line of said E. ½ to S. boundary line of right-of-way of C. and E. I. R. R., as the same is now located across said E. ½, thence southwesterly along said S. boundary line of said right-of-way to W. line of said E. ½ said SE. ¼, thence S. with the W. line of said E. ½ to place of beginning. The gift came largely through the efforts of H. J. Sconce, a graduate of the University.

The Spring Valley Field is a part of the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 34 in T. 16 N., R. 11 E. of the fourth principal meridian, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the E. line of the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ of said sec. 34, 150 feet S. of the NE. corner of the said W. ½ of said SW. ¼ sec., and running thence W. 435.92 feet, thence S. 177.52 feet, thence W. 133 feet to a point which is 327.52 feet S. of the NW. corner of lot 2 in the SW. ¼ of said sec. 34, and thence S. 1,180.61 feet, thence E. 562.92 feet, and thence N. to the point of beginning.

The Toledo Experiment Field at Toledo in Cumberland County is the gift of the supervisors of Cumberland County, who purchased the land from Mary I. Grisson and John W. Grisson on February 28, 1913, for $16,000. It is 17 acres of even width off the S. side of the NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 31, T. 10 N., R. 9 E. of the third principal meridian.

The Brookport-Unionville Experiment Field, adjoining the village of Unionville, is five miles east of Brookport, Massac County. It is the N. ½ SW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 15, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.; also five acres on S. side of S. ½ NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 15, T. 16 S., R. 6 E. This experiment field is located on the most southern table land in the State. It is within five miles of the Tennessee river, which flows northward from Alabama and is said to modify appreciably the temperature of the Ohio river below Paducah and Brookport.

The West Salem Experiment Field is located three-quarters of a mile west of the depot in West Salem, Edwards County. It is 24 acres off W. end of S. ½ NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, T. 1 N., R. 11 E. of the third principal meridian.

Thus the University has a total of 40 agronomy fields with a total acreage of 705.513. Of these, 24 were donated, having an acreage of 483.313, 15 were leased with an acreage of 206.2, and one of them was bought having an acreage of 16. Besides, the University is carrying on some of its most

important agronomy work on its own farm at Urbana. In addition to the above there are the 17 leased fields that the University has discontinued.

The experimental orchards under the care of the Department of Horticulture are as follows:

FORESTRY.

The oldest plantation in use by the department is that of the forestry which was planted in the spring of 1871.* This plantation lies on the extreme east of the University grounds, being bounded on the east by Lincoln Avenue and on the south by Maple Avenue. It is a collection of deciduous trees and evergreens grown under forest conditions and serves as an illustration of what may be done in the way of forestry development upon our prairie lands. In addition to its value in this respect, it is a delightful spot for students and visitors who may enjoy a restful hour in the deep shade of the forest. From a biological standpoint, too, it is a most interesting and instructive place, especially to the botanist and zoologist, particularly the ornithologist. This tract comprises about nineteen acres inside the fence.

HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS.

On the extreme west of the University campus on the North Farm south of Armory Avenue and west of Wright Street, there is a tract of seven and two-tenths acres upon which is located the horticultural grounds proper, where the bulk of material for student use, especially for class work in Pomology, is to be found. These grounds, however, will soon be vacated for new areas on the east which will shortly be assigned to this department.

SOUTH FARM.

Just east of the golf grounds is a tract of thirty-five acres, bought about 1904.

ORCHARD.

Just south of the golf grounds there is an orchard of about nine acres upon the original South Farm.

AUGUSTUS TRACT.

The Augustus Farm of about thirteen acres, purchased in 1913, located south of the forestry, east of the cemetery and west of Lincoln Avenue, is the connecting neck of land between the original grant that constitutes the South Farm together with its subsequent additions, and the North Farm and University Campus.

In order to carry on experimental work in regions where fruit and vegetables are of large commercial importance, it has been necessary to extend the work of this department to plats elsewhere in the State that could either be leased or otherwise acquired for a term of years. An additional reason for conducting orchard experimental work in different parts of the State has been to assist in solving problems peculiar to certain localities. For example, the investigations of bitter rot of the apple were necessarily carried on in southern Illinois since the disease was not prevalent elsewhere.

ANNA.

The vegetable experiments which have been in progress since 1905 at Anna in Union County, by the department, are under the direction of Mr. C. E. Durst and have been located on the E. B. Walton Farm east of Anna.

FLORA.

The most important plats of the Horticultural Department next to the Olney Tract lie in the county next west of Richland County, about five miles west of the city of Flora, Clay County.

An orchard of thirty acres, more or less, lying south of the B. O. & S. W. railroad track, about 4½ miles west of the city of Flora in Clay County, Ill.; more specifically described as follows: Part of N. half (½) of the SE. quarter

* Bulletin 26, p. 206.

(¼) of sec. thirty-two (32) Tp. three (3) N., R. six (6) E. of the third principal meridian.

An orchard of fourteen acres, more or less, located on the farm of Amos Ross, just south of the B. O. & S. W. Railway tracks, about four and one-half miles west of the city of Flora, Clay County, Ill.; more specifically described as follows: Fourteen acres, more or less, of orchard located south of the tracks of the B. & O. Ry., and on the west side of the east half (E. ½) of the NW. quarter (NW. ¼) of sec. 5, Tp. 2 N., R. 6, east of the third principal meridian.

GRIGGSVILLE.

In the extreme western part of the State, the department has had experimental work each year, usually in Pike, Adams or Calhoun County. Since the spring of 1903 the work has been located near Griggsville, Pike County, and at the present time is confined to the C. G. Winn orchard. These are almost exclusively spraying experiments. These experiments are in charge of Mr. A. J. Gunderson during the summer.

NEOGA.

At Neoga, in Cumberland County, is located the most extensive of the department's spraying experiments. These are within a mile of the city, comprising some twenty acres in the H. A. Aldrich orchard. In addition about 28 acres are used for orchard fertilizing experimental purposes. Mr. O. S. Watkins is in immediate charge of the work during the summer and will be glad at all times to meet anyone interested in the work.

OLNEY.

In July, 1910, the University bought a farm of about seventy-six acres of land lying north of the State road, one and one-half miles east of the court house in the city of Olney, Richland County, Ill. This farm was formerly known as the White Farm and has been planted for a comprehensive line of pomological and vegetable investigations which will be of special benefit to that section of the State. Adjoining this farm to the south and east is an orchard of twenty acres bought by the department in 1911 which is being used as a demonstration orchard. The superintendent of these farms is Mr. Ralph Chaplin, who is glad to welcome visitors at any time.

HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT TRACTS.

OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	County.	Acres.
Forestry	Champaign	19
Horticultural Grounds	..do	7.2
South Farm	..do	35
Orchard	..do	9
Augustus	..do	13
Olney	Richland	75.8
Olney	..do	19.3
Total		178.3

LEASED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	County.	Acres.	Lessor.	Annual rental.
Anna	Union	2	E. B. Walton	
Flora	Clay	30	Chris Egginton	$180 and 50 bushel apples.
Flora	..do	14	Amos Ross	One-third crop.
Griggsville	Pike	4		
Neoga	Cumberland	48		
Total		98		
Grand total		276.3		

The results of investigation are published in bulletins which are issued in editions of 40,000 and distributed free of charge. The list of these bulletins is as follows:

COMPLETE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletins Published 1-155. 1888-1914.

*Bulletin No. 1. The Station: Its Origin, Organization, and Regulations; Fields of Investigations; Plans for Immediate Work.

*Bulletin No. 2. Ensilage.

*Bulletin No. 3. Field Experiments with Oats, 1888; Germination of Grass and Clover Seed.

*Bulletin No. 4. Field Experiments with Corn, 1888; General Conclusions and Suggestions; Garden Experiments with Sweet Corn, 1888.

*Bulletin No. 5. Grasses and Clovers; Effects of Ripeness on Yield and Composition.

*Bulletin No. 6. A Bacterial Disease of Corn.

*Bulletin No. 7. The Biology of Ensilage; Field Experiments with Oats, 1889.

*Bulletin No. 8. Field Experiments with Corn, 1889; Summary of Results; Garden Experiments with Sweet Corn, 1889.

*Bulletin No. 9. Milk and Butter Tests; Milk Tests; Churning Sweet Cream; The Comparative Value of Corn Fodder and Ensilage in Feeding Yearling Heifers; Analysis of Corn Fodder and Ensilage made in Connection with Foregoing Experiment; Value of Pasture and Grain Rotation with Pasture for Young Cattle; Experiments in Progress, May, 1890.

*Bulletin No. 10. Investigation of "Milk Tests."

*Bulletin No. 11. Experiments with Wheat.

*Bulletin No. 12. Field Experiments with Oats, 1890; Milk and Butter Tests; Cream Raising by Dilution; The Hessian Fly; Canada Thistles, Their Extermination.

*Bulletin No. 13. Field Experiments with Corn, 1890; Garden Experiments with Sweet Corn, 1890; Pop Corn, Tests of Varieties; Growth and Increase of Dry Matter in Corn; Weights of Ear Corn per Bushel of Shelled Corn.

*Bulletin No. 14. Milk Tests; Methods of Testing Milk; Automatic Pipette for Measuring Acids; Chemical Analysis of "Germ Meal" and of "Oat Dust Feed."

*Bulletin No. 15. The Fruit Bark Beetle; Experiments with Grass Seeds and with Grasses and Clovers; Uses of Fungicides upon the Apple, the Potato, and the Grape.

*Bulletin No. 16. Experiments in Pig Feeding; Composite Milk Samples Tested for Butter Fat; Automatic Pipette for Measuring Acids.

*Bulletin No. 17. Experiments with Wheat, 1890-91; Daily Variation in Milk and Butter Production of Cows.

*Bulletin No. 18. Dairying Experiments.

*Bulletin No. 19. Experiments with Oats, 1891; The Chinch Bug in Illinois, 1891-92.

*Bulletin No. 20. Field Experiments with Corn, 1891.

*Bulletin No. 21. Horticulture, a General Report; Corn Crossing; Sweet Corn, Thickness of Planting, 1891; The Late Season and the Corn Crop.

*Bulletin No. 22. Experiments with Wheat, 1891-92.

*Bulletin No. 23. Experiments with Oats, 1892.

*Bulletin No. 24. Variations in Milk.

*Bulletin No. 25. Field Experiments with Corn, 1892.

*Bulletin No. 26. The Forest Tree Plantation.

*Bulletin No. 27. Some New Points in the Manipulation of the Babcock Milk Tests.

*Bulletin No. 28. Grapes: Test of Varieties; A Grape Disease; Grapes, Methods of Training.

*Bulletin No. 29. Orange Rust in Raspberries and Blackberries, a New Factor in Economic Agriculture.

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* No longer available for distribution.

*Bulletin No. 30. Blackberries and Raspberries, Variety Tests and Management.

*Bulletin No. 31. Corn and Oats Experiments, 1893.

*Bulletin No. 32. An Acid Test of Cream.

*Bulletin No. 33. The Chinch Bug in Illinois, 1892. Alkaline Tablets for Testing the Acidity of Cream; Certified Tests of Dairy Cows.

*Bulletin No. 34. Experiments with Wheat, 1893-94; Experiments with Oats, 1894.

*Bulletin No. 35. The Russian Thistle in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 36. Stock Feeding in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 37. Corn Experiments, 1894.

*Bulletin No. 38. Experiments with the Mascardine Disease of the Chinch Bug, and with the Trap and Barrier Method for the Destruction of that Insect.

*Bulletin No. 39. The Russian Thistle and Some Plants that are Mistaken for It.

*Bulletin No. 40. Potatoes, Experiments of 1882-3-4, with a Statement of Some Results Obtained at Other Stations; Fungous Diseases of the Potato; An Experiment to Prevent Scab and Leaf Blight of the Potato.

*Bulletin No. 41. Experiments with Wheat, 1888-95; Experiments with Oats, 1888-95.

*Bulletin No. 42. Corn Experiments, 1895.

*Bulletin No. 43. Composition and Digestibility of Corn Ensilage, Cow Pea Ensilage, Soja Bean Ensilage and Corn Fodder.

*Bulletin No. 44. Insects Injurious to the Seed and Root of Indian Corn.

*Bulletin No. 45. Varieties of Apples.

*Bulletin No. 46. Experiments with Corn; Attempts to Grow Crimson Clover; On the Improvement of Retentive Clays; Drainage of the So-called "Hard Pan" Lands of Southern Illinois; On the Importance of the Physiological Requirements of the Animal Body; Results of an Attempt to Grow Cattle Without Coarse Feed.

*Bulletin No. 47. Broom Corn Smut.

*Bulletin No. 48. The San Jose Scale in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 49. The Sugar Beet in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 50. The Cost of Production of Corn and Oats in Illinois in 1896.

*Bulletin No. 51. Variations in Milk and Milk Production.

*Bulletin No. 52. Orchard Cultivation.

*Bulletin No. 53. The Chemistry of the Corn Kernel.

*Bulletin No. 54. Spraying Apple Trees, with Special Reference to Apple Scab Fungus.

*Bulletin No. 55. Improvement in the Chemical Composition of the Corn Kernel.

*Bulletin No. 56. Recent Work on the San Jose Scale in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 57. The Smuts of Illinois Agricultural Plants.

*Bulletin No. 58. Composition and Digestibility of Corn Fodder and Corn Stover.

*Bulletin No. 59. Orchard Management.

*Bulletin No. 60. The Economic Entomology of the Sugar Beet.

*Bulletin No. 61. The Farmer's Vegetable Garden.

*Bulletin No. 62. The Market Classes of Horses.

*Bulletin No. 63. Seed Corn and Some Standard Varieties for Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 64. Treatment of Oats for Smut.

*Bulletin No. 65. Construction and Care of Earth Roads.

*Bulletin No. 66. Individual Differences in the Value of Dairy Cows.

*Bulletin No. 67. Apple Scab.

*Bulletin No. 68. Important Details of Spraying.

*Bulletin No. 69. Apple Rots in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 70. Canker of Apple Trees.

*Bulletin No. 71. Experiments with Insecticides for the San Jose Scale.

*Bulletin No. 72. Additional Insecticide Experiments for the San Jose Scale.

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* No longer available for distribution.

*Bulletin No. 73. Comparison of Silage and Shock Corn for Wintering Calves intended for Beef Production.

*Bulletin No. 74. Standard Milk and Cream.

*Bulletin No. 75. Standardization of Milk and Cream.

Bulletin No. 76. Alfalfa on Illinois Soil.

*Bulletin No. 77. Bitter Rot of Apples.

*Bulletin No. 78. Market Classes and Grades of Cattle with Suggestions for Interpreting Market Quotations.

*Bulletin No. 79. The Corn Bill-Bugs in Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 80. Methods and Results of Field Insecticide Work against the San José Scale.

*Bulletin No. 81. Forcing Tomatoes.

*Bulletin No. 82. Methods of Corn Breeding.

*Bulletin No. 83. Feeds Supplementary to Corn for Fattening Steers.

*Bulletin No. 84. Dairy Conditions and Suggestions for their Improvement.

*Bulletin No. 85. Records of Individual Cows on Dairy Farms.

*Bulletin No. 86. Climate of Illinois.

*Bulletin No. 87. The Structure of the Corn Kernel and the Composition of its Different Parts.

*Bulletin No. 88. Soil Treatment for Wheat in Rotation, with Special Reference to Southern Illinois Soils.

Bulletin No. 89. Notes on the Insecticide Use of the Gasoline Blast Lamp.

*Bulletin No. 90. Fattening Steers of the Various Market Grades.

*Bulletin No. 91. Preventing Contamination of Milk.

*Bulletin No. 92. City Milk Supply.

*Bulletin No. 93. Soil Treatment for Peaty Swamp Lands, Including Reference to Sand and "Alkali" Soils.

Bulletin No. 94. Nitrogen Bacteria and Legumes.

*Bulletin No. 95. The More Important Insect Injuries to Indian Corn.

Bulletin No. 96. The Testing of Corn for Seed.

*Bulletin No. 97. Market Classes and Grades of Swine.

Bulletin No. 98. The Curculio and the Apple.

*Bulletin No. 99. Soil Treatment for the Lower Illinois Glaciation.

Bulletin No. 100. Directions for the Breeding of Corn, Including Methods for the Prevention of In-Breeding.

Bulletin No. 101. Crops for the Silo, Cost of Filling, Effect of Silage on the Flavor of Milk.

*Bulletin No. 102. The Construction of Silos.

*Bulletin No. 103. Comparison of Methods of Preparing Corn and Clover Hay for Fattening Steers.

*Bulletin No. 104. Field Experiments and Observations on Insects Injurious to Indian Corn.

*Bulletin No. 105. The Farmer's Vegetable Garden.

Bulletin No. 106. Spraying Apples.

*Bulletin No. 107. Comparative Experiments with Various Insecticides for the San José Scale.

*Bulletin No. 108. Spraying Apples for the Plum-Curculio.

*Bulletin No. 109. The Location, Construction and Operation of Hog Houses.

*Bulletin No. 110. Storage Barns, Sheds, Feed Lots and other Equipment for Feeding Experimental Cattle in Car Load Lots.

*Bulletin No. 111. Maintenance Rations for Beef Breeding Cows.

*Bulletin No. 112. The Cottony Maple Scale in Illinois.

Bulletin No. 113. The Shrinkage of Ear Corn in Cribs.

Bulletin No. 114. Spraying for the Codling Moth.

Bulletin No. 115. Soil Improvement for the Worn Hill Lands of Illinois.

Bulletin No. 116. August, 1907. On the Life History, Habits and Economic Relations of the White-Grubs and May-Beetles.

Bulletin No. 117. Bitter Rot of Apples, Horticultural Investigations.

Bulletin No. 118. Bitter Rot of Apples, Botanical Investigations.

Bulletin No. 119. Type and Variability in Corn.

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* No longer available for distribution.

Bulletin No. 120. Milk Supply of Chicago and Twenty-Six Other Cities.
Bulletin No. 121. Variety Tests of Wheat.
Bulletin No. 122. Market Classes and Grades of Horses and Mules.
Bulletin No. 123. The Fertility in Illinois Soils.
Bulletin No. 124. Marketing the Muskmelon.
Bulletin No. 125. Thirty Years of Crop Rotations on the Common Prairie Soil of Illinois.
Bulletin No. 126. Distance Between Hills for Corn in the Illinois Corn Belt.
Bulletin No. 127. A Study of the Factors Influencing the Improvement of the Potato.
Bulletin No. 128. Ten Generations of Corn Breeding.
Bulletin No. 129. Market Classes and Grades of Sheep.
Bulletin No. 130. Experiments with Repellents against the Corn Root-Aphis, 1905 and 1906.
Bulletin No. 131. Habits and Behavior of the Corn-Field Ant, *Lasius Niger Americanus.*
Bulletin No. 132. The Effect of Selection upon Certain Physical Characters in the Corn Plant.
Bulletin No. 133. Ear Rots of Corn.
Bulletin No. 134. The Insect Pests of Clover and Alfalfa.
Bulletin No. 135. Bordeaux Mixture.
*Bulletin No. 136. Methods of Seeding Oats, Drilling and Broadcasting.
Bulletin No. 137. A Study of Factors Influencing the Composition of Butter.
Bulletin No. 138. Pasteurization as a Factor in Making Butter from Cream Skimmed on the Farm.
Bulletin No. 139. Composition of Market Butter.
Bulletin No. 140. Dairy Suggestions from European Conditions as Seen in the British Isles, Holland and Denmark.
Bulletin No. 141. Relative Efficiency of Different Rations for Fleshing Horses for Market.
Bulletin No. 142. Short Fed Steers. A Comparison of Methods of Feeding.
Bulletin No. 143. Economy of the Round Dairy Barn.
Bulletin No. 144. Growing Tomatoes for Early Market.
*Bulletin No. 145. Quantitative Relationships of Carbon, Phosphorus, and Nitrogen in Soils.
Bulletin No. 146. Alfalfa Hay vs. Timothy Hay, and Alfalfa Hay vs. Bran for Dairy Cows.
Bulletin No. 147. Market Classes and Grades of Meat.
Bulletin No. 148. On the Measurement of Correlation with Special Reference to Some Characters of Indian Corn.
Bulletin No. 149. Tuberculosis of Farm Animals.
Bulletin No. 150. Feeding Farm Work Horses.
Bulletin No. 151. Important Insects of Illinois Shade Trees and Shrubs.
Bulletin No. 152. Contagious Abortion of Cows.
Bulletin No. 153. Comparison of Methods of Sampling Cream for Testing.
Bulletin No. 154. What is the Matter with the Elms in Illinois?
Bulletin No. 155. Fertilizer Experiments with Muskmelons.
Bulletin No. 156. Insects Injurious to Stored Grains and Their Ground Products.
Bulletin No. 157. Peaty Swamp Lands.
Bulletin No. 158. Nutritive Value of the Various Cuts of Beef.
Bulletin No. 159. Balanced vs. Uunbalanced Rations for Dairy Cows.
Bulletin No. 160. Official Records of Pure-Bred Dairy Cows.
Bulletin No. 161. Fate of Tubercle Bacilli Outside the Animal Body.
Bulletin No. 162. Tuberculosis in the University Dairy Herd.
Bulletin No. 163. The Maintenance Requirement of Swine.
Bulletin No. 164. Milk Required to Raise a Dairy Calf.
Bulletin No. 165. The Element of Uncertainty in the Interpretation of Feeding Experiments.

* No longer available for distribution.

Bulletin No. 166. Review of American Investigations on Fattening Lambs.

Bulletin No. 167. Proportions of Shelled Corn and Alfalfa Hay for Fattening Western Lambs.

Bulletin No. 168. A Study of the Development of Growing Pigs.

Bulletin No. 169. A Study of the Ash Content of Growing Pigs.

Bulletin No. 170. Coefficients of Digestibility of Some Common Rations for Swine.

Bulletin No. 171. A Study of the Phosphorus Content of Growing Pigs.

CIRCULARS PUBLISHED, 1-161. 1897-1912.

*Circular No. 1. Sugar Beet.

Circular No. 2. Special Instructions to Growers of Sugar Beets for Experimental Purposes.

Circular No. 3. Instructions for Taking Samples of Sugar Beets for Analysis.

*Circular No. 4. Alfalfa.

*Circular No. 5. The Cow Pea and Soja (Soy) Bean.

*Circular No. 6. The Sugar Beet in Illinois.

*Circular No. 7. Sugar Beet Convention.

*Circular No. 8. Spraying Fruit Trees.

*Circular No. 9. Instructions for Growing Sugar Beets.

*Circular No. 10. Experiments in Corn Cultivation.

*Circular No. 11. Special Precautions for Producing Pure Milk in Hot Weather.

*Circular No. 12. Special Instructions for Taking Samples of Sugar Beets for Analysis.

*Circular No. 13. A Study of the Milk Supply of Chicago.

*Circular No. 14. Sugar Beet Experiment in Illinois.

*Circular No. 15. Green Feed for Summer Drought.

*Circular No. 16. Testing Seed Corn and Sugar Beet Seed, etc.

Circular No. 17. Special Instructions for Taking Samples of Sugar Beets.

*Circular No. 18. Some Facts Regarding Broom Corn.

*Circular No. 19. The Sugar Beet Industry in Illinois.

*Circular No. 20. Treatment of Oats for Smut.

*Circular No. 21. Variety Tests of Oats, 1899.

*Circular No. 22. Tests of Varieties of Corn.

*Circular No. 23. Instructions for Growing Sugar Beets.

*Circular No. 24. Seed Corn.

*Circular No. 25. Inquiry Concerning Smut in Oats.

*Circular No. 26. List of Creameries in Illinois.

*Circular No. 27. Inquiry Concerning Barren Corn Stalks.

*Circular No. 28. Special Instructions for Taking Samples of Sugar Beets for Analysis.

*Circular No. 29. Treatment of Oats for Smut.

*Circular No. 30. Earth Roads.

*Circular No. 31. Inquiry Concerning the Amount of Loss from Smut, of Wheat in Illinois.

*Circular No. 32. Inquiry Concerning the Amount of Smut in Oats.

*Circular No. 33. Inquiry Concerning the Number of Barren Stalks in Illinois Corn Fields.

*Circular No. 34. Corn Experiments, Number of Stalks in Hill.

*Circular No. 35. Corn Experiments, Detasseling Corn.

*Circular No. 36. On the Principal Nursery Pests likely to be Distributed in Trade.

*Circular No. 37. Apple Fruit-Rots.

*Circular No. 38. Characteristics of the Prime Steer.

*Circular No. 39. Directions and Formulas for Spraying.

*Circular No. 40. The Farmer's Fruit Garden.

*Circular No. 41. Small Fruits for the Northern Half of the State and How to Grow Them.

* No longer available for distribution.

*Circular No. 42. Lists of Fruits Recommended for a Farmer's Garden of One Acre in Northern Illinois.
*Circular No. 43. Field Work with Bitter Rot During 1901.
*Circular No. 44. Fruit Storage Experiments.
*Circular No. 45. Vegetables for a Farmer's Garden in Northern Illinois.
*Circular No. 46. The Farmer's Flower Garden.
*Circular No. 47. The Window Garden.
*Circular No. 48. The Characteristics of Stockers and Feeders.
*Circular No. 49. A Test of the Vitality of Seed Corn.
*Circular No. 50. Individual Differences in the Value of Dairy Cows.
*Circular No. 51. Standard Milk and Cream.
*Circular No. 52. Instructions for Growing Sugar Beets.
*Circular No. 53. Insecticide Experiment for the San Jose Scale.
*Circular No. 54. Inquiry Concerning Amount of Loss from Smut, of Wheat in Illinois.
*Circular No. 55. Inquiry Concerning Smut of Oats.
*Circular No. 56. Corn Experiments, Detasseling Corn.
*Circular No. 57. Inquiry Concerning the Number of Barren Stalks in Illinois Corn Fields.
*Circular No. 58. Prevention of Bitter Rot.
*Circular No. 59. A New Form of Incubator or Thermoregulator for Bacteriological Work.
*Circular No. 60. Animal Husbandry Department Form No. 7.
*Circular No. 61. Supplement to Bulletin No. 73.
*Circular No. 62. Sugar Beet Investigation in Illinois.
*Circular No. 63. Dairy Investigations.
*Circular No. 64. Investigations of Illinois Soils.
*Circular No. 65. Live Stock Investigations.
*Circular No. 66. Corn Experiments in Illinois.
*Circular No. 67. Fruit and Orchard Investigations.
*Circular No. 68. Methods of Maintaining the Productive Capacity of Illinois Soils.
*Circular No. 69. The Cow Pea and the Soja (Soy) Bean in Illinois.
*Circular No. 70. Infected Alfalfa Soil.
*Circular No. 71. Roasting of Beef.
*Circular No. 72. Present Status of Soil Investigation.
*Circular No. 73. The University Dairy.
*Circular No. 74. Directions for the Breeding of Corn.
*Circular No. 75. Feeding Dairy Cows.
*Circular No. 76. Improvement of Dairy Herds.
*Circular No. 77. Records of Individual Cows on Dairy Farms.
*Circular No. 78. Clean Milk.
*Circular No. 79. Present Methods of Beef Production, I.
*Circular No. 80. Power Spraying.
Circular No. 81. Selection of Seed in Potato Growing.
Circular No. 82. The Physical Improvement of Soils.
*Circular No. 83. The Swine Industry from the Market Standpoint.
*Circular No. 84. Records of Dairy Herds.
*Circular No. 85. Practical Treatment of the San Jose Scale.
*Circular No. 86. Science and Sense in the Inoculation of Legumes.
*Circular No. 87. Factors in Crop Production, with Special Reference to Permanent Agriculture in Illinois.
*Circular No. 88. Present Methods of Beef Production, II.
*Circular No. 89. Treatment of Oats for Smut.
*Circular No. 90. Sampling Milk for Composite Tests of Individual Cows.
*Circular No. 91. Present Methods of Beef Production, III.
*Circular No. 92. Present Methods of Beef Production, IV.
Circular No. 93. Should Dairy Cows be Confined in Stalls.
*Circular No. 94. Present Methods of Beef Production, V.
*Circular No. 95. Suggestions for the Improvement of Dairy Barns.
*Circular No. 96. Soil Improvement for the Illinois Corn Belt.

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* No longer available for distribution.

*Circular No. 97. Soil Treatment for Wheat on the Poorer Lands of the Illinois Wheat Belt.

*Circular No. 98. Present Methods of Beef Production, VI.

*Circular No. 99. The "Gist" of Four Years' Soil Investigation in the Illinois Wheat Belt.

*Circular No. 100. The "Gist" of Four Years' Soil Investigations in the Illinois Corn Belt.

*Circular No. 101. Methods of Testing Variability in Corn.

*Circular No. 102. Testing Individual Cows.

Circular No. 103. Story of Rose and Queen (dairy cows).

Circular No. 104. Detailed Bill of Material for Storage Barns, Sheds, Feed Lots and other Equipment for Feeding Experimental Cattle in Car Load Lots.

*Circular No. 105. The Duty of Chemistry to Agriculture.

*Circular No. 106. Remarkable Difference in Dairy Cows.

*Circular No. 107. Fruit and Orchard Investigations.

Circular No. 108. Illinois Soils in Relation to Systems of Permanent Agriculture.

Circular No. 109. Improvement of Upland Timber Soils of Illinois.

Circular No. 110. Ground Limestone for Acid Soils.

Circular No. 111. National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators.

Circular No. 112. Control of Bitter Rot of Apples.

Circular No. 113. Maple Spring Dairy.

*Circular No. 114. The Problems of the Poor Cow.

*Circular No. 115. Why and How to Test Dairy Cows.

Circular No. 116. Phosphorus and Humus in Relation to Illinois Soils.

*Circular No. 117. Dry Rot of Corn.

Circular No. 118. Cows vs. Cows.

*Circular No. 119. Washing of Soils and Methods of Prevention.

*Circular No. 120. Spraying Apple Orchards for Insects and Fungi.

*Circular No. 121. Lighting Country Homes by Private Electric Plants.

*Circular No. 122. Seven Years' Soil Investigation in Southern Illinois.

Circular No. 123. The Status of Soil Fertility Investigations.

Circular No. 124. Chemical Principles of Soil Fertility.

Circular No. 125. The Sheep Industry from the Market Standpoint.

Circular No. 126. Food Requirements for Growing and Fattening Swine.

Circular No. 127. Shall We Use Natural Rock Phosphate or Manufactured Acid Phosphate for the Permanent Improvement of Illinois Soils?

Circular No. 128. Abstract of the Proceedings of the Conference on Animal Tuberculosis at the University of Illinois, October 15, 1908.

Circular No. 129. The Use of Commercial Fertilizers.

Circular No. 130. A Phosphate Problem for Illinois Land Owners.

Circular No. 131. Handling of Cream and Making of Butter on the Farm.

*Circular No. 132. A Portable Panel Fence.

Circular No. 133. Feeding the Pig.

*Circular No. 134. Cow Index of Keep and Profit.

*Circular No. 135. How to Fix Up the Yard.

*Circular No. 136. Directions for Making Spray Mixtures.

Circular No. 137. Results of Spraying Experiments, 1909.

*Circular No. 138. The Small Home Yard.

Circular No. 139. How to Grow Muskmelons.

Circular No. 140. The Live Stock Situation in Illinois.

Circular No. 141. Crop Rotation for Illinois Soils.

Circular No. 142. European Practice and American Theory Concerning Soil Fertility.

Circular No. 143. Conservation of Energy and Its Relation to the Dairyman.

Circular No. 144. The Illinois Competitive Cow Test.

Circular No. 145. The Story of a King and Queen (Corn and Clover).

Circular No. 146. The Hessian Fly in Illinois, 1910.

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* No longer available for distribution.

Circular No. 147. Clean Milk.
Circular No. 148. Care of Cream on the Farm.
Circular No. 149. Results of Scientific Soil Treatment.
Circular No. 150. Collecting and Testing Soil Samples.
Circular No. 151. Four Systems of Dairy Farming and the Profit on Each.
Circular No. 152. Feeding Dairy Cows.
Circular No. 153. Facts in Swine Feeding; Special Reference to Developing Swine for Breeding Purposes.
Circular No. 154. Home Vegetable Garden.
Circular No. 155. Plant Food in Relation to Soil Fertility.
Circular No. 156. Rice Blight.
Circular No. 157. Soil Fertility.
Circular No. 158. Tuberculosis (Bovine) (Reprint U. S. Dept. Farmers' Bulletin 473).
Circular No. 159. Tests of Lime Sulfur, Bordeaux Mixture, and Other Sprays.
Circular No. 160. Some Common Spray Mixtures.
Circular No. 161. Growing and Marketing Wool.
Circular No. 162. Care of Milk in the Home.
Circular No. 163. Relation of United States to World's Beef Supply.
Circular No. 164. Argentina as a Factor in International Beef Trade.
Circular No. 165. Shall We Use "Complete" Commercial Fertilizers in the Corn Belt?
Circular No. 166. A Method for the Improvement of Buttermilk from Pasteurized Cream.
Circular No. 167. The Illinois System of Permanent Fertility.
Circular No. 168. Bread from Stones.
Circular No. 169. A Review of Beef Production in the United States.
Circular No. 170. The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm.
Circular No. 171. Late Broods of the Codling Moth.
Circular No. 172. The Blight of Apples, Pears, and Quinces.
Circular No. 173. Onion Culture.
Circular No. 174. Testing for Fat in Milk by the Babcock Test.
Soil Report No. 1. Clay County.
Soil Report No. 2. Moultrie County.
Soil Report No. 3. Hardin County.
Soil Report No. 4. Sangamon County.
Soil Report No. 5. LaSalle County.
Soil Report No. 6. Knox County.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

The Station issues three kinds of publications—bulletins, circulars, and soil reports. All are issued at irregular intervals and all are sent out free upon application. Bulletins report the results of our own investigations, and are sent to the entire mailing list. Circulars may be anything from a two-page leaflet of advice to a considerable essay upon some phase of agriculture, not reporting our own finished experiments though they may report tentative results. Circulars are often issued for a special purpose at a special time, and are not always sent to the entire mailing list.

The total cost of the bulletins issued during the year (with the exception of Nos. 151 and 154, published by the State Entomologist) amounted to $1,242, which was paid from state funds. These bulletins were published in editions of 50.000. Nos. 153 and 155, however, were exceedingly technical, and only 6,000 and 5,000 copies, respectively, of the complete editions were printed, though abstract editions were issued numbering 50,000.

The circulars ranged in size of edition from 3,000 to 60,000, and, with the exception of No. 156, the printing was paid for from State funds, the total cost amounting to $2,917. The printing of Circular No. 156, of which only a small edition was made, amounted to but $31.85 and was paid for from the Hatch fund.

Soil Reports Nos. 1 and 2 were each published in an edition of 60,000. The printing of these reports, including both the maps and the type-set matter, cost $2,154 and $1,720 respectively.

The total mailing list of the Station has now reached 45,000 names.

Figures have been compiled showing that during the past year 848, or 83.6 per cent of the students in the Agricultural College came from the State of Illinois; 136, or 13.4 per cent, from other states; and 30, or 3 per cent from foreign countries. Also 348, or 34.4 per cent came from farms; 227, or 22.3 per cent from towns under 5,000 population; 315, or 31 per cent from cities (excepting Chicago); and 124, or 12.2 per cent from Chicago.

In the spring of 1913, in response to a questionnaire to graduates of the College of Agriculture, of 615 representatives it was found that 429, or 67 per cent were living on farms or were connected with farms; that 169, or 96 per cent of all were engaged in teaching or experiment station or agricultural college work or in occupations akin to farming—such as landscape gardening, veterinary science, creamery work, etc.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

Year.	Federal funds.		State appropriations.		Faculty.	Students registered.	Graduating class.	Graduate students.
	College.	Station.	College.	Station.				
1890–91	$ 5,000	$15,000	.....	.....	3	19	2	.....
1891–92	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2
1892–93	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	3	36	2	.....
1893–94	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	3	4	1	2
1894–95	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....
1895–96	7,000	15,000	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....
1896–97	7,000	15,000	.....	.....	6	15	2	.....
1897–98	7,000	15,000	.....	.....	8	17	2	.....
1898–99	7,000	15,000	.....	.....	9	22	4	.....
1899–1900	28,000	15,000	.....	.....	16	87	2	.....
1900–1	28,000	15,000	.....	.....	17	150	4	.....
1901–2	28,000	15,000	$ 8,000	$ 54,000	23	211	4	.....
1902–3	28,000	15,000	8,000	54,000	27	242	9	.....
1903–4	28,000	15,000	61,000	85,000	37	291	10	.....
1904–5	28,000	15,000	61,000	85,000	37	332	18	.....
1905–6	28,500	20,000	61,000	95,000	44	428	24	9
1906–7	28,500	22,000	61,000	95,000	50	445	43	10
1907–8	31,000	24,000	71,000	102,500	61	483	38	17
1908–9	33,500	26,000	71,000	102,500	63	526	54	15
1909–10	36,000	28,000	55,000	138,000	74	628	49	23
1910–11	38,500	30,000	55,000	138,000	74	712	51	28
1911–12	41,000	30,000	*476,150	.....	100	818	68	27
1912–13	41,000	30,000	*476,150	.....	120	879	95	22
1913–14	41,000	30,000	*470,490	.....	137	982	142	33

* Appropriated in one lump sum after 1911 for college and station.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

The University Law School should not be a cram or a coach school system for admission to the bar, but a center of legal scholarship and legal training intended to broaden and deepen the education of this

important public profession, and at the same time to raise the level of the practice at the bar and on the bench.

General Statement.

It is the aim of the College to furnish its students with such a training as will best fit them for the practice of the law. A mere knowledge of what the law is will not suffice. The student must learn the reasons which have made it what it is. These can be mastered only by studying the law in the light of its historical development. No special course is offered on the history of the law; but it is sought to present each subject so that the principles peculiar to it may be historically understood. It is also the aim of the college that the courses shall be so presented as to familiarize the student with legal methods of reasoning and to equip him with legal habits of thought.

Admission.

With the exception of special students as defined below, applicants for admission to the College of Law in 1914-15 must have obtained credits for one year's work in another college of this University, or similarly of some other Institution of recognized standing; provided, however, that an applicant who lacks not more than four semester hours of such credit may be admitted on condition of making up the deficiency before beginning the second year of law study.

New Requirements for Admission, 1915-16.

The requirements for admission to the College of Law for the year 1915-16 and thereafter will be as follows:

For admission as a regular student and candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, an applicant must be matriculated and have 60 hours of credit in a college of this University; or have completed two full years of work as given at another college or university of recognized standing; or have received by transfer 60 hours of University credit here.

The faculty of the College of Law may, at its discretion, prescribe from time to time subjects which shall be required as part of the preliminary college work, subject to approval by the University Senate.

A student who is 21 years of age and is entitled to admission as a regular student to another college of this University, will be admitted as a special student in the College of Law. If he attains in the courses of the first year an average grade of 80 or over, he will be admitted to regular standing, and he may receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws if in all the courses he presents for the degree his average grade is 80 or more.

Special Students.

Students 21 years of age, or over, who are not able to satisfy the regular requirements for admission, but who have had a preliminary education which would entitle them to take the Illinois State Bar Examination, may, by permission of the faculty, be admitted without examination as special students, but no such student may be a candidate for a degree. In exceptional cases, other persons may, by permission of the faculty, be admitted as special students.

No one may continue as a special student for more than two years except by special permission of the faculty, application for which should be made through the dean.

Courses in substantive law are taught by analyzing and comparing cases which have been carefully selected and arranged in case books. References, however, are constantly made to leading text books, and they are recommended and in certain courses required for collateral reading.

Courses in the law of procedure are taught from the leading text books, supplemented by the examination of statutes and adjudged cases, and students are brought into as close touch as possible with actual practice, both by the method of instruction in these courses and by means of the Moot Court.

The instruction gives a thorough training in the common law, which constitutes a proper foundation for the practice of law in any state.

The faculty of the College is impressed with the idea that a state university should teach the law of the state which supports the school, and to that end, without neglecting the general principles that lie at the foundation of the common law, especial attention is given in all courses to grounding the student thoroughly in the law as determined by the courts of Illinois. Throughout the entire course, the students are required to consult frequently Illinois decisions and statutes, which are made the basis of discussion in class by students and instructor. In the Moot Court and through the course in Illinois procedure, especial attention is paid to the rules of pleading and practice that obtain in the State of Illinois.

Moot Court.

The sessions of the Moot Court are held every Monday afternoon of the first semester for the third year class; every Tuesday afternoon of the first semester for the second year class; and every Monday afternoon of the second semester for the second and third year classes together. The court is presided over by the dean, who has had an experience of 25 years as a judge of the Circuit and Appellate Courts of Illinois. Attendance is compulsory with second and third year classes. It is the purpose to have the workings of the Moot Court parallel proceedings in the various courts of the State. Students are trained in the preparation of legal documents and in the trial of cases, both civil and criminal.

The Moot Court Bulletin is published every other week of the college year, and in this are printed the statements of cases, the briefs of opposing counsel, and the opinions of the presiding judge.

Requirements for Graduation and Degrees.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be granted to all regularly matriculated students who complete all the courses in the first year list; courses 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 26 (second year); courses 4a, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 31 (third year); and enough of the other courses offered to make 84 hours of credit.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW.

The degree of Doctor of Law (J. D.) will be granted to students who comply with the following conditions:

1. Complete the work required for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

2. Secure a bachelor's degree in arts or science at least two academic years prior to the completion of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

3. Obtain a minimum average grade of 85 in the College of Law.

4. Present a thesis approved by the faculty of the College of Law, in accordance with the requirement hereinafter set out.

Students who receive the A. B. degree after registering in the College of Law, and, by counting courses in law toward both the degree of A. B. and the degree of LL. B., take both degrees in six years, must during the first year in the College of Law take four hours in history or the social sciences.

Privileges of Students.

The students of the College of Law may take, without extra fee, courses of study in other departments of the University, provided they secure the approval of the dean of the College of Law. Especial attention is called to the courses in public speaking and debate, and to the courses in history, economics, and political science in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School.

Law students are entitled to library privileges in the general library as well as in the law library, and possess in general all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other students of the University.

The Forty-fourth and the Forty-sixth General Assemblies recognized the necessity of good equipment to high quality of legal instruction in the State University by a special appropriation. A good law library is an absolute condition for the effective work of any law school.

The Law Library.

The Law Library contains 16,000 volumes, including all the reports of the courts of last resort of all the states; the United States Supreme, Circuit, and District Court reports; the English reports; the Irish reports; the Scotch Appeal Cases; the Current Canadian and Australian reports, together with complete reports of several of the Canadian provinces; the statutes of the various states; digests of the State reports; several sets of special reports, such as the American Reports, American State Reports, American Decisions, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, and American Cases Annotated; complete National Reporter System; all the great Encyclopedias and Digests; and a carefully selected collection of text books and legal periodicals.

The library is growing rapidly, new sets of reports and new digests, text books, and periodicals being continually added, together with the continuations of the reports and periodicals already in the library.

Special Lectures.

Addresses by prominent members of the bench and bar on practical features of the law are given from time to time during the year.

Law Clubs.

The law students have organized voluntary associations for the discussion of interesting and important questions of law, and for the trial of hypothetical cases of their own choice. Four of these societies are active at present. They are known as the Van Twiller, Witenagemot, John Marshall, and Fuller club courts.

Scholarship Prizes.

Eight scholarship prizes are open to matriculated students of the first and second years, to be awarded at the end of each year, four of $50 each and four of $25 each, available in discharge of tuition fees.

The American Law Book Company of New York offers an annual prize consisting of the Students' Edition of CYC, to be awarded to the member of the senior class making the best average during his senior year.

Callaghan & Company, law publishers, of Chicago, offer an annual prize consisting of a set of Andrews American Law and Procedure (2 vols.) to be awarded to the member of the second year class making the best average during his second year.

Under the rule of the Supreme Court of Illinois, candidates for admission to the bar of this State must have had a high school education or its equivalent, must have completed a three years' course of study in a law school or law office, and must then pass an examination to be given by the State Board of Bar Examiners.

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF LAW.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	142	.....	142
1904–5	129	.....	129
1905–6	147	1	148
1906–7	162	.....	162
1907–8	185	1	186
1908–9	179	1	180
1909–10	192	1	193
1910–11	155	.....	155
1911–12	122	.....	122
1912–13	126	.....	126
1913–14	108	.....	108

COLLEGES OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY AND PHARMACY.

Location.

These colleges are located in the city of Chicago. The College of Medicine is located on Congress and Honore Streets, the College of Dentistry on Harrison and Honore Streets, and the School of Pharmacy on Michigan and Twelfth Streets.

Buildings and Equipment of the College of Medicine.

The college buildings are located in the city block lying between Harrison, Congress, Honore, and Lincoln Streets in Chicago. The main building, in which are housed all the departments except that of anatomy, is a brick and stone structure 200 feet long by 110 feet deep, and five stories high, fronting on four streets. This building contains three lecture rooms with a seating capacity of 200 each, a clinical amphitheater with a seating capacity of over 300, and an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 700, besides recitation rooms. It also contains laboratories for physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, and microscopical and chemical diagnosis, each capable of accommodating from 50 to 100 students at a time.

A three-story annex to the main building contains the laboratories used by the departments of biology, histology, embryology, pathology,

bacteriology, and chemistry. All of these laboratories have outside light. They are furnished with work tables, desks, and lockers, and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. There is a supply of microscopes, lenses, and oil immersions, and a projection apparatus for the illustration of lectures by means of stereopticon views.

Clinical Facilities.

DISPENSARY CLINICS.

The Dispensary occupies the first floor of the main building. Connected with the reception room are ten clinic rooms. During the past year there have been treated in these rooms 21,000 patients.

During the junior year each student is required to take a course of instruction in each department under the direction of members of the faculty. The student has opportunity to examine and treat the patient himself under the guidance of the teachers.

AMPHITHEATER CLINICS.

More than 600 clinics besides the dispensary clinics are given by the college during the collegiate year. Practically all diseases seen in the temperate zone are demonstrated and all of the operations of surgery are performed in these clinics.

Senior students are required to examine and diagnosticate many of these cases and are detailed to assist in the operations.

Students are prohibited from doing work that interferes in any way with the fulfillment of the requirements of the curriculum. The official clinical requirements of the curriculum may not be substituted by unofficial clinical work.

MATERNITY CLINICS.

The clinical work in obstetrics is given in the University Hospital and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary. Daily clinics, in which the management of gravidæ and puerperæ and new born infants is demonstrated, are held in the University Hospital. All senior students are required to attend these clinics in sections two hours a day for a period of two weeks. During this service they are also assigned to two or more cases of labor in the hospital. An amphitheater clinic is also given once a week which is attended by each half of the class alternately for one semester. The class sections are admitted by ticket to emergency obstetrical operations during the term of their attendance in the amphitheater clinic.

All fourth year students are also required to take a course of two weeks in residence in the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary. Each student sees and conducts 6 to 10 cases in the homes of patients under the guidance of the assisting physicians. The student and nurse visit mother and babe daily for 10 days afterwards. In this service the students learn to provide the necessary obstetrical outfit and to deal with patients in their homes. Pathological cases in the Dispensary are cared for in the home or in the hospital of the institution or in the University Hospital.

The fee for the course is fifteen dollars ($15), payable in advance at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital.

HOSPITAL CLINICS.

Hospitals.—The West Side Hospital is connected with the College by a corridor. The building is 50 by 100 feet, five stories high. It contains 95 beds, two operating rooms, and a clinical amphitheater of 75 seats on the fifth floor. The new West Side Hospital is a six story, fireproof structure containing 110 beds, 3 operating rooms, 2 electric elevators, and a laboratory.

The University Hospital, at Ogden Avenue, Congress and Lincoln Streets, opposite the College, is a five-story building of fireproof construction containing 92 beds, two operating rooms, and a clinical amphitheater of 75 seats on the first floor.

These institutions are located near the College and certain clinical facilities, furnished by them, are open to its students.

Within half a block of the College is the Cook County Hospital. This institution is the chief free hospital in Chicago. During the past year it has cared for 30,000 patients. In this hospital is conducted much of the clinical instruction of the College.

Medical appointments in this institution are made by the Civil Service Board each year. The internes, 64 in number, and externes are selected each spring by competitive examination. Only graduates of medical colleges of Cook County are eligible for these examinations. The internes serve 18 months, and receive their board and laundry and have rooms in the hospital. They do a large amount of surgical, medical, and obstetrical work.

In addition to Cook County Hospital, there are more than 60 public and private hospitals in Chicago. Each of these hospitals appoints from two to four internes annually.

The students of this college are required to attend the clinics of the Cook County Hospital during their junior and senior years. The hospital tickets cost $5 each, and are for sale at the office of the warden. They admit the holders to all clinics and autopsies and to all public operations and lectures in the hospital grounds.

The County Morgue is located in the hospital grounds, and daily post-mortems are held by the pathologists of the hospital. Attendance is required during two years.

Members of the faculty are connected with and give clinical instruction, to which students are admitted under certain conditions, in the following hospitals:

Cook County Hospital.
West Side Hospital.
University Hospital.
St. Mary's Hospital.
St. Luke's Hospital.
Michael Reese Hospital.
Augustana Hospital.

Quine Library.

The library is located in the College building. It was named in honor of the senior dean, William E. Quine, who has contributed so much to its development and support by his continued interest and generosity, and who recently provided for its future growth by a munificent endowment.

Text books and monographs and numerous files of foreign and domestic literature crowd the shelves.

The bound volumes now number more than 15,000 and include many of the important text books and monographs on medical subjects in the English language. One hundred and twenty medical periodicals are received.

This collection of books and periodicals is systematically classified and cataloged by a librarian who is constantly present to assist and instruct students in the use of a technical library. The proximity of the library to the class and lecture rooms materially augments its value.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.*

The University of Illinois at the time of organization, made a serious mistake from the standpoint of public welfare when it did not insist that the subjects of medicine and law ought to be taught in the University, as much as agriculture, engineering, English, Latin, Greek, chemistry or physics. They were certainly among the "other subjects" included in the famous expression "without excluding other subjects," used in the Land Grant Act Bill of 1862.

If the University had taken that attitude from the beginning, it is probable that a first class State medical school would have been developed at a comparatively early period in the history of the institution.

As it was, however, no steps were taken toward introducing the subject of medicine into the University curriculum until after the name of the institution was changed from the Illinois Industrial University to the University of Illinois.

The attempts to institute a college of medicine in connection with the University of Illinois date from 1892, when the first effort was made to affiliate with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Chicago.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized by a group of prominent physicians in the city of Chicago in the year 1882, for the purpose of conducting a medical school. Money was raised by the issue of stock and bonds for the erection of what at the time was the finest medical college building in the Mississippi Valley.

Some of these bonds were subsequently paid off from the income of the school, leaving, however, a sum of $60,000 in the form of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, as a permanent charge upon the plant.

In the early nineties there was a general effort made throughout the country to bring the well established independent medical schools into organic relation with the universities. The Chicago Medical College, one of the earliest and best medical institutions in Chicago, was incorporated in to Northwestern University and became its medical department. Rush Medical College, a similar institution, was affiliated with the University of Chicago, and a movement was made to affiliate the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the University of Illinois.

Following the earnest suggestion of Governor Altgeld, who had insisted that the people of Illinois desired that the University of Illinois should become a university in the fullest and completest sense of that term, the trustees of the University, after long and careful deliberation,

* See Biennial Report 1910-1912, page 478-534 for full explanation of the early history of the relations between the University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

made, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a contract of affiliation April 1, 1897, to go into effect April 24 of the same year.

Under this contract the College of Physicians and Surgeons turned over to the University the use of its plant in return for a specified rental.

The University in cooperation with the faculty of the medical school which had been conducted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, took over the responsibility of managing the school, making it for practical purposes the Medical Department of the University of Illinois.

The trustees, however, did not assume any financial obligations for the conduct of this experiment, beyond using the income from the fees of students and the gifts of private individuals for this purpose, in the support of the medical school. They simply agreed to manage the school and make as good a school as they could with the proceeds arising from the sources mentioned. From that time to this the University has expended no funds derived from State appropriations upon the Medical Department.

The result of this experiment was so satisfactory to both parties that a new contract of affiliation was made, to go into effect May 1, 1900, (modified in 1901), under which the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a corporation, undertook with the consent of the board of trustees of the University, to enlarge the plant which had been used for the medical school and which at that time consisted of the so-called Old College Building at the corner of Honore and West Harrison Streets, by the purchase of the West Side High School building from the city of Chicago, at a cost of $186,000, and the reconstruction of that building for medical purposes at a cost of $60,000 more.

Of this sum, $86,000 was left unpaid, at 5½ per cent, secured to the city of Chicago by first mortgage on the property thus purchased. One hundred and nine thousand dollars was raised by the sale of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, and secured by second mortgage on the same property, and $51,000 was ultimately paid from the current income of the school.

The attendance at the medical school had risen so rapidly during the first contract of affiliation that the parties to the contract thought it would be a perfectly feasible thing to pay the interest on money borrowed for the enlargement of the plant, conduct a satisfactory medical school, and accumulate through an annual surplus a sinking fund which would be sufficient to pay off the debts which had been contracted for the original plant and its enlargement—thus presenting the property to the State free of encumbrance.

Nothing can show in a more striking way the world-wide difference between the manner in which the American public viewed the subject of medical education 13 years ago and that in which the same public looks upon it today, than the conclusion of such a contract as was made at that time with common consent and public approval.

Scarcely had the contract been signed, when the attendance at medical schools, which had been running up very rapidly throughout the country, began to decline quite as rapidly, through circumstances over which the schools as such had no control.

Two other things combined to make the plan which had been agreed upon by the University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons

entirely untenable. The public in its own interest began to demand more rigorous requirements for admission to medical schools on the one hand, and on the other, a better grade of teaching and more adequate equipment in the schools themselves. Both of these worked against the possibility of continuing the contract of affiliation. For the requirement of higher standards of admission diminished the number of students, and therefore the income, while the demand for better teaching increased the expense and therefore the outlay.

It became increasingly plain that the University could not hope without appropriations from the State Legislature to conduct a medical school worthy of the name, and it certainly ought not to be connected with any other kind of school.

A request was therefore made of the Legislature at the session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1907 for an appropriation to enable the University of Illinois to purchase the plant which it had leased from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or to construct or acquire some other plant. The Legislature appropriated by a large majority (30 against 6 in the Senate; 89 against 40 in the House), the sum of $386,000 for the purpose of acquiring by purchase or by construction, a medical plant.

The Governor vetoed this appropriation bill along with several others, on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded the amount of money for appropriations in the treasury.

Again, an attempt was made to carry on the Medical Department on the basis previously accepted. But it was again made perfectly plain that this could not be done.

Two years ago, therefore, the University asked the Legislature again for an appropriation. This time for an appropriation of $100,000 per annum for the maintenance, extension and development of the medical school.

The Legislature again by a large majority (unanimous in the House, and 30 to 2 in the Senate) granted $60,000 per annum, and the Governor signed the bill. Certain persons who were opposed to the idea of State support of medical education, brought suit to set aside the appropriation on the ground that the provision of the Constitution in regard to the passage of bills had not been strictly observed. The court sustained the contention and the University lost the money.

It became evident to the College of Physicians and Surgeons that the University would probably find it difficult to carry out the financial obligations involved in the payment of the lease, and it therefore gave notice to the trustees of the University of Illinois that it would no longer lease its medical plant to the University of Illinois. Being thus deprived of the plant which it had been using for 15 years, and having no money with which to hire or construct another, the University was compelled to close its medical school; which it did on the 30th day of June, 1912.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons immediately opened a medical school in the same plant on the day after the University closed its medical school, and admitted the students in the University Medical School to the new school.

This closing of the Medical Department of the University caused great consternation among the alumni of the Medical Department, and

in general among the friends of advanced medical education throughout the State. These latter immediately bestirred themselves in the matter, and finally, on August 23, 1912, asked the trustees of the University whether they would accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons if the alumni and other friends of medical education would secure the stock of the corporation and present the property to the trustees.

After mature deliberation, upon September 19, 1912, the trustees voted that they would accept the property if the stock should be delivered in a block on or before the first day of February, 1913.

On January 31, 1913, the chairman of the committee which had been entrusted with this work, presented to the president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, the entire stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It had been acquired by the committee, partly through donations from the persons owning the stock, partly through purchase with funds raised by private subscription, among the friends of medical education. The report of the Executive Committee of the board of trustees at the meeting of the board on February 12, 1913, is as follows:

"These certificates, representing the entire capital stock of that corporation,† and being all endorsed in blank and witnessed, were then and there given to the president of the board and by him accepted for the board in fulfillment of the board's action taken at its meeting September 19, 1912, prescribing the terms under which the board would accept the capital stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After counting and accepting the stock certificates, the president of the board delivered them into the custody of Treasurer Haugan for safekeeping.

"Treasurer Haugan produced the stock certificates at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and he and Comptroller Frazer again counted the stock presented by the certificates, and verified the previous count that it was found to comprise 2,170 shares, including one certificate for seven shares issued January 30, 1913, to the board of trustees of the University of Illinois.

"President Steele and Secretary Harsha of the College of Physicians and Surgeons stated that 2,170 shares represented the entire issue of the capital stock of that corporation and that they would furnish a legal certificate to that effect.†

"The Executive Committee approved the action of the president in accepting the stock for the board in fulfillment of its action of September 19, 1912, and requested the officers of the board of directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to make out new certificates of stock in the names of the members of their board of directors and have the certificates endorsed in blank and delivered to Treasurer Haugan in exchange for the certificates which he held in custody and which should then be cancelled.

"President Steele was also requested to have made out a deed transferring to the board of trustees of the University of Illinois all the real property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a bill of sale to the board of trustees of the University of Illinois for all the personal

† A certificate to this effect, signed by Wm. M. Harsha, Secretary of the Corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and attested by the seal of the said College, was furnished to the President of the Board of Trustees of the University under date of Feb. 6, 1913.

property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to secure authority from the stockholders and board of directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to have the proper officers of the board execute this deed and bill of sale."*

In consequence of the conditions having been met with the trustees had indicated on September 19, 1912, and in pursuance of their pledge, the trustees of the University of Illinois at their meeting on February 12, 1913, after full discussion, voted to accept the property, real and personal, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, subject to the mortgage indebtedness resting upon the property amounting to $245,000, with an annual interest charge of $14,320, disclaiming at the same time all responsibility for the payment of such indebtedness.†

At the meeting of the board February 12, 1913, the following statement with respect to the status of the question of the reopening of the Medical School was presented by President James, and approved by the trustees without dissenting vote:

The most important and urgent matter to be presented at this meeting is the question whether the University will re-open its medical school.

The people of Illinois owe a deep debt of gratitude to Governor John P. Altgeld for the keen interest which he took as Governor in the improvement of public education of all grades.

He was especially interested in the University of Illinois. He was the first Governor of the State, to insist that this institution, which had started as a mere College of Agriculture, should be developed into a comprehensive State University, serving the needs of the commonwealth in as complete and thorough a way as had been done for many years previous by such universities as Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. He urged upon the trustees and upon the Legislature the necessity of enlarging the scope of the University work to such an extent as to make the University of Illinois fairly comparable with other modern institutions of the same class. In pursuance of this object he urged the trustees to establish a law school, and the outcome was the present University Law School, which has become well established and is doing a useful public service. He moved, in his capacity as member of the Board of Trustees, that the Chicago College of Pharmacy should be taken over by the State and made a State school of pharmacy under the control of the trustees of the University. The result is the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, a well established and successful department of the institution.

He urged further very strongly that the University should establish and develop medical instruction, to be on a full par with the instruction in agriculture, engineering, etc., offered by the University. It was at a meeting held in Springfield during his administration and upon his initiative that the trustees approved the introduction of a bill providing for the acquisition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago.

Owing to various circumstances which need not be described here, the school was affiliated instead of being acquired by the University.

As a result of this action, taken in the spring of 1897, the University of Illinois conducted a medical school in affiliation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons from the first of October, 1897, and a dental school in affiliation with the same institution from October, 1901, until August, 1910.

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* See Trustees Minutes, Univ. of Ill. for Feb. 12, 1913, p. 228–229.

† Although the board of trustees assumed no responsibility for the payment of this indebtedness, it appears plain that it would be a good bargain for the State ultimately to pay this indebtedness and take the property. The real estate of the property was valued in the spring of 1907 by a committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board, at $70,000. The State Architect, W. Carbys Zimmerman, associating with himself Minard L. Beers, another architect, estimated the value of the buildings on the same date, to be $213,000. The real estate has undoubtedly appreciated in value, as quotations for the sale of property in that neighborhood amply show. The buildings have depreciated to a certain extent, of course, but a considerable sum of money has been annually spent to maintain them in a usable condition. With the buildings and grounds goes also an inventoried plant including a medical library of very considerable value. It would certainly cost the University fully $400,000, and probably half a million, to acquire as well located and as ample a site and as good buildings as those now on the grounds, with as good an equipment as the present.

During this period of affiliation the University trustees requested the Legislature, at the session in January, 1907, to make an appropriation to the trustees of the University so that they could acquire a plant by purchase or by construction for the conduct of the medical school. By an overwhelming majority in both Houses, an appropriation was made, amounting to three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars ($386,000), for the purpose. This appropriation was vetoed by the Governor, along with other appropriations, on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded the sums available for appropriation.

On September 1, 1910, the University assumed full responsibility for the medical and dental schools, hiring the plant of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at a specified rental for the term of one year with an option for two years longer. At the session of the Legislature beginning in January, 1911, the University requested one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) per annum for the support of the medical school. The Legislature granted the sum of sixty thousand ($60,000) per annum. Through a technical ruling, however, of the Supreme Court of the State that the constitutional forms had not been strictly observed in the passage of the bill by the Legislature, the University lost the appropriation and could not avail itself of the option offered for a second year's lease.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons thereupon gave notice that it would no longer lease its property to the University, and announced that it would re-open a medical school in its own plant as soon as it gained possession of it.

The University, having no money with which to purchase or construct its own plant and no money with which to lease a plant, was compelled to close the medical and dental schools. This was done on June 30, 1912, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons opened a medical school on the first day of July following, admitting to the school the students who were enrolled at that time in the University School of Medicine.

This action caused great consternation among the alumni of the University Medical School, and was viewed with much disfavor by many people who were interested in the progress of medical education and research.

A committee waited upon the Board of Trustees to ask whether if the alumni and other friends of medical education in Chicago would secure the capital stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and present the same to the trustees of the University of Illinois, the University would accept the property and re-open its medical school.

The Executive Committee, at its session of August 23, 1912, [page 98], expressed its deep interest in this proposition, and after it was made evident that the alumni were really in earnest with their proposed plan, the trustees of the University, on September 19, 1912, voted as follows:

"That the Board of Trustees will accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, provided that all the stock has been secured and donated to the University on or before February 1, 1913." [Page 129].

Relying upon this action, the alumni appointed a committee, and, associating with them others who were interested in the progress of medical education in the State, made a determined effort to secure the donation of the stock of the corporation, and, so far as the owners would not donate it, to raise money enough by private subscription to purchase said stock.

On January 31, 1913, Dr. D. A. K. Steele, acting for the Alumni Committee, informed the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, that his committee had secured all the stock of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was ready to turn it over to the Board of Trustees of the University, thereby complying in full with the only provision required by the Board of Trustees as a condition of their accepting the property.

The directors of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have been authorized by the stockholders to deed the entire property of the corporation, both real and personal, to the Trustees of the University, of Illinois, subject to the mortgage and bonded indebtedness upon said property. This mortgage indebtedness at present consists of the following obligations:

I. (a)	Due Chicago Board of Education, July 1, 1913.....	$ 10,000 00
(b)	Due Chicago Board of Education, July 1, 1914.....	10,000 00

(c) Due Chicago Board of Education, July 1, 1916.....	$56,000 00
Interest on all these obligations at 5% per annum.	
II. Bonds secured by mortgage on the new medical building, due 1925, bearing 6 per cent interest.....	$109,000 00
III. Bonds secured by mortgage on the old medical college building, due July, 1932, bearing 6 per cent interest.....	60,000 00
Total	$245,000 00
The Board of Directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons adopted, for the present academic year ending June 30, 1913, a budget with an estimated income of.....	78,000 00
Estimated expense of operating medical school.....	59,100 00
Leaving a surplus of.....	$18,900 00

From this surplus the interest on obligations, etc., had to be met.

From a statement submitted by the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under date of February 11, 1913, it appears that up to that date the sum of.....	67,786 44
had been collected. There was still due on fees from students the sum of.....	15,749 50
If this latter sum should all be collected, the total income of the year would be.....	$83,535 94
Or an excess of $5,535.94 above the estimated income. It is not probable, however, that all the fees due from students will be collected, and the deficit in the collection of these fees would represent a corresponding diminution in the total income of the year. The expenses have not thus far outrun the estimate of the budget. The floating indebtedness of the institution has been entirely paid off, and the cash balance in the treasury to be turned over to the credit of the University Medical Department is	10,751 11

If the board of trustees desire at this meeting to accept the property now tendered by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in accordance with the vote of the board of September 19, 1912, it would seem proper to adopt the following resolutions:

1. That the board of trustees hereby accept the gift of the real and personal property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Chicago, subject to the mortgage and bonded indebtedness of two hundred forty-five thousand dollars ($245,000), disclaiming, however, all responsibility for the assumption or payment of this indebtedness.

2. That the University accept from the College of Physicians and Surgeons the cash now in their possession, amounting to ten thousand seven hundred fifty-one dollars and eleven cents ($10,751 11), more or less, and the notes and obligations, etc., which may be due the College of Physicians and Surgeons from students or others, and hereby authorize the treasurer of the University to accept such gift.

3. That the president of the University be authorized to re-open the Medical School of the University in the plant thus presented to the trustees of the University of Illinois.

4. That the president of the University be authorized to retain the present faculty and employees as appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons until June 30, 1913.

5. That the president of the University be further authorized to admit the students now in the Medical School of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the corresponding classes in the Medical School of the University of Illinois, all to be done as soon as may be convenient and practicable.

6. That the president of the University be authorized to conduct the Medical School of the University until June 30, 1913, on the basis of the budget adopted by the Board of Directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the present academic year as indicated above.

The trustees at the same time directed the president of the University to reopen the Medical School in the plant thus acquired, which was done Thursday, March 6, 1913. At this time the deeds and bill of sale to the property, real and personal, and the stock, together with the

charter belonging to the corporation, were turned over to the trustees of the University of Illinois and accepted by the president of the board on their behalf.

The University of Illinois admitted to the Medical School thus reopened the students of the Medical School which the College of Physicians and Surgeons had established in the plant the day after the University had closed its Medical School and given up the property.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees April 14, 1913, report was made of the receipt of the deed of sale of the lands and property owned by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a bill of sale of the equipment and buildings.

At the same meeting the resignation of the directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was accepted.

In all this development of more than 15 years, there has been no haste and no secrecy. The printed minutes of the board for more than 15 years testify to the careful and long continued deliberation of the board in this matter; and every contemplated step has been advertised long ahead. Everyone who chose to express his opinion has had his say. All objections to the policy have been fully and repeatedly considered. And the Board of Trustees has by repeated votes expressed its conviction that the plan adopted is the best solution in the State of Illinois for the pressing problem of medical education.

Since the contract was first made between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the trustees of the University of Illinois the Board of Trustees has been almost entirely reconstructed two or three times. No person is at present a member of the board who was a member when the contract was originally made, and yet after full deliberation each board has repeatedly approved this policy.

Begun at the suggestion of one governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, the plan has been carried on with the approval, tacit or expressed, of three others—Tanner, Yates and Deneen. Twice the Legislature, after long and protracted discussion and consideration, by formal and overwhelming vote, has in effect approved the policy by appropriating first $386,000 in a lump sum, and then $60,000 per annum for the development of the work.

It would be difficult to conceive of fuller or more careful consideration than this case has received at the hands of trustees, governors, legislatures and the general public.

On July 2, 1913, the College of Medicine was reorganized by the Board of Trustees, described as follows in the minutes of the board for that date:

That the school be divided into two colleges, Junior and Senior, including respectively the freshman and sophomore years and the junior and senior years, corresponding roughly to what may be called the underlying scientific or laboratory departments on the one hand and the clinical departments on the other.

That a Dean of the Senior College be appointed, with authority as hitherto under the statutes of the board, subject to such limitations as may be implied by the appointment of a Dean of the Junior College, and with special authority over matters relating to the clinical years.

That a Dean of the Junior College be appointed, who with the persons giving instruction in the freshman and sophomore years shall constitute the

faculty of the Junior College, this faculty to be responsible for the work of instruction and administration of the first two years in the college; and that the instructors of professorial rank in the Junior College shall constitute the Executive Faculty of the Junior College, and shall have entire control of recommendations for the promotion of students from the freshman to the sophomore class and from the sophomore to the junior class.

That the admission of students to the College of Medicine shall be in charge of the Registrar of the University in exactly the same way as the admission of students to other departments is now in charge of this officer.

That the Clinical Faculty shall consist of the Dean of the Senior College and the persons who give instruction in clinical work; and that the instructors of professorial rank in the clinical departments shall constitute the Executive Faculty of the Senior College, and shall be entrusted with full power in regard to the promotion of students from the junior to the senior year and the recommendation of students for graduation.

That all matters of general interest to both Junior and Senior Colleges shall be discussed in meetings of the joint faculty, consisting of the faculties of both colleges; and that all recommendations in such matters shall be made by the combined Executive Faculties of the Junior and Senior Colleges, under the chairmanhip of the Dean of the Senior College.

That the following fundamental departments be organized as soon as possible in the Junior College, governing the subjects indicated in the titles, namely, anatomy, physiology, pathology.

That the other subjects in the Junior College shall be grouped for the present about these three subjects, in so far as is feasible and suitable; and that an experienced scholar and teacher shall be appointed as head of each of these departments, who shall be responsible in a general way for the organization and administration of each respective department; the other subjects falling properly within the scope of the Junior College to be organized under the charge of assistant or associate professors, though it will be desirable to create full professorships for physiological chemistry, bacteriology, hygiene, and materia medica and therapeutics as soon as possible.

The request of the Board of Trustees was again made in 1913 for a grant of at least a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the extension, support and enlargement of the Medical School. The appropriation was urged for two reasons:

1. That the amount was a modest estimate in comparison with the cost of other reputable schools. The cost of which was stated as follows:

WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING.

It is entirely fair and proper to compare Illinois with the states immediately around her in regard to what they are doing for medical education. More than 20 state universities, including all the large and more important ones, have been authorized and required by their respective states to take up the work of medical education upon a modern and scientific basis.

In the following statements the sums mentioned have been assigned definitely for medical subjects in the narrow sense. Aside from these sums large additional funds are contributed by the State to carry on the work of instruction performed in the University laboratories subsidiary to the medical laboratories. For example, at Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, all the courses in general chemistry, physics, and other subjects which underlie the medical subjects are provided for by additional funds.

a. Michigan. The state of Michigan has been making appropriations for the medical department of its university for more than 50 years. The present plant could not be duplicated probably for less than a million dollars.

The specific appropriation for the Department of Medicine and Surgery for the past year was $96,985. If to this we add the expense for heat, light, care and repairs of the buildings, and add its pro rata share of the chemical laboratory, the total, including the hospital appropriation, would exceed $250,000.

The student body in the University of Michigan in the Department of Medicine and Surgery numbers 242.

b. Minnesota. The student body in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota numbers 260. To duplicate the medical plant now in use at the University of Minnesota, according to a statement by University authorities, would cost a million and a half of dollars. The state has already contributed considerably more than two million dollars to the medical department. The budget for the College of Medicine and Surgery for the University of Minnesota for the present year includes the following chief items:

Administration	$ 9,870 00
Department of Anatomy	26,900 00
Department of Physiology and Pharmacology	21,930 00
Department of Pathology and Bacteriology	21,895 00
Department of Medicine	12,840 00
Department of Surgery	13,190 00
Department of Obstetrics	5,150 00
Total	$111,775 00

It will be noted that in this budget there is no allowance for heating, light, repairs, reconstructions, janitor service, etc. etc., these being carried under other heads.

It will also be noted that the general laboratories of physics, chemistry, etc., are carried on other accounts. Some of the most important laboratory items are carried under the head of hospital service, for which a total of $79,600 is appropriated. To this should be added an appropriation of $8,000 for dispensary service. The budget of the University of Minnesota, therefore, for its medical department exceeds the sum of $250,000 per annum.

c. The University of Wisconsin supports at present a half school only and the students number some 60. But to duplicate the plan used for the instruction of these 60 students would cost a quarter of a million dollars and the total budget is now, counting the expense of heat, light, etc., and the pro rata share of buildings used by other departments, in excess of $50,000 per annum.

d. Louisiana. We are not accustomed to rank Louisiana in the same class as the University of Iillnois in educational affairs, but in one respect at any rate Louisiana not only outranks Illinois but other important states in the Mississippi Valley. President E. B. Craighead, formerly of Tulane University, New Orleans, has stated that the hospital, which has made possible the medical school of Tulane, is supported by the state at a cost of $150,000 per annum. The School of Medicine of Tulane University occupies five buildings which are valued at more than half a million dollars, while the equipment has cost $125,000 more.

If we turn now to the eastern states one is truly astonished to learn what large sums have been contributed by the state towards this work of medical education.

a. University of Pennsylvania. For the University of Pennsylvania medical department the state has given for buildings and lands a million and a half dollars; for apparatus, furniture, insurance, operating expenses, etc., a quarter million more, making a million and three-quarters. The total number of students is smaller than that in the medical school of the University of Illinois and the total budget exceeds $150,000 per annum.

WHAT OTHER INSTITUTIONS ARE DOING FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The University of Illinois ranks high among American institutions in attendance and the quality of its work along many lines, but in respect to medicine it has much to accomplish before it can rank with Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, John Hopkins, etc.

a. Harvard. The Medical School of Harvard University has for the present year an attendance of 290, more than 200 fewer students than Illinois. It has a modern plant, however, that has cost over three millions of dollars. Its total investment of endowment funds amounts to over three millions. Its budget for last year amounted to $291,636.

b. Columbia. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University has an attendance of 376 and an annual budget of $202,458, distributed as follows:

Administration	$12,646 51
Anatomy	30,253 74
Bacteriology	9,499 23
Biological Chemistry	12,133 64
Clinical Pathology	10,799 95
Disease of Children	3,600 00
Gynecology	3,899 64
Hygiene and Preventive Medicine	1,289 00
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9,286 52
Neurology	2,342 00
Obstetrics	5,050 00
Pathology	23,899 96
Physiology	18,605 65
Practice of Medicine	19,682 28
Surgery	32,870 33
Clinical Instruction	6,600 00
Total	$202,458 45

This does not include heat, light, repairs, reconstruction, janitor service, and similar items. It is shortly to have a new plant which will cost over three million dollars.

c. Cornell. The Medical College of Cornell University has an attendance of 118, with an annual budget, counting all expenses, in excess of $250,000.

d. University of Chicago. The first two years of the medical course are given on the university campus, the last two in the buildings of Rush Medical College, near the University of Illinois Medical School.

The Hull laboratories on the campus in which medical instruction is given cost more than $300,000. The salary list for instruction provided by the University for the first two years and paid for from University funds amounts to $50,000 per annum, not including the accessory subjects, such as chemistry, etc., supplied by other departments. The total expense incurred by the University is not far from $75,000 per annum for the first two years only.

In the above statements it is shown that some of the states, as Michigan and Minnesota in the west, and Pennsylvania in the east, have already given millions of dollars for the development of medical education. It is shown, too, that thus far the larger and best equipped medical schools are those of private institutions. Millions have been given and are being given every year by individuals to carry forward the great work of medical research and medical education.

But all this is not sufficient to do this great work. No adequate solution of the problem of human health can ever be affected unless the State will do its share in supporting the agencies by which this progress is to be effected. The State of Illinois has thus far done nothing whatever to help on this great movement.

2. The public health of the State requires it, in explanation of which the following statement was made:

"The health of the sons and daughters of the residents of the State should at least be as carefully looked after as that of the domestic animals." At present the interest of Illinois apparently is all displayed on the side of the lower animals, inasmuch as large sums are appropriated for the Department of Animal Husbandry and nothing for the Department of Human Husbandry. We would not ask smaller appropriations for the former, but at least something for the latter. As it is, human husbandry is not supported by public appropriations, and must, therefore, be neglected. The health of our boys and girls is certainly as important as that of our hogs and cattle.

Medical education and research, however, are exactly like agricultural education and research, or engineering education and research, or education and research in the general field of the liberal arts and sciences, in that they cannot be adequately prosecuted from the proceeds of student fees alone. Private individuals must give of their own property for the support of this work, as in Harvard or Yale, or the state must come to its aid, or the work

will inevitably be of an inferior—one may almost say of an injurious—character. The State of Illinois is spending today upon agriculture, engineering, law, music, and the liberal arts and sciences, more than one and a half million dollars per year. It is educating the farmer, the engineer, the lawyer, the teacher, the musician, very largely at the public expense. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why it should not assist in a similar way in the education of the physician. There is, on the contrary, every reason why it should help in this work if it desires for the benefit of its citizens the services of competent men in these respective departments.

We are expending through our State Board of Live Stock Industries and through our Agricultural College large sums of money to prevent and cure disease among horses, cows, pigs and chickens, but not one dollar has been given to the University for the purpose of rendering the same service to human beings.

Medicine has entered upon a new phase. The advances of the future will be made, as indeed they have been made in the past, not by the practicing physician in the hurried round of his daily toil, applying the knowledge or lack of knowledge which he may have accumulated during his practice, but in the laboratory and the hospital. The advances in medicine made by Pasteur and the men associated with the whole movement for which he stands, have exceeded by far the contributions of all the practicing physicians in the world put together during the same years. The germ theory of disease, using that term in a large sense, has revolutionized our ideas of preventive and curative medicine, and with that our notions as to adequate provision for medical education and research.

3. The following fundamental facts:

(a) The University can not carry its medical school without appropriations. If these are not given it will be necessary to give up this department. Such a step would involve a serious loss of efficiency and prestige to the University and grave injury to the public health interests of the State.

(b) Over a million and a half of dollars taken in from students' fees and collected from subscriptions of private individuals have been expended in organizing and developing the present medical school of the University. To give it up and start over again at some future date would involve a very great sacrifice of solid and worthy achievement already accomplished.

(c) The trustees of the University earnestly request the members of the present Legislature to grant this appropriation.

The Forty-eighth General Assembly responded to the request by a liberal appropriation given to the University in a lump sum, which enabled the College of Medicine to receive its appropriate share.

Since the College of Medicine has become an organic part of the University, a vigorous policy of expansion and development has followed: Eight new, well-equipped, well-lighted rooms on the first floor have been added to the dispensary.

A research laboratory, occupying the entire northwest corner of the first floor has been established with all necessary appliances.

The laboratories of Chemistry, Pharmacology, and Pathology have been thoroughly remodeled and equipped.

The Department of Anatomy now occupies as its headquarters, a suite of rooms on the third floor, and is well equipped throughout.

A thoroughly up-to-date Department of Roentgenology with all modern apparatus and appliances has been established.

The entrance requirements to the freshman class, beginning September 1, 1914, are:*

Fifteen units of secondary credit from an accredited high school or academy, and in addition two years in a recognized university or college of liberal arts and sciences. The college work must involve one

* The Board of Trustees on March 11, 1913, considered carefully the entrance requirements of the College of Medicine as is shown in the minutes of that date.

year in physics, one year in chemistry, one year in biology, and six college hours in either German or French.

The general rule of the University will apply to the College of Medicine; viz., persons over 21 years of age, not candidates for a degree, may, upon special approval of the dean, be admitted to classes for which they are qualified.

It is necessary for the board of trustees to determine the requirements for admission to the Medical College of the University at the present time, if it wishes to make any changes in the requirements already established.

The minimum requirements thus far in force have been the presentation on the part of the candidate for matriculation of a certificate covering the completion of fifteen units of nigh school work. The universities of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri require for admission to the medical courses the completion of at least two years' work in a college of liberal arts and sciences, including in such work certain prescribed courses in chemistry, physics, biology, and foreign language. The American Medical Association at its meeting in June, 1912, voted that it would not admit to the first division in its classified list any medical college which did not, after January 1, 1914, require at least one year of college credit in chemistry, biology, physics, and modern language, or, in lieu of this, two or more years of work in a college of liberal arts, in addition to an accredited four-year high school course.

The Association of American Medical Colleges, at its meeting held in Chicago in February, adopted as a minimum requirement essentially the same standard as that accepted by the American Medical Association.

COURSES OFFERED.

The student is offered his choice of the following courses:

1. A course of eight years—four years in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Urbana, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed by four years in the College of Medicine in Chicago, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This plan not only gives a liberal course of study and a medical course as well, but offers opportunity in the last two years of the medical course for specializing in chosen lines. This course of study is recommended to young men who can afford the time for it, and who are of the average age of graduation from the public high schools.

2. A course of six years—the three years of the premedical course in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Urbana, followed by three years in the College of Medicine in Chicago. For the satisfactory completion of this course, the University confers two degrees—that of Bachelor of Arts at the end of the fourth year, and that of Doctor of Medicine at the end of the sixth year. This course is recommended to all candidates for the medical profession who cannot spare the time for the preceding course.

3. The four-year course as offered in the College of Medicine, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The two years of work in arts and sciences required for admission to the College of Medicine may be taken in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Urbana.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Through the generosity of the late Prof. R. L. Rea a fund has been provided for four scholarships each year for indigent worthy students. These scholarships will be awarded by the officers of the faculty to the four students whose credentials and qualifications for the study of medicine entitle them to participate in the benefits of the Rea fund.

These students whose names follow received benefit under the above scholarship during the session of 1913-14:

Arthur Davis.
Dimiter George Fournadjieff.
Rose Sophia Houda.
Walter L. Johnson.

The Emily W. L. Shofield Scholarship of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was awarded in 1913-14 to Miss Beulah A. Cushman.

The scholarships given by the Woman's Congregational Board of Missions of the Interior were awarded in 1913-14 to Miss Marion A. Weightman and Miss Josephine Kennedy.

The enrollment of the College of Medicine since 1903 has been as follows:

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903-4	641	53	694
1904-5	613	40	653
1905-6	522	43	565
1906-7	469	36	505
1907-8	440	36	476
1908-9	480	40	520
1909-10	493	33	526
1910-11	480	38	518
1911-12	500	37	537
1912-13	516	35	551
1913-14	416	34	450

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Location.

The college is situated on the corner of Harrison and Honore Streets in Chicago. It is located directly opposite the Cook County Hospital, in the center of the clinical field of Chicago, which insures at all times an abundance of clinical material. Adjoining the school on the west is the West Side Hospital; and on the north are the buildings of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

Building and Equipment.

The six-story building in which the college is housed contains three amphitheaters, recitation rooms and lecture rooms, laboratories, dissecting rooms, a clinical operating room, and an infirmary. A parlor is provided for the use of the women attendants.

Laboratories.

The laboratories, each of which accommodates 120 students, occupy four floors. They are supplied with microscopes, immersion lenses, microtomes, and other necessary apparatus, including a projection apparatus for the illustration of lectures. Electric motors are in use in all laboratories. Adjoining the laboratories are preparation rooms for the use of the instructors and demonstrators.

Infirmary.

The infirmary occupies the top floor. It is provided with skylights, as well as with sidelights on three sides, and is divided into the operative, prosthetic, and orthodontia sections. These departments are equipped

with new chairs of improved pattern, with fountain cuspidors attached, double-decked stands for accommodating students' operating cases, sanitary washbowls with hot and cold water, and a formaldehyde instrument sterilizer.

The infirmary has adjacent to it a prosthetic laboratory, in which the students can do their molding, soldering, and fusing. It is provided with compressed air apparatus, electric ovens for porcelain work, and electric lathes.

Library and Museum.

Students of the College of Dentistry have access to the Quine Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, which occupies an adjoining building. This is the second largest library of its kind in Chicago, containing more than 15,000 bound volumes. One hundred and twenty periodicals are received regularly. The Library is under the care of a trained librarian and assistants.

The Chicago Public Library, the Newberry Library, and the John Crerar Library are accessible to the students of the college.

The museum, which has been founded in connection with the college library, contains specimens of human and comparative anatomy.

History of the College of Dentistry.

On September 20, 1898, the Illinois School of Dentistry asked to be affiliated with the University of Illinois. No action, however, was taken until 1901, when the new proposition was referred to the Committee on the School of Medicine, and the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of trustees approve the proposition that the College of Medicine establish a department of dentistry and hereby authorize the authorities of said college to proceed with the steps leading thereto in conjunction with the committee of this board on the College of Medicine and the president of the University; it being understood, however, that nothing should be consummated until first reported and passed upon by this board.

March 12, 1901: The Committee on the School of Medicine reported that arrangements had been made for inaugurating a School of Dentistry at the beginning of the next college year. The contract between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Illinois School of Dentistry was presented in full. Seventeen thousand dollars was to be paid (in 6 per cent bonds) to the latter institution for its property and good will. The report was adopted.

The school was opened October 3, 1901. On April 27, 1905, the name was changed to College of Dentistry.

The college was discontinued on June 30, 1912, at the same time and for the same reason that the College of Medicine was closed.

The following communication from the Alumni Association of the College of Dentistry was submitted to the board of trustees at its meeting February 12, 1913:

To the President and Board of Trustees, University of Illinois.

Gentlemen: The closing of the Dental Department of the University of Illinois has been a great loss to dental education in Chicago and throughout the whole country. This is indeed deplorable at a time when both the physician and the dentist are insisting on a more comprehensive training for the practice of dentistry. The most discussed question in the medical world today is the influence of diseased conditions of the mouth upon the general physical economy.

The leaders in dental education are today agitating the question of enlarging the dental curriculum; of giving the dental student a broader and better preparation that he may meet the new demands being made by the medical world and society generally.

Dentistry is now recognized as one of the largest elements in preventive medicine. The people need the highest type of dentistry as they need the highest type of general surgery and general medicine.

The State has no greater responsibility than the education of the men who are to look after the health of her citizens. There is a definite causal relationship between health and morals. The University of Illinois can do no greater work than to prepare men to keep the people well.

We are requesting that you take steps to reorganize the department of dentistry. In this you will have the hearty support of the leading dental college in Chicago, and over 90 per cent of the dentists of Illinois. Any opposition will come only from those who are engaged in a type of educational work, purely commercial in purpose, which will be hurt by a high class school.

We have every reason to believe that the Legislature, now in session, will grant the request of your body for a small appropriation for the purpose.

We the undersigned, members of the Alumni Association, stand pledged to do all in our power to bring about the re-opening of the Dental College, and will gladly undertake any task you may see fit to assign.

We believe our request will appear to both as a pleasure and a duty.

[*Signed by one hundred twenty-five of the Aumni of the College of Dentistry.*]

On October 1, 1913, the College of Dentistry was reopened.

Admission.

An applicant for admission to the College of Dentistry must be at least 18 years of age. Women are admitted on the same conditions and under the same terms as men.

For admission to the College of Dentistry a candidate must present a certificate of graduation from an accredited high school, or an equivalent; which equivalent is interpreted to mean *fifteen (15) units of preparatory work in an accredited high school or academy or a State normal school.*

No "conditions" can be permitted; the full 15 units must be offered.

Entrance credits will be accepted on certificate from qualified sources.

Information concerning the schedule of entrance examinations may be obtained from the dean.

Applicants for admission coming from institutions of higher learning, whether candidates for the freshman class or for advanced standing, must present entrance credentials or pass entrance examinations as indicated above.

The College of Dentistry will receive no student who is not present within 10 days after the opening day of the session in each year, or in case of necessary delay by reason of illness, properly certified by the attending physician, within 20 days after the opening day.

Admission to Advanced Standing.

Persons who are qualified for admission to this college, and who have studied dentistry in other schools for at least one year, may be admitted to advanced standing after satisfying the faculty that they

have completed an amount of work equivalent to that which is exacted by this college in the respective classes.

Students who have had one or more years in the College of Medicine, or in other medical colleges of equal rank, are allowed credit toward graduation for so much of the required course in dentistry as was included in their medical course. But they must be registered for full time.

Graduates of the University with the degree of Bachelor or Arts or Bachelor of Science, who have taken courses in biology and chemistry in the University, can secure advanced standing in the course in dentistry, if they have done full work in the science subjects required in the dental curriculum.

Graduates of recognized medical colleges may secure advanced credit for work, and one year of time toward graduation, and may be excused from lectures and examinations in general anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, and physiology, but are required to take lectures and examinations in dental subjects.

Length of Course.

The courses are graded and cover three years of college work. The teaching of one year is not repeated, and the course is progressive, the several classes having separate laboratories and at no time taking lectures or demonstrations together.

If, for any cause, a regular student desires to extend his studies over a period of four or more years, a course of study will be specially arranged for him.

Requirements for Graduation.

The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery will be conferred on students who shall have completed the course of instruction, attended the required time, and passed satisfactory final examinations. To be eligible for the degree, the student must be 21 years of age, must possess a good moral character, and must have paid all fees.

The monthly report of attendance, and the standing of students in quizzes, recitations, laboratory work, and infirmary practice, both operative and prosthetic, are considered in making up the rating of final examinations.

Methods of Instruction.

Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and laboratory work. The time of the student is about equally divided between laboratory and clinical work on the one hand, and lectures and recitations on the other.

Students are admitted to the laboratories from the beginning of the first year. The laboratory work is closely correlated with the lectures and clinical studies.

In the clinical work, methods both of investigation and of reasoning are carefully and systematically taught. Diagnosis, prognosis, and indications for treatment receive no less attention than methods of construction and the technic of procedures.

ENROLLMENT OF COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	159	4	163
1904–5	150	4	154
1905–6	141	3	144
1906–7	84	4	88
1907–8	74	2	76
1908–9	102	4	106
1909–10	102	6	108
1910–11	135	5	140
1911–12	120	5	125
1912–13	.....	.....	.....
1913–14	87	2	89

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Location.

The School of Pharmacy occupies the four upper floors in a building located at Michigan Boulevard and Twelfth Street. The building is a substantial brick structure, five stories in height, with a frontage of 50 feet on Michigan Avenue and 170 feet on Twelfth Street.

A half block east of the building is the Illinois Central Depot; and one block west are the Cottage Grove Avenue, Indiana Avenue, and Twelfth Street surface lines, and the Twelfth Street Station of the South Side Elevated Railroad.

On Michigan Avenue, immediately south of the school, are to be found some of the best low-priced boarding and rooming places in the city. Satisfactory accommodations may be readily secured within a short distance of the school.

Equipment.

The east end of the building is occupied by lecture halls, of which there are three, arranged one above the other and having a seating capacity of from 150 to 300 persons.

The laboratories are six in number, including one each for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, special work in chemistry, microscopy, manufacturing pharmacy, and dispensing. The total capacity of these laboratories is sufficient for the accommodation of 348 students, working at one time.

The laboratories are supplied with compound microscopes, analytical balances, and special apparatus, and with collections of crude drugs, medicinal plants, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products.

The library contains about two thousand volumes, including, in addition to the usual works of reference, many rare books. Complete files of the leading pharmaceutical journals are an important feature.

History.

The School of Pharmacy was originally the Chicago College of Pharmacy and was incorporated under that name September 5, 1859. Prior to that time there were but three schools of pharmacy in the country, and these were located in the eastern states.

While the primary object of the institution was to provide instruction in the science and art of pharmacy, other functions were developed. Thus, a code of ethics was early adopted by the members; successful

efforts were made to bring about better relations between pharmacists and physicians; the Pioneer Pharmaceutical Library was established; and for 18 years beginning with 1868 a monthly journal, *The Pharmacist*—the first of its kind in the west—was published.

In October, 1859, the first course of lectures was instituted, occupying three evenings a week for a period of six months. Of the first class, but two students were graduated in 1861. The war caused a suspension of the teaching, and the school was not reopened until 1870. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the equipment, but pharmacists throughout Europe and America extended help to the institution, furnishing a library and an outfit of apparatus, which became the nucleus of the present equipment. In 1872 the instruction was resumed for the second time and has since continued without interruption.

In 1880 the members and graduates of the college took an active part in the formation of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, which in the following year secured the passage of the Pharmacy Law.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college was signalized by the removal of the college to a larger building at 465 State Street. Up to this time instruction had been given mainly by means of lectures, laboratory work being entirely optional. Laboratory courses in pharmacy, chemistry, and vegetable histology were now made obligatory. A laboratory devoted entirely to prescription compounding was established in 1892.

The college was formally united with the University May 1, 1896, becoming the technical School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. In the management of the school, the trustees and officers have the assistance of an advisory board of pharmacists, elected by the registered pharmacists of the State through the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

There are two session of the college; the longer, and the shorter sessions.

Applicants for admission to the course leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist must be at least 17 years of age and must be graduates of accredited high schools or furnish evidence of a preliminary education equivalent thereto.

Applicants for admission to the course leading to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy must be at least 17 years of age and must have completed two years' work in an accredited high school or the full educational equivalent.

Admission as special students, not candidates for a degree, is restricted to registered apprentices, assistants, or pharmacists, not less than 21 years of age.

Students who have pursued courses of study in other colleges of pharmacy will be given credit for such portions of their work as are equivalent to the work required by this college.

Graduation.

In conformity with the usual custom of pharmaceutical schools, drug store experience is not made a requirement for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Students who have satisfactorily completed the course will be awarded the degree upon the recommendation of the faculty.

For the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy this school has always required practical drug store experience. The actual time of attendance at the school, amounting to 14 months, is credited as part of the four years of practical experience required for the degree. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 years and have satisfactorily finished the work leading to the degree. Students who have successfully met the scholarship requirement, but are lacking in age or in practical experience, will receive a certificate and will be awarded the diploma when the requirements of age and experience are satisfied.

Persons competent to fulfill the general requirements of admission to the University may be granted credits upon other University courses for equivalent work completed at the School of Pharmacy.

State Registration.

To become a registered pharmacist in Illinois, it is necessary to pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, no diplomas being recognized.

The diploma of this school is, however, accepted in lieu of examination for registration in several states and territories; and in other states, including New York and Pennsylvania, where graduation prerequisite laws are in force, this school is among the schools recognized, and its diploma admits to the examination.

The amendments to the Illinois Pharmacy Law, in effect July 1, 1907, give credit, as a part of the "practical experience in compounding drugs" required by the law, for the actual time of attendance at a recognized school of pharmacy but not to exceed two years for registered pharmacist or one year for registered assistant pharmacist.

ENROLLMENT OF SCHOLL OF PHARMACY.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903-4	184	1	185
1904-5	147	3	150
1905-6	169	4	173
1906-7	169	2	171
1907-8	256	3	259
1908-9	225	4	229
1909-10	169	5	174
1910-11	156	2	158
1911-12	194	4	198
1912-13	173	3	176
1913-14	249	6	255

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Library School offers a two years' course of instruction to students who wish to enter library work as a profession, and certain library courses to students in other schools and colleges of the University of Illinois who may wish to elect them as a part of their course of training. The instruction in the first or junior year covers the generally accepted methods and practices in library work; students who complete this year's work are prepared to accept positions in library service. In the second or senior year greater emphasis is placed upon historical and comparative methods of treatment; new subjects are introduced to give the student a broad outlook and a scholarly, technical, and administrative equipment for the more responsible positions.

One or two years' training will not take the place of years of experience, but they will make the student more adaptable and his general library service more intelligent. The time spent in actual practice amounts to about three and a half months, counting seven hours to a working day, and this is more valuable, because more varied, than if taken in three consecutive months in any one library. Moreover, the library school student has the benefit of comparative study, while the apprentice becomes skillful in the ways of one library only. Although stress is laid upon simplicity and economy, methods are taught to enable students to work in large libraries where bibliographic exactness is required. Emphasis is laid upon the extension of the activities of the public library, and upon the importance of cooperation between the library and the schools and other educational agencies.

A student in any other school or college of the University of Illinois may elect any course for which he is prepared. These courses will help students in general reading, in research work, in club work, as high school teachers, or as members of a library committee or a board of trustees. The school also offers a course of 18 hours on the use of the library and the ordinary reference books, which will help in general reading or study.

Library Visits and Field Work.

Each year all the students in the school visit the libraries, and certain of the book binderies, book stores, and printing establishments of either Chicago and vicinity or St. Louis and vicinity. During this visit, which occupies one week, the students are accompanied by a member of the faculty.

In order to assure a varied library experience, each student in the senior year is required to spend one month in an assigned public library, working, as far as practicable, under the same conditions as a member of the staff of that library.

To be admitted to the Library School a person must be a graduate of either the University of Illinois, or some other institution of equal standing. However, provision is made for the admission of special students, who have not met the formal entrance requirements. Such persons must present evidence of ability to pursue profitably, as special students, certain chosen subjects, and some substitute for the regular requirements for entrance. They must be persons of mature years.

ENROLLMENT IN STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	4	75	79
1904–5	.....	41	41
1905–6	1	39	40
1906–7	.....	43	43
1907–8	.....	48	48
1908–9	.....	36	36
1909–10	3	28	31
1910–11	1	40	41
1911–12	1	39	40
1912–13	2	34	36
1913–14	2	40	42

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The School of Music offers regular courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music, and a teacher's certificate in public school music. It furnishes to students not candidates for a degree an opportunity to spend an indefinite amount of time in the study of an instrument or of the voice. Such students receive a statement from their instructors upon the completion of not less than a year of college work.

Classes in ear training meet twice each week. The fundamental principles of music notation are studied thoroughly, and the ear is trained to recognize intervals, chords, etc., so that the student may eventually think music. Music students are required to attend these classes.

The sight-singing classes meet twice each week. This work is required of music students.

Choral, orchestral, and ensemble work is required of all students who are sufficiently advanced.

A series of lectures and recitals is given each year. Only artists of the best reputation appear. Music students are admitted free and are required to attend.

The instructors in the School of Music give recitals and lectures on musical subejcts during the year.

The courses in the history of music and musical theory, as well as the work in the University Orchestra and the University Choral Society, may be taken by students in other departments without fee.

The aim of the Course in Public School Music is to prepare competent teachers and supervisors of music for the public schools. Students completing the course are granted teachers' certificates. An opportunity for practice teaching is offered. The course is one year in length.

The University Choral and Orchestral Society is conducted by the director of the School of Music, and gives a series of concerts throughout the year. The orchestra meets for two hours' rehearsal once a week; it is open to all students who qualify for membership. The chorus meets once a week for rehearsal of choral works. Singers not connected with the University are admitted by examination.

The Military Band is conducted by the instructor in band instruments. Besides giving several concerts during the year, it furnishes music for regimental formations and ceremonies and other occasions as required by the president of the University. Membership is decided by competitive examination. A second band is also conducted, in order that all students who play band instruments ordinarily well may have an opportunity to play in a band. Each full term of service in the band counts for one term of the required work in military science. After obtaining credit for four semesters' work those who are continued in the band for not less than one year are paid an amount equal to the term, or "incidental," fees of the year.

In connection with the work of the School of Music, there are numerous organizations devoted to the development of taste and culture in music, such as the University Glee Club, the Ladies' Glee Club, the Mandolin and Guitar Club.

The University is about to install a pipe organ in the Auditorium costing $15,500, and in order to develop appreciation of music on the

part of the student body, the trustees authorized June 25, 1913, support of orchestral concerts, the purpose of which is stated in the following petition that was passed by the board:

SUPPORT OF ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

(2) A petition from Professor C. H. Mills, Director of the School of Music, signed by a large number of the faculty and others, that the trustees authorize a series of orchestral concerts, to be held in the auditorium during the coming year at the expense of the University; it being believed that by making arrangments immediately three or four good orchestras like the Thomas Orchestra, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the Cincinnati Orchestra, the Damrosch Orchestra, and possibly others of the same class, may be brought to the University for one or more concerts; and that it may be possible by selling a season ticket which would admit to all of these concerts at the price of two dollars or two dollars and a half (with a special higher price for single admissions) to realize an income of between three thousand and thirty-five hundred dollars, and thus to offer from four to eight concerts for the benefit of the student body at a total cost to the University of not more than fifteen hundred dollars; this petition being accompanied by a recommendation that an appropriation of not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the purpose named therein be made.

The enrollment of the School of Music has been as follows:

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1903–4	10	91	101
1904–5	10	70	80
1905–6	5	60	65
1906–7	6	76	82
1907–8	6	66	72
1908–9	3	62	65
1909–10	4	57	61
1910–11	7	78	85
1911–12	6	76	82
1912–13	4	84	88
1913–14	5	75	80

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.

Owing to the growing interest in the scientific study of education in all its different aspects, and to the growing demand on the part of the public for better trained teachers and superintendents, there has been a marked tendency of late years toward the creation of special schools and colleges of education, as an important part of university work. The Teachers' College, in connection with Columbia University in New York, and the School of Education, in connection with the University of Chicago are perhaps the most ambitious attempts to satisfy this public demand. The schools of education organized in some of the State universities represent another form of organization, intended, however, to accomplish the same result. During the year 1905, after long continued discussion and investigation of this subject by the various faculties of the University, the board of trustees created a School of Education, which was in some respects an enlargement of the existing department of education in the College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science, and in other respects a grouping together for purposes of administrative efficiency of the various courses offered throughout the

University which might be considered as bearing more immediately and directly upon the future work of the teacher. In framing this organization the presidents of the normal schools of the State were consulted, and their advice proved most helpful on many important points. The University was not in a condition to add largely to the teaching force of the department, consequently we have not yet been able to make the School of Education as efficient for all its legitimate purposes as we desire, but an organization has been effected. The head of the department of education has been made director of the School of Education, and thus a center has been created for the energizing and concentration of all the forces about the University which are working for the better preparation of teachers in our high schools, colleges and universities, and for the great work of superintendence in the smaller and larger towns. There is little doubt that in this nucleus we have the germ of what will develop into a most important department of the University.

School of Education.

The School of Education in its organization is not strictly coordinate with any of the other so-called schools of the University since the faculty is made up entirely of persons primarily connected with the departments of instruction in the various colleges and its student body is made up only of persons regularly enrolled in some one of the colleges. The function of the school is, however, to connect all the forces of the University which have to do directly with the preparation of three classes of workers in the public school system:

1. *The High School Principal and the High School Teacher.*—The school provides for the needs of the high school principal, by supplying a general knowledge of the various subjects of the high school curriculum, as well as a knowledge of organization and administration as applied to the secondary school; and for those of the departmental specialist by supplying a more extended knowledge of a few subjects. Funds have been appropriated and the site purchased for a building to house a model secondary school which will be used as a training school for teachers.

2. *The Supervisor of Special Subjects.*—Manual training, agriculture, domestic science, music, drawing, and physical training, as now taught in the better class of school systems, are subjects which demand specially trained supervisors; the facilities of the University for instruction in these are thoroughly utilized.

3. *The School Superintendent.*—Demanding, as he does, a knowledge of the development of school systems, a keen insight into pedagogical problems, and an appreciation of child-nature, the superintendent needs extended preparation; this the School of Education is prepared to give.

The course of study of the School of Education is made up of courses selected from the work of the various departments of instruction in the University. The course is elective except for the graduation requirements of the college in which the student is registered.

The work is arranged in four groups:

(a) Courses in education, psychology, and sociology bearing directly upon the profession of the teacher.

(b) Courses especially intended for teachers, offered by various departments of the University.

(c) Suggested programs for students preparing to become special teachers and supervisors of agriculture, domestic science, drawing, music, or physical training.

(d) Suggested programs for continuous and progressive work in subjects represented in the high school curriculum.

A number of special lectures are offered each year by the School of Education. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the

presidents of the five State normal schools of Illinois are officially connected with the school in the capacity of special lecturers. Other educators of prominence are also invited from time to time to do similar service.

A committee on appointment of teachers has in charge the naming of candidates from among University graduates for positions as teachers or supervisors of public schools, colleges, and technical schools.

The director of the School of Education is chairman of this committee, and the official nominations of students and graduates of the University to public school positions are made through his office.

The high schools of our State are rapidly improving the quality of their work and the demand for trained teachers is a rapidly increasing one. The University through its School of Education has done something toward meeting that demand in the past, and during the last biennium it has done much more to help along this work by the further development of its facilities.

The work of the School of Education has received cordial support throughout the State. This is evident by the resolutions of approval passed by the State Teachers' Association and by district teachers' associations.

THE HIGH SCHOOL VISITOR.

For over 35 years the University has been working toward the standardizing of high schools. For the past 17 years a special inspector or school visitor has been employed for this purpose. The object of supervision and inspection is as follows:

1. To improve and standardize instruction.
2. As a basis for granting subsidies.
3. To secure proper physical conditions as to:
   (a) Safety; (b) Sanitation; (c) Economy in doing the work of the high school.
4. For the special purpose of encouraging and developing vocational work, including preparation of teachers for elementary schools.

The present situation in Illinois may be summarized as follows:

Boards of directors, boards of education and county superintendents possess all authority legally to supervise or inspect the actual work of instruction in our schools. There is nothing either in law or practice which even intimates a centralized control of instruction. Apart from this, all inspection must be by mutual agreement between the inspected and the inspector.

On this basis the University, all other educational institutions concerned, and the State Department, would stand on the same footing. In practice, however, the State University has a prior claim.

By mutual agreement the work has proceeded, until the high schools of this State are now as well standardized as those of any north central state unless, perhaps, Minnesota, where larger subsidies have been offered. Illinois has never had anything to offer except assistance in securing better school conditions, admission to the State University, and advanced standing in the State normal schools. All that has been accomplished, therefore, to date has been due to the efforts of the State University.

Over 300 high schools have been standardized and accredited. One hundred and thirty of these have been advanced to North Central accrediting. The High School Conference for mutual understanding, and for high school betterment has been organized, and has become the most important educational meeting in the State.

Furthermore, the number of high schools that are free to children of rural districts has been largely increased by the University influence.

A plan for the co-operative standardization of two and three year high schools for purposes of accrediting has been inaugurated, and its favorable operation demonstrated.

The State Department of Education has recently begun the work of inspecting and classifying high schools and its work promises to be exceedingly valuable.

SUMMER SESSION.

The University can perform a valuable service to the men and the women who are actively engaged in teaching in our high schools and colleges if they can be led to see the desirability of further study and investigation, which all high school or college teachers ought to realize is important for their continued efficiency.

Teachers cannot come to the University and spend eight weeks or so in contact with members of the faculty and the equipment and library of the University, and come under the influence of the University spirit without returning to their positions better as well as wiser persons, loftier as well as a more efficient instructors. Thus, if the University can improve the quality of the instruction in these schools, it is performing a great service to the commonwealth.

The primary purpose of the Summer Session is to meet the needs of teachers in the public schools who wish to spend a part of the summer vacation in study or investigation. The greater number of courses offered is designated particularly for high school teachers, supervising officers, and teachers of special subjects (art, music, manual training, domestic science, agriculture, etc.), and for college instructors, school supervisors, and principals who are working for advanced degrees. At the same time, students who may not fall within these groups are welcomed, and several courses of a more general nature are provided to meet their needs.

All of the courses extend through the eight weeks. Students who wish to remain for only six weeks may obtain from the director of the session a certificate of such attendance, but University credits will not be given for six-weeks courses.

Students may register for courses aggregating eight credit hours or less.

Graduate Work in the Summer Session.

During the past three years the Summer Session has placed increasing emphasis upon graduate courses leading to the master's degree. The various departments which are closely related to high school teaching and to educational administration have been selected as the centers of

this emphasis. An attempt is made to vary the graduate offerings from year to year so that advanced students each year may find acceptable work in their chosen fields.

The normal requirement for the master's degree is full work of graduate grade, satisfactorily completed, through one year of residence. This means a residence of thirty-six weeks at the University. Qualified graduate students may fulfill this residence requirement in four summer seasons of eight weeks each and an additional four weeks' study at the University under the direction of the person in charge of the major work. Thus a student, by working at the University for one week before or after each session under the direction of the professor in charge of his major subject, may earn the master's degree in four summers.

In certain cases it will be possible for the graduate student to complete the last fourth of his residence requirement under a leave of absence. This privilege may be granted in the event that the student is able to take advantage of opportunities for research and investigation that are not afforded in the University community. Superintendents, principals, and class-room teachers frequently find it possible to carry on investigations in connection with their school work. There are, for example, numerous problems of school administration and of teaching for which the public school itself forms the only available "laboratory." Where the investigation of such problems is prosecuted with the cooperation of a department of the University, it may be possible to count the work toward the master's degree.

By ruling of the board of trustees of the University, all high school teachers in Illinois and all other teachers in the State who are qualified to matriculate in the University as regular students, are entitled to Summer Session scholarships, exempting them from payment of the tuition fee. In order to matriculate regularly in the University, one must either pass the entrance examinations, or present other evidence showing the completion of the requisite amount of preparatory work.

The registration for the summer session in 1911 was 647; in 1912, 640; 1913, 713; 1914, 938.

The number of instructors in 1911 was 71; 1912, 66; 1913, 70; 1914, 84.

The summer budget for 1911 was , $11,900; 1912, $12,175; 1913, $12,975; 1914, $26,000.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

No report of the current life of an American university is complete without reference to student athletics. The modern university regards it as one of its functions to look after the physical welfare of its students, at least to the extent of offering them opportunities for healthful exercise.

The main object of the work in physical training is to preserve and improve the health of the students by careful physical examinations and rational prescriptions of exercises, by correcting physical deformities and imperfect development, by teaching proper methods of living, and by encouraging proper intercollegiate sports for men.

In a previous report I stated that I hoped to see ere long such diversification of sport at the University of Illinois as would lead every

student to take part in it, and no student would give an excessive portion of his time or energy to its cultivation. During the biennium, progress has been made in the fulfillment of that hope. In the athletic life of the University of Illinois, women as well as men have a part. The department of physical training for men and the one for women each has its director. In each of these departments of physical training there are two divisions—first, the gymnasium; second, athletics in general.

The department of Physical Training for Men at the University of Illinois has jurisdiction of all gymnastic and athletic activities for male students. It is an independent division of the University, the director reporting directly to the president.

The work of this department, as already indicated, naturally falls under two heads, viz:

A. Prescribed activities.
B. Competitive athletics.

A. Prescribed activities:

All freshmen are required to take a course in physical training which comprises lectures on personal hygiene, gymnasium work, and swimming. Voluntary classes are formed in advanced gymnastics, swimming, fencing, wrestling, etc. This division of the department is entirely under the control of the director and his assistants.

B. Athletics:

The University athletics may be sub-divided into two divisions, namely, intercollegiate athletics and intracollege athletics.

1. Intercollegiate teams are maintained in football, baseball, track, basket ball, aquatics, tennis, gymnastics, and cross country running.

2. Intracollege athletics. Every encouragement is offered to the students who are unable to participate on the intercollegiate teams to do some kind of athletic work daily and for this purpose class and department teams are formed in football, baseball, track, outdoor basket ball, indoor basket ball, and aquatics.

An examination is required to show that membership on any team will not cause injury, but will tend to improve the physical condition. No student whose class work is unsatisfactory is allowed to play on a University team. The University maintains about 30 tennis courts and a 9-hole golf course.

About 1,200 men participated in some form of athletics at the University of Illinois this past year—about 40 per cent of the undergraduate men students—a gratifying result of the constant efforts of the department of physical training to interest the general student in athletics. Intramural athletics included class competitions in which great interest was manifested. The department managed all this work and suitable rewards in the way of emblems were given to those distinguishing themselves,—which proved an efficient spur.

The successful performances of the 'varsity athletic teams gave a general impetus to athletic interest. The University of Illinois won two of the three western conference championships in major sports—track and base ball. The showing of the track team was especially creditable. The two-mile relay team won the championship of America in the Pennsylvania relay races, while the track team triumphed in the Western conference meet June 6, in a decisive manner.

Many not fitted for 'varsity competition, found an incentive to take part in intramural work after watching the 'varsity teams compete. For

instance, the freshmen squads, with large rosters, will furnish intramural sports with many recruits next year. A man, whose interest has been aroused but who lacks the skill to win a 'varsity place, will find agreeable recreation on class or college teams. Among the large freshmen squads were football, with 100; baseball, with 130; and basket ball, with 80.

The University of Illinois School for Athletic Coaches was opened June 22 for the first time, being a part of the summer session. The school was the result of a desire to aid the high schools of the State in their efforts to secure competent men to direct sports. With athletics holding an important part in high school life, high schools were unable to secure competent men to take charge of teams. Among the 115 persons registered are many high school teachers, who also coach teams. There is a certain increase of salary for the teacher qualified to coach and the school furnishes the method for him to learn.

The school is believed to be unique in that instruction is given by the entire coaching staff of the University. In most institutions of the kind, non-competitive work seems to be accentuated.

Coaches of minor colleges are also registered. They desire to amplify their knowledge. The school seems destined to be a permanent feature as a result of the successful opening. There is also a course in play-ground instruction being offered.

The University of Illinois is a member of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association and abides by the rules of that organization. These rules are passed by the faculties of the several institutions comprising the conference.

The University acts upon all large questions of athletic policy and through its athletic committee passes upon all questions of eligibility.

The direct management of athletics, including finances, is vested in an Athletic Association, in which the chief governing power is a Board of Control, which is composed of four faculty members appointed by the president of the University, four students selected by competition and three alumni appointed by the other members of the board.

The Athletic Association bears all the expenses of the various athletic teams. The financial report of the Athletic Association for the past two years follows:

REPORT OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, YEARS 1912-13, 1913-14.

Sports.	1912-13		1913-14	
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Football	$16,304 43	$11,286 11	$22,220 22	$12,082 29
Baseball	6,663 10	6,995 30	5,304 27	5,199 14
Track, outdoor	699 77	2,200 80	2,053 91	3,624 78
Track, indoor	604 37	1,467 00	123 12	985 91
Basketball	2,006 60	2,848 40	1,426 58	2,451 85
Aquatics	541 76	1,453 65	300 40	956 92
Gymnastics	135 69	295 99	179 74	660 78
Wrestling	.....	224 67	.....	.....
Tennis	.....	184 15	.....	304 02
Golf	.....	50 25	.....	.....
Fencing	.....	85 07	.....	.....
Circus	2,965 50	572 07	3,266 25	1,128 73
Interscholastic	1,021 00	671 50	971 85	905 35
Illinois Field	.....	155 11	.....	362 97

REPORT OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, YEARS 1912-13, 1913-14—Concluded.

Sports.	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Expeddi-tures.
Bleachers	.....	$1,046 76	.....	$ 741 81
Salaries	.....	6,225 00	.....	7,790 00
Labor	.....	935 68	.....	827 91
Miscellaneous	$4,264 02	2,855 40	$ 21 90	6,478 31
Athletic Association	7,833 00	352 40	11,046 50	342 71
Class athletics	.....	2,345 02	.....	.....
Net	.....	688 91	.....	2,262 26
Total	$43,039 24	$43,039 24	$47,105 74	$47,105 74

For description of men's gymnasium, see "Buildings"—Gymnasium.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

The object of the work of the women's department is to preserve and improve the general health, carriage, and coordination of the young women of the University. Each student is given a physical examination; suitable exercise is prescribed and advice given.

The class work embraces corrective, hygienic, and recreative exercise, including free and light gymnastics, marching, fancy steps, games, Maypole, etc. Tennis, hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, German-ball, and quoits are played in season.

The gymnasium occupies the central part of the Woman's Building. On the lower floor there are a swimming tank, lockers, dressing rooms, and baths. The upper floor is devoted to the main gymnasium, which is 92 by 50 feet.

The gymnasium is open at cretain hours and under suitable restrictions to all women of the University. An appropriate uniform is worn by all making use of the gymnasium.

With two well equipped gymnasium rooms, graded classes of easy and heavy work are possible. Some hygiene is taught in all the classes, because hygiene should be correlated with physical training as much as a laboratory course in a science, with a lecture course. The purpose of hygiene is explained and the girls are encouraged to work out certain experiments along the lines of suggestion in the talks. Some inspiring results have been secured in this way with girls whose lung capacity was low, whose arches were weak, who were suffering from constipation or dysmenorrhea who were aenemic, whose posture needed correction, or who needed more frequent and careful bathing.

In many cases the less active girls who are the most difficult to interest in gymnasium work have become interested through these experiments.

The swimming pool is open daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. Every woman is encouraged to learn the art of swimming. Regular classes for beginners are organized, and some 100 learn to swim each year.

In the swimming pool girls are taught to swim, dive for objects, rescue each other or a dummy, swim in street costume, and play various games. Competitive meets are held each year, one for beginners, and one for all others.

In order to encourage a general participation of girls in athletic sports, each girl who enters the gymnasium in the fall makes a choice of some game, and is classed with her physical equals.

As long as the weather is pleasant, organized games are substituted for class work. Regular schedules of games are followed and every girl gets training in good sportsmanship, holding her temper under trying circumstances, in honesty and other qualities.

The trustees have recently granted to the girls department a new field, 255 by 450, and in it will be six tennis courts, two baseball fields, one hockey field, two basket ball courts, two volley ball courts, and an ice skating rink.

The rest room is equipped with comfortable couches and attractive blankets, and girls rest there by prescription. The experiment was begun for purposes of relaxation, because there are times when the physical health of the girls demands rest, just as in mental development there must be ability to forget as well as to remember, the power to ignore some unessential things, as well as the power to pay attention.

Many girls are tense most of the time. They call it "nervous." They have forgotten how to relax. This experiment has more than proved its worth.

A track meet was held this year because of the number of girls who wanted to know how to help at summer playgrounds. Recreation, not victory, was the end emphasized.

The faculty department consists of the director, two instructors, and three assistants.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

The law under which the University of Illinois received a land grant from the Federal Government, provides that instruction shall be given in military tactics. In the development of this provision the University requires that every student in the freshman and sophomore classes shall enter the University regiment and continue a member thereof for two years. Owing to the small size of the armory and the lack of sufficient help in the direction of military work, it has been necessary to limit this participation in the military work to one exercise a week, with two exercises after March 15th. This is, of course, inadequate to accomplish the results which ought to be expected of this department. But it does not seem possible to require more until the armory is enlarged and the staff of instructors increased.

I desire to add my testimony to that of others to the effect that this element of military drill is one of the most important and beneficial exercises in the college curriculum. It provides a certain amount of physical exercise, it gets the students together from all departments upon a common basis, rendering more easy their mutual acquaintance and is a most valuable school in manners and bearing. It is hoped that this feature may be made more prominent and more effective as time goes on.

The military instruction is under the charge of an officer of the United States Army. The course as a whole has special reference to the duties of officers of the line. Practical instruction is given in bayonet exercises; Butts Manual, and the Small Arms Firing Manual; and theoretical instruction in combat, attack and defence, patrols, troop

leading (by use of maps), field service regulations, and field intrenchments and camp sanitation.

A rifle club under National Association rules was formed, and an indoor team of ten men, competing with nine other college teams, gained a record of nine wins and no losses, giving them 1,000 per cent; thereby lifting them from Class "C," through Class "B," into Class "A," which is the highest in the association.

Also an outdoor team of six men shooting the U. S. Army Service Rifle gained third place in a similar contest, being beaten only by the acknowledged champions and the U. S. Naval Academy.

For the first contest the team were awarded ten medals, which were presented to them by the president of the University at a special review of the regiment.

A full supply of arms and ammunition is furnished by the War Department, including 1,500 U. S. magazine rifles (model 1898) and 42 gallery and service rifles, and accoutrements, two field pieces of artillery, and full equipment for a signal company, including wireless station equipment.

Every male student under twenty-five years of age, able to perform military duty, and not excused for sufficient cause, is required to drill until he has gained credit for four semester hours,. He is also required to study drill regulations for infantry, and to recite upon the text once a week until he gains credit for one semester hour.

The practical instruction begins as soon as possible after a student enters the University. The standings in study and drill are placed on record with other class credits; one semester of recitations and drill counts two hours, and the three remaining semesters of drill three hours. This work is required for graduation in all the undergraduate colleges of the University.

The regiment, four battalions of four companies each, is composed mainly of the members of the freshman and sophomore classes. The non-commissioned officers are usually selected from the sophomore class, the lieutenants from the junior class, and the field officers and captains from the senior class and graduate schol. There are 1,650 cadets and seventy-one commissioned officers in the regiment.

The organization of four additional companies to constitute a fifth battalion, making a total of two regiments or one brigade, was authorized by the Trustees at their meeting on June 9. 1914, and will go into operation in September. 1914.

Artillery and signal detachments are organized mainly from those students of the second year or sophomore class who have made more than an average standing in the work of the previous year.

A special military scholarship, good for one year, is open to each student who attains the grade of a commissioned officer: its value is paid to the holder at the close of the year. Appointments in the regiment are made on the nomination of the commandant of cadets confirmed by the Council of Administration.

Towards the close of the year a committee appointed by the president of the University examines candidates for nomination to the Governor of the State to receive commissions as brevet captains in the State militia. Candidates must be members of the senior class in full standing at the time of this examination; must have completed the

course of military studies; must have served two semesters as commissioned officers; and must be approved by the Council of Administration as having good reputations as scholars, officers and gentlemen.

The uniform is of cadet gray, the coat trimmed with black mohair braid, the trousers with black cloth stripe, cut after the U. S. Army pattern. During warm weather a blue flannel shirt is worn instead of the coat. In order that all uniforms worn at the University may be, in quality, make and finish, in strict accordance with the specifications adopted by the Board of Trustees, all students enrolled in the military department are required to obtain them from that firm only that may, for the time being, be under agreement and bond with the Trustees to furnish said uniforms at a stated price and of standard quality.

The University military band is composed of students, and every full term of service therein is counted as one term of drill. Those who play in the band after having earned their five military credits necessary for graduation have their incidental fees remitted at the end of each year. Besides giving several concerts during the year, the band furnishes music for regimental formations and ceremonies and other occasions as required by the president of the University. Membership is decided by competitive examination.

Among the important ceremonies during the last school year were the regimental inspection and review by Captain J. P. Robinson, of the General Staff of the United States Army on May 8th; the annual review of the regiment by the president of the University; the review during interscholastic week; and the review of the regiment on military day, by Brig. Gen. John C. Black.

During the past year the high standard which has been attained by the regiment of the University of Illinois is indicated by telegram to the president of the University from the War Department on June 10, 1914, as follows:

"On recommendation College Inspection Board, institution under your control designated distinguished college this year, and will be so announced in War Department Bulletins."

In his report of the inspection of the Military Department for 1913, Captain Robinson commends the zeal of the students in their military duties, stating that "The degree of training and military intelligence displayed by the cadet officers and non-commissioned officers was very creditable"; and saying, "The University authorities give unqualified support to the Military Department and there is a most commendable spirit pervading the institution and particularly the Military Department."

He says of the Armory that it is "much the largest I have ever seen, and will greatly increase the facilities for instruction throughout the year."

In his report for 1914 Captain Robinson again commends the zeal in military duty, and the excellent appearance of the cadets. He says, "The exercises witnessed consisted of review, inspection, battalion and company drills in close order, standing gun drill by the battery, and wireless signaling by the signal detachment. These exercises were all well executed. In view of the size of the Military Department, the work accomplished in the limited time is very creditable and is an indication

of the fine spirit in the institution in regard to the Military Department, and particularly among the cadet officers.

"The band continues its high state of efficiency. For those who have not heard of this remarkable band, it may be said that it has a strength of 120, and plays the highest class of music, as well as popular and martial airs. It is doubtful if there is a student band in the United States at all comparable to it either in size or excellence. During the last year, range practice was held for the first time.

"Taken as a whole, the work at this institution during the past year has been very creditable."

SCHOLARSHIPS, AIDS, ETC.

County Scholarships.

A law passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at the session of 1905 and embodied in the General School Law of 1909 provides that one scholarship may be awarded annually to each county of the State. The holder thereof must be at least sixteen years of age, and a resident of the county to which he is accredited. No student who has attended the University of Illinois is eligible for a scholarship. The holder of a scholarship is relieved of payment of the matriculation fee ($10, payable once, upon entrance) and incidental fees for four years ($24 a year) in any department of the University other than the professional schools. The term "professional schools," as here used, includes the College of Law, the Library School, the College of Medicine, the College of Dentistry, and the School of Pharmacy.

A competitive examination, under the direction of the president of the University and upon such branches of study as the president may select, is held, upon the first Saturday in June of each year, at the county court house in each county by the county superintendent of schools. Questions for these examinations are furnished in advance to the county superintendents.

The successful candidates in the examinations must then meet in full, either by certificate from an accredited high school or by passing entrance examinations at the University, the requirements for admission to the freshman class, and must register the following September.

In case the scholarship in any county is not claimed by a resident of that county, the president of the University may fill the same by assigning to that county from some other county the student found to possess the next highest qualifications.

A student holding a scholarship who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the president of the University that he requires leave of absence for the purpose of earning funds to defray his expenses while in attendance, may, in the discretion of the president, be granted such a leave of absence, and may be allowed an extension of his scholarship for not more than two years (making not more than six years in all from the beginning of the scholarship). Such extension will not be granted unless the student has been in attendance at the University for at least one full semester, nor unless the student's average grade during the period of his attendance has been at least 80 per cent, exclusive of grades in military science and physical training.

General Assembly Scholarships.

The same act by which the county scholarships described above were established also provides that each member of the General Assembly may nominate annually one eligible person from his district for a scholarship in the University, granting the same privileges as the county scholarships.

A member of the General Assembly who wishes to nominate a candidate for a scholarship should file the name and address of his nominee, as early in the spring as practicable and not later than June 1, with the president of the University and also with the county superintendent of the county in which the nominee resides.

The nominee is then required, under the statute: (1) to pass the scholarship examination—the same that is given to competitors for the county scholarships on the first Saturday in June, under the county superintendent; (2) to meet in full, either by certificate from an accredited high school or by passing entrance examinations at the University, the requirements for admission to the freshman class; and (3) to register in the University the following September.

If a nominee fails to make a passing grade (70) in the scholarship examination he may not receive the scholarship. In this case notice will be sent to the member of the General Assembly who made the nomination, who is then entitled to nominate a second candidate. This second candidate is subject to all the requirements stated above; the scholarship examination will be given him at the University on the Wednesday preceding the fall registration days (in 1914, September 16).

A General Assembly scholarship may be extended under the same conditions as a county scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN CERAMICS.

The University offers annually to each county in the State one scholarship, awarded by the trustees of the University, upon the nomination of the Illinois Clay Workers' Association, to applicants who intend to pursue either of the courses in ceramics (Ceramics, and Ceramic Engineering). These scholarships are good for four years and relieve the student from the payment of the matriculation fee ($10, payable once, upon entrance) and the incidental fees $24 a year).

The candidate must be at least 16 years of age, must be a resident of the county for which he is nominated, and must meet in full, before entering, by certificate from an accredited high school or by passing entrance examinations at the University, the requirements for admission to the freshman class.

Scholarships in Agriculture and Household Science.

The University offers every year to each county in the State, except Cook and Lake, and to each of the first 10 congressional districts, one scholarship for prospective students of agriculture in the College of Agriculture and one for prospective students of household science in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences or the College of Agriculture.

Appointments to scholarships in agriculture are made by the trustees of the University upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee

of the Illinois Farmers' Institute; and to scholarships in household science upon the recommendation of the county domestic science associations, or, for counties and districts in which there are no domestic science associations, on the recommendation of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. Persons who have already attended the University are not eligible.

Candidates who are able to meet in full the requirements for admission to the freshman class are eligible to appointment at sixteen years of age. Candidates who cannot meet these entrance requirements are eligible to appointment as special students (in the College of Agriculture) at twenty-one years of age.

Acceptable candidates, residents of counties or districts for which appointments have been made, not exceeding five in number from any one county or district, may be assigned to counties or districts for which no recommendations are made. The first nominee from each county or district, if duly qualified, is awarded the scholarship at the time of registration. Other nominees must pay the regular fees on registration. Assignments to counties and districts for which there are no nominees registered are made on October 15, at which time the nominees so assigned to counties or districts other than their own receive rebates of the full amount of the matriculation and incidental fees paid.

The scholarships are good for two years and relieve the holders from the payment of the matriculation fee ($10, payable once, upon matriculation), and the incidental fees ($24 a year). If, before a scholarship expires, the holder satisfies in full the requirements for admission to the freshman class of the college in which he or she is enrolled the term of the scholarship may be extended to four years from the date of the student's matriculation.

Military Scholarships.

Students who have had three semesters of class instruction in military science and four semesters of drill practice are eligible for appointment as commissioned officers of the University Corps of Cadets. To those attaining this rank, special military scholarships, good for one year, and equal in value to the University incidental fees for the year, are open. The amount of these scholarships is paid to the holders at the close of the academic year. Appointments in the Corps of Cadets are made on the recommendation of the Commandant of Cadets, confirmed by the Council of Administration.

Scholarships and Fellowships.

A number of fellowships and scholarships have been established by the Trustees of the University. To first year graduate students of ability and promise there are open scholarships with a stipend of $250 each and freedom from tuition, incidental, and laboratory fees. To second and third year graduate students, that is, those who have had one or two years of graduate study, there are open fellowships with a stipend varying from $300 to $500, with freedom from fees. The larger stipends are given only to students who are expected to take their degrees within the year. Each holder of a fellowship or scholarship

must pay the matriculation fee of ten dollars, unless he holds a first degree from the University of Illinois, and also the diploma fee of five dollars on receiving his diploma.

Candidates for these scholarships and fellowships must be graduates of the University of Illinois, or of colleges or universities having equivalent requirements for bachelors' degrees.

Application must be made upon blanks to be obtained from the Dean of the Graduate School. These application forms should be addressed to the Dean of the Graduate School as early as possible in February of the academic year preceding that for which the fellowship is desired.

Persons appointed are required to send the Secretary of the Board of Trustees prompt notice of their acceptance or refusal; and to agree that, if accepted, the appointment will not be resigned to take a similar one in any other institution during the year for which it is awarded.

Nominations to fellowships are made upon the grounds of worthiness of character, scholastic attainments, and promise of success in the principal line of study or research to which the candidate proposes to devote himself.

Scholarships and fellowships are good for one year, but may be renewed for a second or a third year in special cases. An appointment as honorary fellow, without stipend, may be made as specified for paid fellowships in the case of any one who has shown distinguished merit in his work.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Engineering Experiment Station is devoted entirely to research. Its purposes are the elevation of engineering education, and the study of problems of special importance to engineers and to manufacturing, railway, mining, and industrial interests.

Ten fellowships, each of five hundred dollars a year, have been established in the Engineering Experiment Station. Applicants to whom these fellowships are awarded agree to hold them for two years. They devote half of their time to the work of the Engineering Experiment Station, which work is not applicable toward a degree; the other half of their time is given to graduate study in candidacy for a degree. Application for these fellowships should be made to the Director of the Engineering Experiment Station.

Scholarships in College of Law.

Eight scholarship prizes are open to matriculated students of the first and second years, to be awarded at the end of each year, four of $50 each and four of $25 each, available in discharge of tuition fees.

The American Law Book Company of New York offers an annual prize consisting of the Students' Edition of CYC, to be awarded to the member of the senior class making the best average during his senior year.

Callaghan & Company, Law Publishers, of Chicago, offer an annual prize consisting of a set of Andrews American Law and Procedure (2 vols.) to be awarded to the member of the second year class making the best average during his second year.

Scholarship in College of Medicine.

Through the generosity of the late Prof. R. L. Rea a fund has been provided for four scholarships each year for indigent worthy students. These scholarships will be awarded by the officers of the faculty to the four students whose credentials and qualifications for the study of medicine entitled them to participate in the benefits of the Rea fund.

For other scholarships in College of Medicine, see page 279.

BENEFICIARY AID.

Edward Snyder Department of Students' Aid.

In 1899 Edward Snyder, professor of German language and literature, *Emeritus,* gave the University the sum of $12,000, to be lent to worthy students to enable them to finish their courses in the University.

This fund is available for junior, senior and graduate students who need aid to remain and complete their work. The minimum loan made is fifty dollars ($50); the maximum loan is one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) to a junior, and two hundred dollars ($200) to a senior or graduate student. Notes of hand are taken for the amount of the loans, with 5 per cent interest. The maximum time limit is for juniors three years and for seniors and graduates two years from the ensuing thirtieth of June.

Loans are made only to matriculated students who have attained at least the full rank of junior, who have been in residence at the University at least one year, who are at the time students in residence at the University, and who have declared their intention to graduate.

In recommending loans, preference is given to those students who are most advanced in their university work, who have shown themselves most assiduous and successful in their studies, and have shown habitual economy in living. No distinction is made on account of sex or course of study. A loan will not be recommended for any student who is believed to have been financially or morally delinquent in any respect.

Applications for loans must be made in writing and addressed to Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, Chairman of the Loan Fund Committee.

Class of 1895 Loan Fund.

A fund of $100 was established by the class of 1895, to be lent to needy and deserving students. According to the conditions of the gift, the sum of fifty dollars is to be lent annually, and the benefit of the fund is open only to students who, at the time of application, are members of the freshman class. No person may receive the benefit of the fund more than four years. The loan bears interest from the time the recipient leaves the University, and is due one-half in five years and one-half in six years after matriculation. The fund is in charge of the Loan Fund Committee of the Council of Administration. Applications should be made in writing and should be addressed to Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, chairman of the committee.

Graduate Club Loan Fund.

A fund of $75 was established by the members of the Graduate Club in 1907-1908, for the benefit of graduate students. Its adminis-

tration is in the hands of the Loan Fund Committee of the Council of Administration. Applications should be made in writing and should be addressed to Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, chairman of the committee.

William B. McKinley Loan Fund.

In September, 1912, the Hon. William B. McKinley, of Champaign, Illinois, turned over to the University notes aggregating something more than $12,000, this amount as it is collected to be used as a loan fund for undergraduate men. In making the donation, Mr. McKinley stipulated that loans should be made to students upon their own personal notes, and that a preference should be shown in making these loans to upperclassmen. The notes draw interest at 5 per cent and become due two years after the student's graduation. Applications for loans should be made in writing and should be addressed to Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, chairman of the Loan Fund Committee.

Henry Strong Loan Fund.

Mr. Gordon Strong, of Chicago, trustee of the Henry Strong Educational Fund, has for 1913-14 offered the University $500 to be loaned to self-supporting students of high scholastic attainments. The loan bears interest at 4 per cent and is payable within one year after graduation. The fund has been loaned to two students, each of whom received $250.

UNIVERSITY HONORS.

The University gives public official recognition to such students as attain a high grade of scholarship by the following system of honors:

Preliminary honors are assigned at the completion of the sophomore year on the basis of the average of the grades received during the freshman and sophomore years in all studies except military and physical training. The number of persons to whom honors are awarded may not exceed one-tenth of the membership of the sophomore class. A failure in any subject disqualifies a student from receiving these honors. Preliminary honors afford an opportunity for sophomores to secure recognition for high scholarship without waiting for graduation.

Final honors are assigned on graduation on the basis of the average of the grades received during the junior and senior years. The number of persons to whom final honors are awarded may not exceed one-tenth of the membership of the senior class. A failure in any subject during the junior and senior years disqualifies a student from receiving these honors. Final honors are designed especially to favor students whose preparatory education has been so imperfect as to prevent them from receiving preliminary honors.

Special honors are awarded at the close of the senior year. No student may receive such honors who has not completed, before the beginning of his senior year, at least 20 hours' work in the subject, or group of allied subjects, in which the honors are proposed; he must complete 30 hours' work in the same subject, or group of allied subjects, by the end of his senior year, must do such other work as the professor in charge may assign, and must prepare an acceptable thesis. No student is eligi-

ble for special honors who, during the senior year, has received a grade of less than 80 per cent in any subject. Special honors are planned for especially brilliant students who prefer to concentrate their efforts upon a special course. A student may be a recipient of both final and special honors.

The names of students receiving honors are published in the Annual Register of the University. (See Part V of Annual Register.)

Debating and Oratory.

The University engages yearly in four intercollegiate debates, the teams for which are chosen in a series of competitive preliminaries to which all students are eligible. Through the generosity of Hon. William B. McKinley, a gold watch-fob is presented to every speaker who represents the University, either in debate or in oratory.

The Central Debating Circuit of America is an association formed by the Universities of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. It holds a debate at each university on the Friday evening following the Thanksgiving recess.

The State University Debating League consists of the State Universities of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Under its auspices three debates are held upon the second Friday in March, each university sending out an affirmative and a negative team.

The Northern Oratorical League, consisting of Northwestern University, Oberlin College, and the State Universities of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, holds an annual contest on the first Friday evening in May. The contest for 1914 will be held on May 1, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. The winner receives the Lowden testimonial of $100, and the speaker awarded second place, $50. The Illinois representative is selected in competitive contests open to all undergraduates.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association holds annual state and interstate oratorical contests to which representatives of this University are eligible. Orations must be upon some phase of the peace question. Cash prizes are offered in both contests.

A Freshman-Sophomore Debate and an Inter-Society Declamation Contest are held yearly.

The names of students who represented the University in debate and oratory in 1912-13 are given in the list of honors at the end of the Annual Register.

The Interscholastic Oratorical Prize.

A medal of the value of $20, and two medals of the value of $10 each, are offered annually by the University to the high schools of the State for the best orations delivered in a competitive contest between their representatives. This contest takes place in the spring at the time of the interscholastic athletic meet—in 1914, on May 15.

The Bryan Prize.

In 1898 Mr. William Jennings Bryan gave to the University the sum of $250, from the interest on which a prize of $25 is offered bien-

nially for the best essay on the science of government. The contest is open to all matriculated undergraduate students. The essays may not be less than 3,000, nor more than 6,000, words in length, and must be left at the president's office not later than the second Wednesday in May. The prize was offered for the first time in 1901. It will be offered next in 1915.

B'Nai B'Rith Prizes.

The Champaign and Urbana Lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith has donated to the University the sum of $50, to be awarded in prizes to students of the University for essays on Jewish subjects. The sum named is the second of five annual contributions to be given for this purpose. For information in regard to the conditions governing the award of the prizes, address the Registrar, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Francis J. Plym Fellowship in Architecture.

By the generosity of Mr. Francis J. Plym, of Niles, Mich., a graduate of the University of Illinois of the class of 1897, the trustees have been enabled to establish a fellowship for the advanced study of architecture. The stipend attached to this fellowship is $1,000, awarded annually by competition in architectural design. The holder of the fellowship is required to spend a year in study and travel abroad. For further information address the Department of Architecture.

The Joseph C. Llewellyn Prize in Architectural Engineering.

In June, 1913, Mr. Joseph C. Llewellyn, of Chicago, a graduate of the University of the class of 1877, established, for a period of four years, a prize of $50 per annum for a problem in design, the competition being limited to students in architectural engineering.

The prize in architecture of the American Academy in Rome is open for competition among qualified undergraduates and graduates of certain American architectural schools, including that of the University of Illinois. This prize grants three years of residence and travel abroad for the study of classic and renaissance architecture.

MILITARY CONTESTS AND PRIZES.

The University Bronze Medals.

Bronze medals typical of the University and its Military Department are awarded by the University to the members of the infantry companies and artillery and signal detachments which shall score the greatest number of points at the annual competitive drill, held some time between May 15 and May 31. The members of the company rifle team making the highest score at gallery target practice are also awarded medals. The medals so awarded become the permanent property of the

recipients. A complete roster of the winning organizations is published in the Annual Register of the University for the following year.

The University Gold Medal.

The board of trustees provides annually a gold medal which is to be awarded, at the annual competitive drill held near the close of the year, to the best drilled student. Each student must have matriculated in the University and must have completed one semester's work in Military 1 with a grade of not less than 90, and three semesters' work in Military 2 with a grade of not less than 95; and he must have an average standing of not less than 85 per cent in all of his other studies for the preceding semester, which standing shall be determined by the registrar. The name of the winner is published in the Annual Register of the University for the following year. The reward is made for excellence in the same details as in the Hazelton contest.

The Hazelton Prize Medal.

Captain W. C. Hazelton provided in 1890 a medal, which is awarded, at a competitive drill held at some time between May 15 and May 31, to the best drilled student. Each competitor must have been in attendance at the University at least 16 weeks of the current college year; must have had less than five unexcused absences from drill; and must present himself for competition in full uniform.

The award is made for excellence in:

1. Erectness of carriage, military appearance, and neatness;
2. Execution of the school of the soldier, without arms;
3. Manual of arms, with and without numbers.

The name of the successful competitor is published in the Annual Register of the University for the following year. He is given a certificate setting forth the facts, and may wear the medal until the 15th day of May following, when he must return it for the next competition.

The University comptroller gives the following report of the status of the various loan funds that are administered through his office:

TRUST FUND TRANSACTIONS*.

	1912-13			
	Balance July 1, 1912.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance June 30, 1913.
Class of 1895	$ 0 78			$ 0 78
McKinley Fund		$2,130 75	$1,930 00	200 75
Snyder Fund	1,074 57	4,389 08	4,476 07	987 58
Woman's League	220 00	117 45	135 00	202 45
Total	$1,294 57	$6,638 06	$6,541 07	$1,391 56

* Comptroller's Report, 1913, p. 58.

TRUST FUND TRANSACTIONS*.

	1913-14			
	Balance July 1, 1913.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance June 30, 1914.
B'nai B'rith	$ 84 61	$ 115 00	$ 84 76	$ 114 85
Bryan Prize	250 00			250 00
Class of 1895	78			78
Graduate School Theses	350 00	225 00		575 00
Hospital Association	197 56	377 00	574 56	
Llewllyn Prize	50 00		50 00	
McDowell Memorial		4 57		4 57
McKinley Fund	200 75	1,833 04	1,985 00	48 79
Plym Fellowship	1,000 00	1,000 00	800 00	1,200 00
Snyder Fund—principal	987 58	3,136 59	3,350 00	774 17
Snyder Fund—interest		*600 00	600 00	
Towel Deposits		731 75	440 00	291 75
Wilson Lectureship		100 00		100 00
Woman's League	202 45	88 95	200 00	91 40
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. Prize		50 00	50 00	
Total	$3,323 73	$8,261 90	$8,134 32	$3,451 31

* Including transfer from General Fund of $58.83.

The present status of the various funds, including the summary of the above tables as well as the total assets and surplus that is now available, is as follows:

TRUST FUNDS BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

Fund.	1913			1914		
	Cash.	Notes receivable.	Total assets and surplus.*	Cash.	Notes receivable.	Total assets and surplus.*
B'nai B'rith				$ 114 85		$ 114 85
Bryan Prize				250 00		250 00
Class of 1895	$ 0 78	$ 130 00	$ 130 78	$ 0 78	$ 130 00	130 78
Graduate School Theses				575 00		575 00
McDowell Memorial				4 57		4 57
McKinley Fund	200 75	12,685 00	12,885 75	48 79	13,359 65	13,408 44
Plym Fellowship				1,200 00		1,200 00
Snyder Fund	987 58	11,512 42	12,500 00	774 17	11,725 83	12,500 00
Towel Deposits				291 75		291 75
Wilson Lectureship				100 00		100 00
Woman's League	202 45	235 00	437 45	91 40	385 00	476 40
Total	$1,391 56	$24,562 42	$25,953 98	$3,451 31	$25,600 48	$29,051 79

* Surplus available only for trust fund purposes.

DEANS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

One of the greatest problems of any institution is how to exercise a personal influence over its student body, not only by bringing the faculty of the institution into sympathetic contact with the students, but also causing the students to feel their obligations to the institution, and to help them in an immediate and personal way. If students can be taken from their homes, and kept in the inspiring atmosphere of a great institution for four years, and then sent out into the world filled with noble impulses, as well as useful knowledge, the purpose of an

education will have been achieved. The social life, therefore, of the student body is one of the vital considerations in any institution.

In order to accomplish this object, the University of Illinois has instituted the offices of Dean of Men and Dean of Women. The office of the Dean of Men is probably unique in American education. The Dean has special supervision in matters of student conduct, discipline and social life. It is the duty of this office to get the student into the class room at the times he should be present and to send him there in the best possible mental and physical condition to do his work. All cases of discipline are referred to a committee of which the Dean of Men is chairman. Matters of social life, both as individuals or organizations, are handled by committees of which the Dean of Men is a a member. In doing his work the Dean of Men must have a great deal to do with the problems of health and living conditions of the students. Thus he has direct supervision of the student hospital associations, a mutual organization caring for sick students. The Dean also exercises general supervision over student lodging houses and boarding places, and has in charge the various loan funds which are open to men students.

Naturally a great many duties fall to the Dean of Men and his assistants which have developed in the course of several years from the reputation of the Dean being "a pretty good man to consult in trouble of any kind."

The Dean of Men begins his contact with students even before their arrival at the University through a book of about 100 pages entitled "Facts for Freshmen" concerning the University of Illinois which is sent to prospective freshmen. The book contains specific information on the ways and methods of student life, together with descriptions of the buildings, University regulations, activities, etc. The Dean also makes it a point to see personally every freshman, sometimes in the first few weeks of the first term.

The office of the Dean of Men has recently engaged in a very elaborate hygienic and sanitary study of the health conditions of the boarding houses of the students, and a very interesting table has been prepared which can be utilized in the case of sickness of students. Similarly a very interesting table has been prepared showing the scholarship standing of various fraternities of the University, and the publication of these facts has been a great stimulus to the general scholarship of men students.

The Dean of Women has supervision over the 949 women students of the University.

The notable thing in the work of the University for women during the year has been the completion of the new wing of the Woman's Building, giving larger facilities for the women students in the departments of household science and physical training, as well as reception rooms and rest rooms. The new part of the Woman's Building was used for the first time this year, and the building is altogether one of the best in the United States. It has a gymnasium, swimming tank, department of domestic science, rooms for the Dean of Women, rest rooms, girls' literary society rooms, etc.

The women students of the University are classed in two divisions for the purpose of literary society work. During the past spring a vocational conference was held for the purpose of presenting especially to undergraduate women the possibility for employment after graduation in fields other than that of teaching.

A study of rooming house conditions has been made also with a view to organizing women students in self governing positions. A list of appropriate rooming houses is kept and these houses are inspected by the Dean of Women. Students' social functions are limited to Friday and Saturday evenings. Some interesting statistics have been compiled by the Dean of Women, revealing that of the total of 949 women, 280 belong to some sorority, 100 to church houses (Y. W. C. A., Presbyterian House, Episcopalian, Catholic, etc.), while 226 live in their own homes or with friends, and only 140 live in private families where there are one or two students, 63 in private families where there are three or four students, and 92 in the large rooming houses. The Woman's League, open to all the women students of the University, has a membership of 400 which has held two general assemblies throughout the year to discuss woman's conditions and problems.

STUDENT CHURCHES.

Being a State institution, the University of Illinois does not furnish any denominational religious instruction in any of its departments. The University registrar has compiled some interesting statistics revealing the religious affiliations of its student body. The expression of opinion was voluntary and represents the response of 3,663 undergraduates, law and library students at Urbana, but omits graduate students. Forty-one different religious beliefs are represented in the student body. Eight different denominations have more than 100 students. The table is as follows (Registrar's Report, 1913, Table 18):

African Methodist	2	Pilgrim Congregation	1
Agnostic	1	Presbyterian	617
American Reform	3	"Protestant" (no denomination given)	24
Baptist	228	Quaker	3
Bethany Union	3	Roman Catholic	214
Chinese Christian	1	St. Paul's Reformed	1
Christian	239	Seventh Day Adventist	1
Christian Science	39	Swedenborgian (Church of the New Jerusalem)	3
Confucianism	1	Swedish Lutheran	6
Congregational	264	Swedish Mission Church	1
Dutch Reformed	4	"Undenominational"	2
English Lutheran	14	Unitarian	64
Episcopalian	195	United Brethern	19
Evangelical	14	United Presbyterian	11
Free Baptist	2	Universalist	38
Free Methodist	3	Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal	1
German Evangelical	13	None (students stating explicitly that they have no religious affiliation)	117
German Lutheran	31	Question as to religious affiliation unanswered	410
Graeco-Russian State Church	31		
Hinduism	6		
Jewish	47		
Liberalist	3		
Lutheran	105		
Mennonite	4		
Methodist	907	Total	3,663

However, in order to meet the religious needs of students, the various denominations have undertaken the establishment of some form of denominational association. These organizations are not housed in any of the University buildings, but are located near the University campus. Like the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., they are affiliated and co-operative university activities. The work that they have done in the University of Illinois is distinctive along its line in American University life. It may be desirable, therefore, to explain briefly the work of the various organizations.

The University Baptist Church was established in 1912 by the Illinois Baptist State Convention as a church home and social center for Baptist students, faculty members and families having university affiliation. Regular Sunday services are held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building. Plans have been approved for a structure which will be a church, student center and pastoral home, and which will be erected on the corner of Fourth and Daniel Streets. Regular courses are conducted in Bible study, church history, missions, religious pedagogy, and methods of church work, aiming to train the future laymen of the church as well as future leaders in rural communities, in social, missionary and church work.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, 610 East Park Street, Champaign, has general supervision of the Catholic students of the University. There is a parochial school and ten sisters of Notre Dame as teachers. About one hundred students of the University are in attendance.

The Congregationalists are planning to build a church close to the campus. They have already purchased property and a State organization has been effected for the purpose of raising funds.

The student organization of the Disciples of Christ is located almost directly opposite the gymnasium on Wright street. It attempts to conserve as well as develop the religious nature of its student constituency. Two helpers have been provided, a young man and a young woman, who attempt to meet the new students and by means of the social and religious life of the church provide conditions that will favor symmetrical education. There are Bible classes in comparative religion, missionary literature, church history, and studies supplemental to Bible study. Bethany circle is an organization of young women for social and religious purposes. The constituency of the church averages about 350 young people.

The Episcopal work at the University dates from 1904, when a small dormitory for about 16 boys was opened. The work has been pushed forward earnestly by the Rt. Rev. Edward D. Osborne, Bishop of Springfield, with a resident chaplain on the ground. In 1909 a dormitory for girls was opened and given the name of Osborne Hall. It is located at 907 South Wright Street, facing the Woman's Building, and will accommodate 32 students. It is a brick building of the Colonial type, three stories in height, and 60 by 46 feet in the main, with an addition in the rear 21 by 24 feet. It has a large basement in which there is a room fitted as a chapel that will seat 60 people. The building represents an investment of $23,000. The Episcopal services for University students are at the present time held in Osborne Hall until the proposed chapel is erected.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church is situated at the corner of Springfield and Mathews Avenues, one block east of the gymnasium. In addition to this church the Methodists of the State have organized the Wesley Foundation at the University of Illinois. The purpose of this Foundation is the intellectual, moral and religious care and instruction of young people, students in the University of Illinois, who are adherents of the Methodist Church. Bishop McDowell, of Chicago, is the the chairman of the board of trustees, the membership of which is made up of representative Methodists from different parts of the State. A social center is to be built soon, with provision for instruction in Bible and allied subjects. The plan calls for an expenditure of at least half a million dollars. At present there are more than 1,000 Methodist students in the University. Rev. James C. Baker is pastor of Trinity church. Rev. G. E. McCammon is the executive secretary of the Wesley Foundation.

A history of the Presbyterian movement dates from 1904 when the Senate took steps to do something for Presbyterian students of the institution. The Church was erected in 1911 at a cost of $30,000. The membership is constituted of students of the University, the officers of the church being students. There are also some faculty members. The church bears the name of McKinley Memorial Church because of the generous contribution of the Honorable William B. McKinley who made the gift as a memorial to his father. A five thousand dollar pipe organ has been installed, being the gift of Mr. McKinley. The church is supported by an endowment fund of $60,000 which brings 5½ per cent interest. Recently the property has been purchased on the corner of Daniel and Fifth Avenues, so that the organization now owns the entire west side of Fifth Street from Daniel to John. On the site of the recent purchase a school of religion is contemplated. There were 23 girls rooming in the dormitory during the past year and 36 boarding, and a new dormitory is in contemplation.

The Unitarian Church is located on the corner of Mathews and Oregon Streets. It endeavors to present to the University community a religious gospel reasonable and universal and spiritually invigorating. Various classes are conducted for the study of comparative religions and the spiritual solution of social and international problems. The courses of lectures and discussions on Sunday evenings have been attended largely the past year. They are devoted to the study of such contemporary religious thinkers as William James, Eucken, Bergson, Harnack, Rauschenbusch, Abdul Baha, and their solution to the religious problems that perplex our age. This year these lectures will be devoted to the study of "The Evolution of Religion in the Western World."

The local churches of Urbana and Champaign are all looking after the interests of the students of their respective denominations as much as possible, such as the Lutheran Church which has about 200 Lutheran students in the University, the Universalist with its classes in bible study and the Murray Club which opens its association club room to student activities.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. deserve special mention, owing to their large membership and valuable services to the life of the University.

These organizations, like church organizations, fraternities and clubs are not located upon University property. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are located on Wright Street, opposite the General Library, and thus are central in their location for effective work.

The Young Men's Christian Association is housed in Association Hall, a building erected in 1908 at a cost of $120,000. This is regarded by Young Men's Christian Association authorities as the most efficiently equipped of all student association buildings in America. The edifice was made possible through the voluntary contributions of students, alumni, citizens and friends of the institution.

The building is three stories high, besides a basement floor. This lower floor contains a barber shop, cafe and bowling alleys. The first floor is given over to the use of the student public and their male guests. There is a large lobby, a game room with billiard and pool tables, a lounging room equipped with leather club chairs and settees, a library and reading room with ample writing facilities, a check room, the offices, an assembly room seating 320 and a reception room for ladies.

Above the first floor, the building is divided into three sections by fire walls with no connection between. Five of the sections, two on the second floor and three on the third floor, are devoted to dormitory rooms for University men. These rooms are quite popular as a long "waiting-list" of applicants attests. Each tenant has easy access to shower baths and good toilet facilities. In the middle section of the second floor are eight organization rooms intended for committee use by University organizations. These rooms are generally spoken for in advance for practically every evening of the University year. They are offered to the student organizations free of rental.

The furniture throughout the building is of mission style with fumed oak finish. The lounging and game rooms contain large fireplaces. The ladies' room is furnished in fibre rush and is exceedingly attractive. The building is equipped throughout with intercommunicating telephones.

Chief among the functions of the Young Men's Christian Association is the service rendered in securing rooming places and employment for new students. Positions for temporary or permanent work for students, in the homes and business places of citizens, yield in the aggregate about $15,000.00 annually.

A handbook containing about 150 pages of information concerning the University and student organizations is forwarded to new students in vacation periods as their names are procured from the registrar's office.

Each year a series of ethical lectures is promoted by the association and delivered by some eminent man. The course of lectures for the year 1912-13 was delivered by Hugh Black. The course for the year 1914-15 will be delivered by Bishop F. J. McConnell who was scheduled to lecture 1913-14, but was detained by sickness.

The Y. W. C. A. building is just south of that of the Y. M. C. A. The structure is 122 by 40 feet, and is three stories high. It is built of western red brick, with stone trimmings, in harmony with the general combination adopted for the campus buildings, and others adjacent. The brick is laid in white mortar. The contrast is enhanced by the use

of black headers in Flemish bond. A considerable amount of diaper and pattern work relieves the flat wall surfaces. The stone appears as casing for the first story windows; in two belt courses; in sills; and in caps for the tall tripled brick piers of the front porch. The rather flat slate roof with semi-circular headed dormers has a considerable over-hang, carried on sawed rafters. The general effect produced by the sharp contrast in the brick work, and by the lightness of mouldings and of stone trimmings, it quite different from that shown by the dark masonry and heavy stone-work of the Y. M. C. A. building across the street. There is also a difference of style, the newer structure being in general reminiscent of the Georgian. As it stands, it is the east pavilion only of the structure which the Association ultimately expects to build. The cost of the present structure, with furnishings, is estimated to be $60,000.*

Passing through the main entrance, on the east, one enters the lobby, with the general office on the right. At the west end of the hall is the lounging room, furnished with chairs, and made home-like with a good-sized fire-place. On either side is a French door opening upon a porch. Also on the first floor are two smaller parlors, one a reading room; and an audience room with a seating capacity of over 200, besides administrative offices and cloak rooms, all finished in dark oak. In the north end of the building are several committee rooms for the Association; and reception parlors for the use of the young women living on the second and third stories. The walls of the first floor rooms are of a deep cream tint. The French casement windows are tastefully hung with scrim curtains. The rugs laid on the hardwood floors are of different patterns, but they follow a general color scheme of brown. Various gifts to the Association, such as pictures, a pianola, and books, all help in making the building a most pleasant home for the young women of the University. On the second floor are fifteen rooms, four of which are single. These are each equipped with running water, a dresser, an institutional bed, a study table, and a roomy closet. Besides the double rooms, each of which contains two closets, two beds, a dresser, and a chiffonier, there are two suites, one for the secretary, and one for the matron of the building; and a small guest room. Large windows give plenty of light and air. The sixteen rooms on the third floor, of which four are single, are furnished the same as those in the story below. A sleeping porch on the east is large enough for about ten beds, which the girls are to supply themselves. On each floor are two showers, in addition to other toilet accommodations. The attic is large and well lighted, and is ample for the storage of all baggage. At the north end of the house is the only stairway. It is quite wide, and lighted by a window at each landing. In the basement are quarters for the servants, a large kitchen, and a dining room with a seating capacity of about 100 people. It is so arranged that the part on the west may be used for private luncheons or dinner parties. On the east side is the bowling alley, the gift of the Women's Athletic Association. Light and heat are furnished at cost from the University plant.

The secretary lives in the building, and is in communication with the girls at all times. She assists girls in finding suitable rooming

* Mr. McKinley's gifts equalled the cost of the building, and the $19,698.32 raised by the Association equalled the cost of the furnishings and the $14,000 endowment fund.

accommodations. The girls are met at the trains and escorted to the Association head-quarters, where the committee assists them in any way that it can. Efforts are also made to improve the conditions of the boarding houses.

The secretary has general charge of the employment bureau for women, which is one of considerable value to the community. Names of all residents desiring student help are kept on the records. Girls who otherwise could not afford a college education are, with the bureau's help, often able to procure it. Last year, over forty girls were assisted in finding employment. The amount which they earned is estimated at $2,000.

The work of the Association is, however, not limited to its immediate departments. For many years the members have been doing settlement work in Champaign. They have taken charge of classes in cooking, sewing, and story telling, and are at present giving lessons to the young women of the factory district. They are also helping in the work of the Associated Charities, one of the leading charitable organizations of our day.

STUDENTS ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Students are in many respects, like their seniors, in that what they do for themselves is often of far more value than what someone else does for them. In the various forms of voluntary associations made and maintained by the students, one may find some of the most valuable elements of student life. This is true of the literary societies in which practice in speaking and debating is secured under conditions which involve the utmost development on the part of the students. These societies have existed from the very beginning of the institution, and form a very marked and valuable feature of student life at the University of Illinois.

Therefore the forms of undirected student activity, which springs up spontaneously outside of the regular work of college classes, are of sufficient importance to deserve at least mention.

A more recent feature, at least so far as the number of the organizations is concerned, is to be found in the scientific clubs which have been organized by students and instructors together in nearly all departments of the University. In these clubs the student gets a new attitude toward the subject matter of his studies—that of an independent and willing devotee of the subject in hand. It gives opportunity for spontaneity and for a wider range of interest than the ordinary work of the college class, and the amount of time and energy which the students are willing to devote to this phase of their university life is indeed most promising for the prospects of scientific progress during and after university residence.

In a great modern university with thousands of students, where formerly there were hundreds, with a vast multiplicity of departments and sub-departments, the tendency, of course, is for the student body to fall into groups or cliques, corresponding to those different subjects and different interests. Everything which helps to bring the student in contact with other groups than those with which he is thus naturally associated, helps to widen his outlook, to broaden his view, and cultivate those qualities in him which are no less necessary for his success in life

than knowledge of the subjects which he studies at the University. From this point of view the military drill mentioned above, the physical culture in the gymnasium, the various forms of sport on the athletic field, all have a value quite exceeding the particular value which they might represent in physical improvement or a greater knowledge of military matters.

This is equally true of music and art, which are common interests and ought to appeal to everybody, and ought to attract everyone more or less, and thus serve as a basis for that common life which is such a valuable feature of college and university residence. Our equipment and means of instruction in art are still so inadequate that the department does not play that part in the general life of the University which it ought to do in order to serve best the interests of the commonwealth. We are looking forward with hope to a time when the Legislature can enable us to provide adequately for this department.

Better provision has been made in the Department of Music. We have an excellent band, admission to which is dependent upon passing a competitive examination in music. This is a position which is eagerly sought by the students, and the band has proven itself to be of great use to the University in many different directions.

There is a choral society open to all students in the University, which, besides affording opportunity for weekly gatherings for practice in the choral work, gives two important concerts during the year. They have proven to be sources of great advantage to the University community. There are also a University orchestra, and University glee clubs, all working together, not merely to increase the technical ability of music students, but also to increase the appreciation of music in the great mass of the student body, as well as to cultivate inter-departmental, scientific, artistic and social intercourse resulting in great advantage to the University as a whole.

Some of the unique and interesting activities of the student organizations are the Post Exam Jubilee, the Stunt Show, the Interscholastic Circus, the Hobo Band and the Ag Round Up. The Post Exam Jubilee is the staging by the students of the University of interesting current incidents in student life. The Jubilee originated a number of years ago to raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. and became so popular that it has been repeated every year. The proceeds go toward the maintenance of the Y. M. C. A. The Stunt Show is the staging by the girls of the University of various scenes colored by features of the school year. The proceeds of the performance go toward the maintenance of the Y. W. C. A. The Post Exam Jubilee is held at the end of the first semester, ostensibly as a relaxation from the strenuosity of semester examinations. Interscholastic week is an annual observance of 21 years' standing, in which the high schools of the State send representatives to the University of Illinois to compete in field and track athletics. In connection with it, several University student activities occur, such as the May Pole Dance, Girls' Stunt Show, and the Interscholastic Circus. The Dope Sheet is a humorous production giving the program of interscholastic week.

The Interscholastic Circus is composed of a series of acrobatic performances and reproductions of a regular circus, which is one of the unique features of student activities in the college life of the United

States. The profits from the circus go toward the support of University athletics. The May Pole festivities occur in connection with interscholastic week. The profits go toward the support of athletic work of the women of the University.

The Hobo Band is featured by the senior class, and is held toward the end of the school year.

During the last part of May, occur Military Review, with presentation of medals, competitive drills, and contests between battalions.

Home Coming is a feature of the students associated in the fall with one of the large foot ball games under the auspices of the Illinois Union, which has for its object the development of Illinois spirit by bringing the alumni an opportunity of seeing the University while in working order and developing the solidarity of student spirit in the institution.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES.

The history of the national Greek letter fraternity organizations at the University begins in June, 1876, when the existence of a chapter of a national fraternity was first recognized by a resolution of the board of trustees, which condemned the formation of such societies, and appealed to the students to discontinue their organization. The faculty in its opposition to fraternities went so far as to pass a set of rules providing that no student should enter the University until he had pledged himself not to join a fraternity, and that no student should graduate until he had certified that he had not belonged to any, while in the University.

The board of trustees, however, in August, 1890, passed a resolution permitting the existence of fraternities, of which there are now 26 national organizations, four professional and honorary fraternities, and the Masonic Fraternity, the Acacia. In addition, there are seven local fraternities.

The following are the names of the fraternities and sorrorities and the number of members now present at the University of Illinois, irrespective as to whether or not they own their own houses and the number that the houses accommodate:

NATIONAL FRATERNITIES AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

Name.	Date of foundation.		Number of local members.	Number in house.	Value of property (amount paid in cash).
	National.	Local.			
Acacia	1904	1906	24	19	*$33,000
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	1912	26	24	
Alpha Sigma Phi	1907	1908	29	30	
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	1895	29	28	30,000 ($22,000).
Beta Theta Pi	1839	1902	26	29	41,000 (18,000).
Chi Phi	1854	1912	28	24	
Chi Psi	1841	1912	26	20	
Delts Kappa Psiolon	1844	1904	32	32	
Delta Tau Delta	1859	1872	29	28	†36,000 (18,000)
Delta Upsilon	1834	1905	26	24	
Kappa Sigma	1869	1881	27	22	
Phi Delta Theta	1848	1894	25	23	18,000 (13,000).
Phi Gamma Delta	1848	1897	29	25	35,500 (20,000).
Phi Kappa	1886	1912	21	18	

NATIONAL FRATERNITIES AS AT JUNE 30, 1914—*Concluded.*

Name.	Date of foundation.		Number of local members.	Number in house.	Value of property (amount paid in cash.
	National.	Local.			
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	1904	28	19	36,000 (18,000).
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	1892	28	25	25,000 (6,500).
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	1910	28	24	
Psi Upsilon	1833	1910	30	29	
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	1898	31	27	30,000 (7,500).
Sigma Chi	1855	1881	38	30	‡35,000 (8,500).
Sigma Nu	1869	1902	18	23	
Sigma Pi	1909	1909	38	23	
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	1912	29	19	
Theta Delta Chi	1848	1907	26	24	
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	1912	17	15	
Zeta Psi	1847	1909	23	21	

* Building incomplete, but will be occupied the coming year. The $33,000 does not include furniture and fixtures. $7,000 in bonds.

† Property is valued at $5,000, and building at $30,000.

‡ Mortgage, $16,500; furniture and fixtures valued at $5,000 in addition to the above.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

Name.	Date of foundation.	Number of local members.	Number in house.	Value of property.
Acanthus	1911	27	23	.....
Chi Beta	1906	27	24	.....
Chi Delta	1914	27	.....	.....
Delta Omega	1911	19	16	.....
Ilus	1907	23	22	.....
Iris	1908	28	25	.....
Pi Omicron	1911	20	20	.....
Psi Delta	1913	16	12	.....

It may be of interest to add a statement in regard to the property of the various chapters that are paying for their houses. The building is usually held by a committee of alumni who stand responsible for the payment of indebtedness and the general financial organization of the local chapter. Arrangements are made by which each member of the local chapter, either during attendance at the University or immediately after graduation, begins a series of payments varying from $10 to $25 annually for a period of years toward the property of the organization. Usually the local chapter also pays a rental for its property which covers the running expenses of the chapter, taxes and insurance. The members of the local chapter also provide any additions to the furniture and fixtures. Thus by alumni supervision members of the chapters are taught financial foresight and business management and the value of co-operation as a unit—principles that will be of lasting value to them.

The points emphasized in prospective fraternity members are congeniality, appearance, previous reputation and standing, manners and accomplishments, probability of four years' residence in college, promise of becoming prominent in college athletics, good scholarship, and possibilities after graduation.

The fraternity house should be a college home, well governed, pleasantly arranged, and helpful in every way for the all-around development of its members.

That the fraternity men are below the average in scholarship is indicated by some recent statistics compiled by the office of the Dean of Men, the publication of which each semester showing the rank of the various fraternities has had a decided influence in raising the general fraternity scholarship, until it is only slightly below the general University average, as shown by the following table:

	1909–10		1910–11	
	First semester.	Second semester.	First semester.	Second semester.
General average	81.11	81.31	80.31	82.42
Fraternity average	78.91	79.68	78.68	79.63

	1911–12		1912–13	
	First semester.	Second semester.	First semester.	Second semester.
General average	81.71	82.34	81.47	82.11
Fraternity average	79.28	80.48	80.67	81.23

	1913–14	
	First semester.	Second semester.
General average	81.95	82.46
Fraternity average	80.90	81.95

The effect the fraternities have upon scholarship is shown in the following table, in which the percentage of grades within specified limits is given:

	Non-fraternity—per cent.	Fraternity—per cent.
90–100	9	7
80– 90	58	54
70– 80	27	34
0– 70	6	5

HONORARY AND PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES.

Membership in honorary and professional fraternities is prized very highly, and is a recognized mark of exceptional ability. Fewer than one-fifth of the graduating class are elected to these honors.

Mawanda is the one honorary senior society among men students. Election to membership in it occurs at the end of the junior year. Twenty or more juniors considered most worthy of membership in it on the basis of their personality, college activities, and popularity, in the judgment of the retiring senior members are elected for active membership during their senior year.

The professional fraternities elect their members from special departments of study, partly on the basis of ability and scholarship, and partly on the basis of their personal qualities. Membership in these organizations is usually open early in the college course. Some of them maintain their own houses. The list of professional fraternities is as follows:

HONORARY AND PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES.

Name.	Date of foundation.		Number of local members.	Number in house.
	National.	Local.		
Alpha Chi Sigma (chemical)	1902	1908	45	12
Alpha Delta Sigma (journalistic)	1913	1914	10	.....
Alpha Gamma Rho (agricultural)	1908	1908	41	.....
Alpha Omega Alpha (medical)	1902	1902	29	.....
Alpha Zeta (agricultural)	1897	1902	65	.....
Alpha Rho Chi (architectural)	1912	1912	25	15
Beta Gamma Sigma (commercial)	1912	1912	18	.....
Comitas (democratic)	1913	1913	13	.....
Delta Sigma Rho (oratorical)	1906	1906	15	.....
Eta Kappa Nu (electrical)	1904	1904	42	.....
Gamma Alpha (scientific)	1904	1908	38	.....
Kappa Delta Pi (educational)	1911	1911	60	.....
Mu Kappa Alpha (musical)	1913	1913	18	.....
Order of the Coif (law)	1912	1912	4	.....
Phi Alpha Delta (law)	1897	1904	26	16
Phi Beta Kappa (literary)	1776	1907	77	.....
Phi Delta Phi (law)	1869	1901	31	11
Phi Lambda Upsilon (chemical)	1889	1889	57	.....
Scabbard and Blade (military)	1902	1909	37	.....
Scarab (architectural)	1909	1909	49	.....
Sigma Delta Chi (journalistic)	1909	1912	14	.....
Sigma Mu Rho (medical)	.....	1910	.....	.....
Sigma Tau (engineering)	1904	1914	30	.....
Sigma Xi (scientific)	1886	1904	.....	.....
Tau Beta Pi (engineering)	1885	1897	47	15
Triangle (civil engineering)	1907	1907	33	28

THE PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL.

The Pan-Hellenic Council was organized for the purpose of regulating inter-fraternity affairs. This Council is constituted of a representative from each of the recognized national fraternities and has supervision over inter-fraternity athletics, recognition of new fraternities, and rules in regard to rushing and pledging, and also controls other affairs relating to national fraternities at the University of Illinois.

SORORITIES.

The following national sororities are located at the University of Illinois. There are no independent organizations. The girls' Pan-Hellenic Association is constituted of representatives of all local sororities. The sororities at present are utilizing rented buildings with the exception of the Kappa Alpha Theta* which is making an effort to buy its house. The list of sororities with the date of the founding of national and local organizations, the number of local members and the number in the various houses is as follows:

Sorority.	Founded.		Members.	Number in house.
	National.	Local.		
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	1901	21	19
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	1912	14	10
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	1911	23	9
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	1906	24	22
Chi Omega	1895	1908	31	21
Delta Gamma	1874	1906	29	16
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	1913	24	17
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	1897	30	19
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	1899	27	20
Pi Beta Phi	1867	1897	25	18
Sigma Kappa	1864	1906	21	16

* Investment in the lot was $1,700 and the house $13,000. The present indebtedness against the property is $6,400.

CLUBS.

Besides the fraternities and sororities, there are connected with the University a number of student clubs and similar organizations, such as the Cosmopolitan Club, which was organized in 1906; its purpose being to bring together the students who come to the University from different nations. It includes practically all of the foreign students in the University, and in addition about as many American students. It maintains a club room which is a center of interest for foreign students, and presents entertainments in which peculiar national manners, games and costumes are shown.

The Chinese Students' Club has a membership of fifty-five. The Club is very active in furthering the interests of Chinese students in the University and elsewhere.

There are a number of other clubs: such as, the Centro Literario Espanol; Congregational Guild; Egyptian Club; Country Life Club; Hoosiers' Club; Dixie Club; Easterners' Club; H. H. Club; Ivrim; Kansas Club; Komenian Society; Lincoln League; Mask and Bauble (Dramatic; for fostering legitimate drama; founded 1911); Motorcycle Club; Scribblers' Club; Sewanee Circle; Shomeez (Inter-fraternity Missouri Club); Treveri; Illinois Union Dramatic (Comedy; profits go to Illinois Union); Ben Franklin Club; Latino American Club.

These organizations do a certain part in making life more pleasant for students who come to the University from distant localities.

Since the University is growing rapidly, and the student body becoming very large, the problem of its unification in any definite way is increasingly great. Undoubtedly these student organizations contribute a great deal toward meeting the problem, and it is not at all undesirable that every student in the University should be allied with some organization that is in turn allied with the best interests of the institution.

CLUBS AUXILIARY TO COURSES OF STUDY.

In addition to the associations and societies of a general character described above, there are in each college a number of societies and

clubs devoted to outside work of a literary, scientific, or technical nature auxiliary to the work of various departments of that college. Among these are the following:

In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—The Botanical Club, the Ceramic Club, *le Cercle Francais, el Circulo Espanol,* the Chemical Club, the University of Illinois Section of the American Chemical Society, the Classical Club, the Commercial Club, *der Deutsche Verein,* the English Journal Club, the Geological Journal Club, the History Club, the Mathematical Club, the Oratorical Association, the Pen and Brush Club, the Philological Club, the Political Science Club, the Romance Journal Cub, the Scandinavian Club, the Zoological Club.

In the College of Engineering—The Architects' Club, the Civil Engineers' Club, the Electrical Engineering Society, the Urbana Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Mechanical Engineering Society, the Urbana Student Branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Mining Engineering Society, the Urbana Student Branch of the Americal Institute of Mining Engineers, the Physics Club, the Railway Club.

In the College of Agriculture—The Agricultural Club, the Horticultural Club, the Household Science Club, the Landscape Gardeners' Club.

In the College of Law—The Fuller, John Marshall, Witenagemot, and Van Twiller Law Clubs.

In the Library School—The Library Club.

THE ILLINOIS UNION.

The most comprehensive student organization within the University of Illinois is the Illinois Union, which has been in existence since 1909, and which is composed of all Illinois men, both resident and alumni. The purpose of the organization, as set forth in its constitution, is "to promote the Illinois spirit by all possible means, especially by erecting a club house for Illinois men." It conducts the various student affairs; has direct chargé of Home Coming in the fall, class elections, freshman cap-burning, and many other student activities.

The general governing body of the Union is composed of the president, vice president and secretary of the Student Council, together with three faculty members and three Alumni members. This body has entire charge of the Illinois Union. Directly under it is the Student Council, elected annually by the students, which does the work delegated to it by the board of directors. The Student Council recently acquired the property on South Wright Street, which will be used as a temporary Union home.

The Union is growing stronger every year and in the near future will be one of the most powerful organizations on the campus. It affords an opportunity to work for the traditions and ideals of alma mater.

MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are three literary societies for men, Philomathean, Adelphic and Ionian. An invitation to join originates with the societies who

choose their members from the visitors who attend their regular meetings, and every one interested in debating or oratory may visit them in their halls.

THE WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

The Woman's League is an organization of which all the girls of the University are members by virtue of their registration. It aims to bring the University girls into closer relationship, and to promote a spirit of good fellowship. This is done by informal teas one afternoon of each week in the parlors of the Woman's Building. In order that the greatest interest and cooperation of every girl in the University may be secured, some features of self-government are contemplated. The league has furnished a room in the Julia F. Burnham Hospital, which girls may occupy, free of charge, by joining the Hospital Association. It also provides magazines for the reading room of the Woman's Building. The Woman's League Loan Fund, consisting of over $400, has recently been turned over to the University, and is governed by the same regulations as the Snyder Loan Fund. However, the treasurer of the league has charge of a small cash loan fund which is available to any girl in case of emergency. The league has drawn up a set of resolutions concerning customs and practices by which the girls of the University will be enabled to get the maximum out of their college life and associations.

The Woman's Athletic Association is open to all University girls. It meets the first and third Mondays of the month in the Woman's Building, and has control over the awarding of letters. Its purpose is to develop the interest of University girls in outdoor sports and athletics.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are five literary societies for girls. Three societies, Alethenai, Athenean and Illiola are restricted to 35 members each. Freshman girls are chosen at the beginning of the second semester, the qualifications for membership resting upon literary or musical ability and general scholastic standing.

The Alethenai Literary Society was founded in 1872, the Illiola in 1904, and the Athenean in 1905. The Gregorian and Jamesonian Literary Societies were organized in the spring of 1913. Every girl, on her matriculation in the University, is eligible to membership. As soon as possible after registration is completed, all of the new girls of the institution are assigned to either one or the other organization.

THE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The Star Lecture Course is supported by the Adelphic and Philomathean Literary Societies. Each organization elects a manager annually and the two managers work conjointly in planning the course, selecting the talent, and conducting the general business management. The purpose of the managers is to secure for the University, Champaign and Urbana a high class of musical and literary entertainment, which is ordinarily lacking in the small town. Only the very best talent is selected.

The proceeds of the course go to the support of the two literary societies.

The various student publications are as follows:

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

1. Students' Hand Book, prepared under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; a booklet giving general information about the organization of the University.

2. The Illini; students' daily paper.

3. The Illio, the college annual, beautifully illustrated, published by the junior class each spring, giving a summary of the year's history, and information about all the organizations of the University.

4. The Illinois Agriculturist, a magazine published by the Agricultural Club, in the interest of the farmer, even more than that of the student.

5. The Technograph, published by the representatives of the various engineering societies, scientific in nature, appearing in the spring. Articles are written by alumni and professors and even by students, who contributed during the past year about 20 articles. The magazine presents matters of general rather than highly specialized interests. There are memoranda of proceedings of engineering societies, pages enabling students to present their views, etc.

6. The Illinois Magazine, an illustrated literary monthly of 50 pages, published by a staff of undergraduates, whose purpose is the reproduction of the best in student composition, with occasional faculty articles.

7. The Students' Directory, giving a complete list of the faculty and students, with their local addresses, published under a student management early in the fall.

8. The Siren, a comic monthly, of three years standing, aiming to show the clever rather than humorous features in student life.

The Alumni Quarterly is a publication edited by a staff of alumni of the University, and an undergraduate assistant. It is devoted to the interests of the alumni and serves to keep them informed about their Alma Mater.

The Bulletin is issued fortnightly by the University with the purpose of furnishing the public with authoritative information as to the progress of the University. It is sent free to all editors who desire it.

STATISTICS OF ENROLLMENT—FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

The following tables will reveal some interesting facts in regard to the attendance at the University of Illinois from its foundation. The growth in the last dozen years is particularly noticeable and this in spite of the fact that the entrance requirements of the University have been gradually raised in all of its departments until at the present time it is impossible to enter the University of Illinois without holding a diploma from a standard high school, with the exception of the School of Pharmacy, which soon will be upon the same basis. The Library School has raised its requirements from a four years' high school course to a four

years' college course; the law school from a three and a half years' high school course to one year of college work; and the college of medicine, from the same, to two years of college work. The college of dentistry has increased its requirements from one year of high school work to four years of high school work. The other departments of the University have raised their requirements to a complete four years' high school course.

Furthermore the academy that was conducted in connection with the University prior to 1911 has been discontinued. But in spite of these considerations the attendance in 1913-14 was about double the attendance in 1901-02.

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY BY YEARS.

Year.	Faculty.	Students.		Books.	Buildings.	Biennial income.
		Urbana.	Total Urbana and Chicago.			
1867-68	4	77	.....	.....	1	.....
1868-69	11	128	.....	1,092	1	$ 72,753 85
1869-70	19	180	.....	3,646	1	.....
1870-71	19	278	.....	4,538	1	133,278 72
1871-72	24	381	.....	7,307	1	.....
1872-73	25	400	.....	8,427	2	193,102 47
1873-74	25	406	.....	10,000	3	.....
1874-75	30	373	.....	.....	3	123,459 30
1875-76	27	386	.....	.....	3	.....
1876-77	36	388	.....	.....	3	183,870 11
1877-78	29	377	.....	.....	4	.....
1878-79	33	416	.....	.....	4	170,999 43
1879-80	30	434	.....	12,550	3	.....
1880-81	28	379	.....	.....	3	133,088 89
1881-82	26	352	.....	13,510	3	.....
1882-83	24	382	.....	.....	3	129,620 63
1883-84	25	330	.....	14,000	3	.....
1884-85	27	362	.....	.....	3	141,032 79
1885-86	29	332	.....	15,300	3	.....
1886-87	29	343	.....	.....	3	149,677 77
1887-88	29	377	.....	17,288	3	.....
1888-89	30	418	.....	.....	3	180,959 97
1889-90	32	469	.....	19,000	3	.....
1890-91	39	519	.....	.....	3	237,178 23
1891-92	43	583	.....	21,216	4	.....
1892-93	48	714	.....	.....	4	359,144 14
1893-94	67	718	.....	.....	5	.....
1894-95	80	810	.....	27,750	6	$ 491,940 55
1895-96	84	855	.....	28,200	9	.....
1896-97	170	878	1,059	30,100	12	594,938 40
1897-98	184	1,034	1,582	36,990	13	.....
1898-99	194	1,152	1,824	41,678	12	607,632 00
1899-1900	229	1,531	2,260	44,502	13	.....
1900-1	242	1,709	2,564	47,074	15	947,486 98
1901-2	297	2,020	3,016	52,717	18	.....
1902-3	316	2,342	3,381	57,594	18	1,363,716 08
1903-4	351	2,674	3,716	66,639	19	.....
1904-5	350	2,779	3,736	74,326	27	1,814,863 78
1905-6	408	3,225	4,107	87,136	27	.....
1906-7	442	3,577	4,341	95,946	28	2,166,372 29
1907-8	472	3,959	4,770	108,283	32	.....
1908-9	497	4,141	4,996	127,106	33	3,102,761 42
1909-10	538	4,323	5,131	157,836	35	.....
1910-11	555	4,401	5,217	180,371	36	3,199,832 34
1911-12	583	4,340	5,200	209,529	44	.....
1912-13	587	4,369	5,096	233,586	46	4,294,952 88
1913-14	704	4,766	5,560	262,926	47	.....

ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGES AND COURSES OF STUDY 1903-4 AND 1913-14.

College and course.	Total enrollment.		Increase 1913-14.	Decrease 1913-14.
	1903-4	1913-14		
Liberal Arts and Sciences—				
General literature and arts	432	662	230	.....
Business	41	315	274	.....
General science	60	150	90	.....
Medical preparatory	40	72	32	.....
Household science	25	198	173	.....
Chemistry	33	57	24	.....
Chemical engineering	23	68	45	.....
Ceramics	.....	48	48	.....
Ceramic engineering	.....	36	36	.....
Total	654	1,606	952	.....
Engineering—				
Architecture	75	200	125	.....
Architectural engineering	43	164	121	.....
Civil engineering	232	204	.....	28
Electrical engineering	172	253	81	.....
Mechanical engineering	219	276	57	.....
Mining engineering	.....	42	42	.....
Mun. and San. engineering	8	30	22	.....
Railway civil engineering	3	11	8	.....
Railway electrical engineering	.....	12	12	.....
Railway mechanical engineering	.....	10	10	.....
Unspecified	34	.....	.....	34
Total	786	1,202	478	62
Agriculture—				
General agriculture	291	850	559	.....
Household science	17	132	115	.....
Total	308	982	674	.....
Music	101	80	.....	21
Total, undergraduates at Urbana	1,849	3,870	2,021	.....
Law	142	108	.....	34
Library School	79	42	.....	37
Total undergraduate and professional schools at Urbana	2,070	4,020	1,950	.....
Graduate School	118	331	213	.....
Summer Session—				
Total registration	229	713	484	.....
Deduct students returned	.....	298	298	.....
Net total Summer Session	229	415	186	.....
Total at Urbana	2,417	4,766	2,349	.....
Medicine (Chicago)	694	450	.....	244
Dentistry (Chicago)	163	89	.....	74
Pharmacy (Chicago)—				
Ph.G. course	.....	242	.....	.....
Ph.C. course	.....	13	.....	.....
Total	185	255	70	.....
Total in Chicago	1,042	794	248	.....
Preparatory	257	.....	.....	257
Total in University	3,716	5,560	1,844	.....
Deduct duplicates	124	21	103	.....
Total	3,592	5,539	1,947	.....

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS, 1912-13.

College and course.	Seniors.			Juniors.			Sophomores.			Freshmen.			Specials.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Literature and Arts—																		
General literature and arts	24	68	92	37	66	103	31	75	106	199	121	240	4	14	18	215	344	559
Business	33	.....	33	40	2	42	45	.....	45	127	2	129	2	1	3	247	5	252
Household science	.....	5	5	.....	32	32	.....	22	22	.....	55	55	.....	1	1	.....	115	115
Total	57	73	130	77	100	177	76	97	173	246	178	424	6	16	22	462	464	926
Science—																		
General science	38	7	45	22	9	31	15	7	22	50	7	57	2	1	3	127	31	158
Ceramics	5	.....	5	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Ceramic engineering	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	8	.....	8	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Chemistry	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	41	1	42
Chemical engineering	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	19	.....	19	28	.....	28	1	.....	1	69	.....	69
Medical preparatory	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	12	.....	12	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
Household science	.....	11	11	.....	9	9	.....	6	6	.....	18	18	.....	1	1	.....	45	45
Total	71	18	89	55	18	73	68	13	81	174	26	200	3	2	5	371	77	448
Total, Arts and Science	128	91	219	132	118	250	144	110	254	420	204	624	9	18	27	833	541	1,374
Engineering—																		
Architecture	22	.....	22	43	.....	43	38	.....	38	97	1	98	3	.....	3	203	1	204
Architectural engineering	18	.....	18	17	.....	17	27	.....	27	67	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	129
Civil engineering	33	.....	33	47	.....	47	56	.....	56	78	.....	78	3	.....	3	217	.....	217
Electrical engineering	22	.....	22	80	.....	80	53	.....	53	122	.....	122	3	.....	3	280	.....	280
Mechanical engineering	18	.....	18	54	.....	54	49	.....	49	138	.....	138	1	.....	1	260	.....	260
Mining engineering	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	8	.....	8	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Mun. and San. Engineering	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	4	.....	4	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	24	.....	24
Railway civil engineering	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Railway electrical enginnering	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Railway mechanical engineering	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Total	124	.....	124	259	.....	259	240	.....	240	524	1	525	12	.....	12	1,159	1	1,160
Agriculture—																		
General agriculture	93	1	94	115	1	116	140	.....	140	273	1	274	149	10	159	770	13	783
Household science	.....	9	9	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	.....	42	42	.....	5	5	.....	96	96
Total	93	10	103	115	21	136	140	20	160	273	43	316	149	15	164	770	109	879

Music	2	3	5	.....	7	7	1	6	7	1	35	36	.....	33	33	4	84	88
Total, undergraduates at Urbana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,766	735	3,501
Law	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	27	.....	27	62	.....	62	8	.....	8	126	.....	126
Library School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	2	18	20	.....	.....	.....	2	34	36
Total, undergraduate and professional schools at Urbana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,894	769	3,663
Graduate School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	65	339
Summer Session (1912)—																		
Total registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	210	640
Deduct students returned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	51	273
Net total, Summer Session	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	159	367
Total at Urbana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,376	993	4,369
Pharmacy (Chicago)—																		
Ph.G. course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	63	3	66	47	.....	47	164	3	167
Ph.C. course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57	68	3	71	48	.....	48	173	3	176
Total in University to Feb. 15, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,549	996	4,545
Deduct duplicates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Net total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,545	991	4,536
Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	35	551
Corrected total to June 15, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,061	1,026	5,087

College and course.	Seniors.			Juniors.			Sophomores.			Freshmen.			Specials.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Liberal Arts and Sciences—																		
General Literature and Arts	36	69	105	36	81	117	37	82	119	163	144	307	5	9	14	277	385	662
Business	29	3	32	38	2	40	71	1	72	166	5	171	.....	.....	.....	304	11	315
General science	21	9	30	22	11	33	19	5	24	46	13	59	2	2	4	110	40	150
Medical preparatory	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	22	.....	22	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	72
Household science	.....	47	47	.....	31	31	.....	37	37	.....	81	81	.....	2	2	.....	198	198
Chemistry	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	11	1	12	31	1	32	1	.....	1	55	2	57
Chemical engineering	4	.....	4	17	.....	17	17	.....	17	28	.....	28	2	.....	2	68	.....	68
Ceramics	10	.....	10	11	.....	11	9	.....	9	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Ceramic engineering	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	9	.....	9	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Total	118	128	216	136	125	261	195	126	321	511	214	755	10	13	23	970	636	1,606
Engineering—																		
Architecture	27	.....	27	31	.....	31	41	.....	41	95	2	97	1	.....	1	198	2	200
Architectural engineering	19	.....	19	20	.....	20	44	.....	44	80	.....	80	1	.....	1	164	.....	164
Civil engineering	40	.....	40	38	.....	38	42	.....	42	82	.....	82	2	.....	2	204	.....	204
Electrical engineering	17	.....	17	62	.....	62	50	.....	50	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	253
Mechanical engineering	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	58	.....	58	136	.....	136	2	.....	2	276	.....	276
Mining engineering	5	.....	5	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	25	.....	25	1	.....	1	42	.....	42
Mun. and san. engineering	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Railway civil engineering	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Railway electrical engineering	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Railway mechanical engineering	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Total	163	.....	163	205	.....	205	258	.....	258	567	2	569	7	.....	7	1,200	2	1,202
Agriculture—																		
General agriculture	122	1	123	122	1	123	160	2	162	348	5	353	86	3	89	838	12	850
Household science	.....	20	20	.....	8	8	.....	24	24	.....	75	75	.....	5	5	.....	132	132
Total	122	21	143	122	9	131	160	26	186	348	80	428	86	8	94	838	144	982
Music	3	12	15	1	5	6	.....	13	13	1	37	38	.....	8	8	5	75	80
Total, undergraduates at Urbana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013	857	3,870
Law	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	22	.....	22	60	.....	60	7	.....	7	108	.....	108
Library School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	2	29	31	.....	.....	.....	2	40	42
Total, undergraduate and professional schools at Urbana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,123	897	4,020

Graduate School																273	58	331
Summer Session (1913)—																		
Total registration																441	272	713
Deduct students returned																224	74	298
Net total, Summer Session																217	198	415
Total at Urbana																3,613	1,153	4,766
Medicine(Chicago)	109	6	115	98	8	106	130	9	139	66	6	72	13	5	18	416	34	450
Dentistry (Chicago)				30	1	31	17		17	40	1	41				87	2	89
Pharmacy (Chicago)—																		
Ph.G. course							41	2	43	115	2	117	82		82	238	4	242
Ph.C. course							5		5	6	2	8				11	2	13
Total							46	2	48	121	4	125	82		82	249	6	255
Total in Chicago																752	42	794
Total in University to Feb. 25, 1914																4,365	1,195	5,560
Deduct duplicates																18	3	21
Net total, all students of the year to May 16, 1914																4,347	1,192	5,539

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COUNTRIES, STATES AND COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS.

	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Illinois	2,841	3,936	3,817	4,074
States other than Illinois	584	1,112	1,110	1,270
Insular possession of United States	6	14	17	16
Foreign countries	84	138	143	190

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911–12—COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS.

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	30	3	33	5	.....	5	35	3	38
Alexander	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	15	3	18
Bond	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Boone	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Brown	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Bureau	22	5	27	4	.....	4	26	5	31
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	8	3	11	3	.....	3	11	3	14
Cass	11	3	14	1	.....	1	12	3	15
Champaign	405	280	685	3	1	4	408	281	689
Christian	28	4	32	1	.....	1	29	4	33
Clark	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Clay	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Clinton	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Coles	17	8	25	.....	.....	.....	17	8	25
Cook	587	104	691	339	17	356	926	121	1,047
Crawford	14	3	17	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17
Cumberland	7	2	9	2	.....	2	9	2	11
DeKalb	25	3	28	2	.....	2	27	3	30
DeWitt	14	7	21	3	.....	3	17	7	24
Douglas	19	11	30	.....	.....	.....	19	11	30
DuPage	26	3	29	4	.....	4	30	3	33
Edgar	33	5	38	5	.....	5	38	5	43
Edwards	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Effingham	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Fayette	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Ford	21	7	28	1	.....	1	22	7	29
Franklin	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Fulton	22	3	25	10	.....	10	32	3	35
Gallatin	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Greene	16	3	19	.....	.....	.....	16	3	19
Grundy	20	5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	5	25
Hamilton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Hancock	21	7	28	1	.....	1	22	7	29
Hardin	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Henderson	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Henry	22	3	25	1	.....	1	23	3	26
Iroquois	28	14	42	4	.....	4	32	14	46
Jackson	7	3	10	3	.....	3	10	3	13
Jasper	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Jefferson	9	4	13	3	.....	3	12	4	16
Jersey	6	1	7	1	.....	1	7	1	8
JoDaviess	8	3	11	3	.....	3	11	3	14
Johnson	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kane	79	21	100	5	1	6	84	22	106
Kankakee	21	3	24	2	.....	2	23	3	26
Kendall	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Knox	19	8	27	3	.....	3	22	8	30
Lake	20	5	25	5	.....	5	25	5	30
LaSalle	50	20	70	11	.....	11	61	20	81
Lawrence	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12
Lee	26	7	33	2	.....	2	28	7	35
Livingston	22	11	33	2	.....	2	24	11	35
Logan	17	4	21	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21
McDonough	16	10	26	1	.....	1	17	10	27
McHenry	18	8	26	2	.....	2	20	8	28
McLean	43	8	51	5	.....	5	48	8	56
Macon	27	6	33	.....	.....	.....	27	6	33
Macoupin	20	5	25	2	1	3	22	6	28
Madison	32	8	40	.....	.....	.....	32	8	40

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911-12—Concluded.

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Marion	17	2	19	2	.....	2	19	2	21
Marshall	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Mason	8	4	12	1	.....	1	9	4	13
Massac	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Menard	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Mercer	10	4	14	1	.....	1	11	4	15
Monroe	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Montgomery	20	4	24	3	.....	3	23	4	27
Morgan	18	1	19	1	.....	1	19	1	20
Moultrie	21	7	28	1	.....	1	22	7	29
Ogle	13	1	14	5	.....	5	18	1	19
Peoria	57	8	65	7	.....	7	64	8	72
Perry	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Piatt	21	7	28	.....	.....	.....	21	7	28
Pike	14	4	18	1	.....	1	15	4	19
Pope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Putnam	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Randolph	7	6	13	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
Richland	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Rock Island	33	8	41	1	.....	1	34	8	42
St. Clair	35	4	39	2	.....	2	37	4	41
Saline	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Sangamon	56	9	65	5	.....	5	61	9	70
Schuyler	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Scott	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Shelby	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Stark	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Stephenson	16	2	18	2	.....	2	18	2	20
Tazewell	31	9	40	2	.....	2	33	9	42
Union	7	2	9	3	.....	3	10	2	12
Vermilion	41	18	59	2	.....	2	43	18	61
Wabash	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Warren	10	1	11	2	.....	2	12	1	13
Washington	2	1	3	2	.....	2	4	1	5
Wayne	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
White	5	6	11	4	.....	4	9	6	15
Whiteside	26	8	34	2	.....	2	28	8	36
Will	38	13	51	12	1	13	50	14	64
Williamson	8	2	10	2	.....	2	10	2	12
Winnebago	26	4	30	5	.....	5	31	4	35
Woodford	2	10	12	2	.....	2	4	10	14
Total, counties	2,584	816	3,400	515	21	536	3,099	837	3,936

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS.

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	32	12	44	2	.....	2	34	12	46
Alexander	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Bond	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Boone	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Brown	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Bureau	33	6	39	5	.....	5	38	6	44
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	9	2	11	3	.....	3	12	2	14
Cass	8	3	11	1	.....	1	9	3	12
Champaign	343	269	612	1	.....	1	344	269	613
Christian	22	3	25	2	.....	2	24	3	27
Clark	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Clay	6	2	8	1	.....	1	7	2	9
Clinton	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Coles	20	7	27	.....	.....	.....	20	7	27
Cook	559	111	670	282	14	296	841	125	966

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—Continued.

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Crawford	20	1	21	1	.....	1	21	1	22
Cumberland	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
DeKalb	25	7	32	3	.....	3	28	7	35
DeWitt	15	7	22	1	.....	1	16	7	23
Douglas	14	7	21	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
DuPage	24	3	27	2	.....	2	26	3	29
Edgar	25	7	32	3	.....	3	28	7	35
Edwards	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Effingham	7	3	10	1	.....	1	8	3	11
Fayette	14	3	17	1	.....	1	15	3	18
Ford	14	5	19	.....	.....	.....	14	5	19
Franklin	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Fulton	40	8	48	9	.....	9	49	8	57
Gallatin	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Greene	23	3	26	1	.....	1	24	3	27
Grundy	19	4	23	.....	.....	.....	19	4	23
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	20	4	24	1	.....	1	21	4	25
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Henry	26	3	29	1	.....	1	27	3	30
Iroquois	30	11	41	1	.....	1	31	11	42
Jackson	15	4	19	2	.....	2	17	4	21
Jasper	6	2	8	1	.....	1	7	2	9
Jefferson	13	5	18	1	.....	1	14	5	19
Jersey	4	.....	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
JoDaviess	7	3	10	2	.....	2	9	3	12
Johnson	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Kane	86	14	100	5	.....	5	91	14	105
Kankakee	21	5	26	1	.....	1	22	5	27
Kendall	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Knox	23	8	31	3	.....	3	26	8	34
Lake	18	2	20	3	.....	3	21	2	23
LaSalle	66	13	79	8	.....	8	74	13	87
Lawrence	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Lee	18	6	24	1	.....	1	19	6	25
Livingston	19	8	27	3	.....	3	22	8	30
Logan	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
McDonough	21	10	31	2	.....	2	23	10	33
McHenry	17	5	22	2	.....	2	19	5	24
McLean	40	14	54	2	.....	2	42	14	56
Macon	33	6	39	.....	.....	.....	33	6	39
Macoupin	19	3	22	2	.....	2	21	3	24
Madison	30	6	36	.....	.....	.....	30	6	36
Marion	21	6	27	1	.....	1	22	6	28
Marshall	8	1	9	1	.....	1	9	1	10
Mason	8	4	12	1	.....	1	9	4	13
Massac	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Menard	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Mercer	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Monroe	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Montgomery	28	6	34	3	.....	3	31	6	37
Morgan	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Moultrie	20	4	24	1	.....	1	21	4	25
Ogle	15	2	17	3	.....	3	18	2	20
Peoria	58	5	63	2	.....	2	60	5	65
Perry	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Piatt	17	8	25	.....	.....	.....	17	8	25
Pike	14	3	17	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17
Pope	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pulaski	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Putnam	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12
Randolph	3	5	8	1	.....	1	4	5	9
Richland	7	2	9	1	.....	1	8	2	10
Rock Island	29	11	40	2	.....	2	31	11	42
St. Clair	33	5	38	1	.....	1	34	5	39
Saline	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Sangamon	52	14	66	4	.....	4	56	14	70
Schuyler	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Scott	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Shelby	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Stark	5	3	8	1	.....	1	6	3	9
Stephenson	16	4	20	3	.....	3	19	4	23
Tazewell	25	11	36	1	.....	1	26	11	37
Union	10	1	11	1	.....	1	11	1	12

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—Concluded

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Vermilion	52	21	73	1	.....	1	53	21	74
Wabash	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Warren	14	3	17	4	.....	4	18	3	21
Washington	4	2	6	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Wayne	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	15	3	18
White	8	3	11	2	.....	2	10	3	13
Whiteside	34	7	41	1	.....	1	35	7	42
Will	24	11	35	6	.....	6	30	11	41
Williamson	13	4	17	2	.....	2	15	4	19
Winnebago	34	5	39	5	.....	5	39	5	44
Woodford	7	8	15	1	.....	1	8	8	16
Total, counties	2,560	831	3,391	411	15	426	2,971	846	3,817

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1913-14—COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS.

Counties	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	34	11	45	2	.....	2	36	11	47
Alexander	12	3	15	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Bond	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Boone	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Brown	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Bureau	25	7	32	4	.....	4	29	7	36
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	7	2	9	1	.....	1	8	2	10
Cass	6	6	12	1	.....	1	7	6	13
Champaign	349	312	661	13	.....	13	362	312	674
Christian	22	5	27	1	.....	1	2	5	28
Clark	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15
Clay	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Clinton	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Coles	24	9	33	1	.....	1	25	9	34
Cook	637	115	752	335	20	355	972	135	1,107
Crawford	23	3	26	3	.....	3	26	3	29
Cumberland	4	2	6	1	.....	1	5	2	7
DeKalb	22	5	27	1	.....	1	23	5	28
DeWitt	15	5	20	6	.....	6	21	5	26
Douglas	15	14	29	.....	.....	.....	15	14	29
DuPage	22	6	28	3	1	4	25	7	32
Edgar	26	6	32	3	.....	3	29	6	35
Edwards	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Effingham	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Fayette	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Ford	17	5	22	1	.....	1	18	5	23
Franklin	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Fulton	32	2	34	2	.....	2	34	2	36
Gallatin	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Green	17	3	20	1	.....	1	18	3	21
Grundy	17	4	21	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21
Hamilton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hancock	20	8	28	1	.....	1	21	8	29
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Henry	20	9	29	1	.....	1	21	9	30
Iroquois	30	12	42	3	.....	3	33	12	45
Jackson	5	6	11	1	.....	1	6	6	12
Jasper	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Jefferson	14	5	19	.....	.....	.....	14	5	19
Jersey	3	.....	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
JoDaviess	7	1	8	3	.....	3	10	1	11
Johnson	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Kane	74	17	91	4	.....	4	78	17	95
Kankakee	14	6	20	4	.....	4	18	6	24
Kendall	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1913-14—Concluded.

Counties.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Knox	26	8	34	5	.....	5	31	8	39
Lake	17	5	22	3	.....	3	20	5	25
LaSalle	63	15	78	7	.....	7	70	15	85
Lawrence	9	2	11	1	.....	1	10	2	12
Lee	18	8	26	4	.....	4	22	8	30
Livingston	25	11	36	2	.....	2	27	11	38
Logan	16	5	21	.....	.....	.....	16	5	21
McDonough	20	8	28	4	.....	4	24	8	32
McHenry	17	7	24	3	.....	3	20	7	27
McLean	56	13	69	3	.....	3	59	13	72
Macon	35	14	49	1	.....	1	36	14	50
Macoupin	27	4	31	1	.....	1	28	4	32
Madison	34	6	40	.....	.....	.....	34	6	40
Marion	21	3	24	1	.....	1	22	3	25
Marshall	13	3	16	2	.....	2	15	3	18
Mason	10	9	19	1	.....	1	11	9	20
Massac	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Menard	6	3	9	1	.....	1	7	3	10
Mercer	4	3	7	1	.....	1	5	3	8
Monroe	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Montgomery	27	3	30	2	.....	2	29	3	32
Morgan	12	1	13	2	.....	2	14	1	15
Moultrie	17	4	21	1	.....	1	18	4	22
Ogle	15	5	20	1	.....	1	16	5	21
Peoria	45	11	56	5	.....	5	50	11	61
Perry	5	1	6	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Piatt	15	10	25	.....	.....	.....	15	10	25
Pike	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	15	4	19
Pope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Putnam	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Randolph	2	4	6	1	.....	1	3	4	7
Richland	7	1	8	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Rock Island	34	5	39	2	.....	2	36	5	41
St. Clair	45	8	53	.....	.....	.....	45	8	53
Saline	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
Sangamon	41	11	52	7	.....	7	48	11	59
Schuyler	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Scott	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Shelby	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	12	8	20
Stark	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Stephenson	22	3	25	4	.....	4	26	3	29
Tazewell	22	10	32	1	.....	1	23	10	33
Union	10	1	11	2	.....	2	12	1	13
Vermilion	47	28	75	1	.....	1	48	28	76
Wabash	6	4	10	2	.....	2	8	4	12
Warren	13	6	19	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
Washington	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Wayne	15	1	16	1	.....	1	16	1	17
White	8	1	9	2	.....	2	10	1	11
Whiteside	31	6	37	3	.....	3	34	6	40
Will	39	16	55	7	.....	7	46	16	62
Williamson	14	3	17	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17
Winnebago	36	7	43	3	.....	3	39	7	46
Woodford	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15
Total, counties	2,625	941	3,566	486	22	508	3,111	963	4,074

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911-12—STATES OTHER THAN ILLINOIS.

States.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men	Women.	Total.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Connecticut	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911-12—Continued.

States.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION—concluded.									
Massachusetts	20	1	21	1		1	21	1	22
New Hampshire	1	1	2				1	1	2
New Jersey	9	2	11				9	2	11
New York	31	5	36	2		2	33	5	38
Pennsylvania	15	2	17	4		4	19	2	21
Rhode Island	4	1	5	1		1	5	1	6
Vermont	2		2				2		2
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware									
District of Columbia	2		2	1		1	3		3
Florida	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Georgia	1		1				1		1
Maryland	3		3				3		3
North Carolina	1		1				1		1
South Carolina	1		1				1		1
Virginia					2	2		2	2
West Virginia	2	1	3				2	1	3
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Indiana	159	28	187	31	7	38	190	35	225
Iowa	71	19	90	32	5	37	103	24	127
Kansas	38	10	48	10	1	11	48	11	59
Michigan	45	4	49	22	3	25	67	7	74
Minnesota	13	2	15	25		25	38	2	40
Missouri	69	16	85	6		6	75	16	91
Nebraska	13	1	14	10	2	12	23	3	26
North Dakota	10	1	11	3		3	13	1	14
Ohio	31	8	39	8		8	39	8	47
South Dakota	6	2	8	15	1	16	21	3	24
Wisconsin	27	8	35	50	2	52	77	10	87
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Alabama	9	2	11				9	2	11
Arkansas	8	1	9	2		2	10	1	11
Kentucky	8		8	3		3	11		11
Louisiana	5		5	1		1	6		6
Mississippi	3		3				3		3
Oklahoma	13	5	18	2		2	15	5	20
Tennessee	5		5	3		3	8		8
Texas	10	2	12	3		3	13	2	15
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Arizona		2	2					2	2
California	10	3	13	1		1	11	3	14
Colorado	16	7	23	5		5	21	7	28
Idaho	2		2	2		2	4		4
Montana	4	2	6	5		5	9	2	11
Nevada	1		1				1		1
New Mexico	2	1	3				2	1	3
Oregon	2		2	1		1	3		3
Utah	2		2	4		4	6		6
Washington	7	2	9	8	1	8	15	3	18
Wyoming	1		1	1		1	2		2
Total, states other than Illinois	684	141	825	263	24	287	947	165	1,112

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13.

States.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Connecticut	1	1	2				1	1	2
Maine	2		2				2		2
Massachusetts	20	2	22	1		1	21	2	23
New Hampshire	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3
New Jersey	7	1	8	1		1	8	1	9
New York	33	8	41	3		3	36	8	44
Pennsylvania	12	3	15	3		3	15	3	18
Rhode Island	1		1	1		1	2		2
Vermont	2		2				2		2
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware									
District of Columbia	5		5	1		1	6		6
Florida	1	2	3				1	2	3
Georgia	2		2	1		1	3		3
Maryland	2		2				2		2
North Carolina									
South Carolina	1		1				1		1
Virginia	1	2	3		1	1	1	3	4
West Virginia	4	1	5				4	1	5
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Indiana	146	36	182	31	3	34	177	39	216
Iowa	67	19	86	20	4	24	87	23	110
Kansas	25	8	33	12	1	13	37	9	46
Michigan	39	11	50	21	2	23	60	13	73
Minnesota	22	5	27	27		27	49	5	54
Missouri	82	9	91	7	3	10	89	12	101
Nebraska	11	3	14	8		8	19	3	22
North Dakota	9	1	10	2		2	11	1	12
Ohio	34	11	45	8	1	9	42	12	54
South Dakota	7		7	11	1	12	18	1	19
Wisconsin	30	5	35	55	3	58	85	8	93
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Alabama	4	1	5				4	1	5
Arkansas	9	2	11	2		2	11	2	13
Kentucky	10		10				10		10
Louisiana	2	1	3	2		2	4	1	5
Mississippi	4	1	5				4	1	5
Oklahoma	13	4	17	4		4	17	4	21
Tennessee	5	1	6	1		1	7	1	8
Texas	10	3	13	3		3	13	3	16
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Arizona	4		4	1		1	5		5
California	16	4	20	1		1	17	4	21
Colorado	12	5	17	6		6	18	5	23
Idaho	5		5	1		1	6		6
Montana	2		2	3		3	5		5
Nevada	1		1				1		1
New Mexico	1	2	3	1		1	2	2	4
Oregon	2		2	1		1	3		3
Utah	3	1	4	3		3	6	1	7
Washington	10	3	13	8	1	9	18	4	22
Wyoming	2		2				2		2
Total, states other than Illinois	682	157	839	251	20	271	933	177	1,110

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1913-14.

States.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Connecticut	4		4				4		4
Maine				2		2	2		2
Massachusetts	20	1	21	2		2	22	1	23
New Hampshire	2	1	3				2	1	3
New Jersey	8	1	9	1		1	9	1	10
New York	41	8	49	3		3	44	8	52
Pennsylvania	16	4	20	2		2	18	4	22
Rhode Island				2		2	2		2
Vermont	2		2				2		2
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware									
District of Columbia	7	1	8	1		1	8		9
Florida	1	1	2				1	1	2
Georgia	3		3	3		3	6		6
Maryland	4	1	5				4	1	5
North Carolina	1		1				1		1
South Carolina	1		1				1		1
Virginia	2	2	4	2		2	4	2	6
West Virginia	5	2	7				5	2	7
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Indiana	180	55	235	20	1	21	200	56	256
Iowa	77	18	95	23	3	26	100	21	121
Kansas	32	12	44	12	1	13	44	13	57
Michigan	46	10	56	21	1	22	67	11	78
Minnesota	28	2	30	30		30	58	2	60
Missouri	93	19	112	5	3	8	98	22	120
Nebraska	15		15	6	2	8	21	2	23
North Dakota	6	1	7	2		2	8	1	9
Ohio	34	16	50	7	1	8	41	17	58
South Dakota	3	2	5	13	1	14	16	3	19
Wisconsin	35	3	38	47	4	51	82	7	89
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Alabama	7	2	9	2		2	9	2	11
Arkansas	12	7	19				12	7	19
Kentucky	15	1	16	1		1	16	1	17
Louisiana	6		6				6		6
Mississippi	4	1	5	1		1	5	1	6
Oklahoma	20	2	22	4		4	24	2	26
Tennessee	5	3	8	2		2	7	3	10
Texas	11	4	15	3		3	14	4	18
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Arizona	1	2	3	1		1	2	2	4
California	16	8	24	1		1	17	8	25
Colorado	9	4	13	6		6	15	4	19
Idaho	3		3	5		5	8		8
Montana	3	2	5	3		3	6	2	8
Nevada	1		1				1		1
New Mexico	5	3	8				5	3	8
Oregon	12	1	13	1		1	13	1	14
Utah	3	1	4	2		2	5	1	6
Washington	8	3	11	4	1	5	12	4	16
Wyoming				1		1	1		1
Total, states other than Illinois	807	204	1,011	241	18	259	1,048	222	1,270

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911-12—INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Islands.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Philippine Islands	5	1	6	3	.....	3	8	1	9
Porto Rico	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Total, insular possessions	8	1	9	5	.....	5	13	1	14

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1911-12—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	3	.....	3	6	1	7	9	1	10
Cuba	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Mexico	12	.....	12	1	.....	1	13	.....	13
CENTRAL AMERICA.									
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
SOUTH AMERICA.									
Argentina	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Peru	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Uruguay	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
EUROPE.									
Austria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Germany	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Great Britain	3	.....	3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Greece	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
ASIA									
Armenia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
China	48	.....	48	1	1	2	49	1	50
India	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Japan	16	.....	16	3	.....	3	19	.....	19
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Syria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
AFRICA									
Egypt	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Orange Free State	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
OCEANIC.									
Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total, foreign countries	106	.....	106	29	3	32	135	3	138

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-3—INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Islands.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hawaii	2	1	3	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Philippine Islands	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	9	.....	9
Porto Rico	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Total, insular possessions	8	1	9	8	.....	8	16	1	17

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

States.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH AMERICA.									
Canada	9	1	10	2	1	3	11	2	13
Cuba	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Mexico	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
SOUTH AMERICA.									
Argentina	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Brazil	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Peru	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
EUROPE.									
Austria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bohemia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgaria	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Denmark	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Greece	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Holland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Russia	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Sweden	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
ASIA									
Armenia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
China	44	.....	44	.....	2	2	44	2	46
India	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Japan	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	16	.....	16
Turkey	.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	1	6
AFRICA									
Egypt	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Orange River Colony	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Africa	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total, foreign countries	119	2	121	19	3	22	138	5	143

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Islands.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hawaii	6		6				6		6
Philippines	1		1	5		5	6		6
Porto Rico	1		1	3		3	4		4
Total, insular possessions	8		8	8		8	16		16

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1912-13—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Urbana.			Chicago.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada	11	2	13	2		2	13	2	15
Cuba	3		3				3		3
Mexico	13		13				13		13
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	3		3				3		3
Brazil	2		2				2		2
Chile	1		1				1		1
Peru	2		2				2		2
EUROPE.									
Bulgaria				1		1	1		1
Denmark	1		1				1		1
Germany	4		4				4		4
Great Britain		1	1	4		4	4	1	5
Holland	2		2				2		2
Norway	2		2				2		2
Roumania	1		1				1		1
Russia	7		7				7		7
Sweden	1		1				1		1
Switzerland	1		1		1	1	1	1	2
ASIA.									
Armenia	1		1	1		1	2		2
China	65	1	66		1	1	65	2	67
India	12		12	1		1	13		13
Japan	22		22	3		3	25		25
Korea				2		2	2		2
Persia	2		2				2		2
Syria	1		1				1		1
Turkey	4	1	5	3		3	7	1	8
AFRICA.									
Egypt	1		1				1		1
South Africa	4		4				4		4
Total, foreign countries	166	5	171	17	2	19	183	7	190

According to the last report of the registrar (page 34), in 1911-12 all the states of the United States were represented except Delaware and Maine, and in 1912-13 all except Delaware and North Carolina. Of the 5 foreign countries that had 10 or more in residence in 1911-12 and 1912-13, the last report of the registrar is as follows:

Countries.	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
China	50	46	67
Japan	19	16	25
Mexico	13	11	13
Canada	10	13	15
India	5	10	12

The schools from which the students came to the University according to the last report of the registrar for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are as follows:

NEW INTRANTS IN REGULAR STANDING FROM ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOLS.

	1911–12	1912–13
High schools not represented	96	83
High schools which sent 1 student	66	56
High schools which sent 2–4 students	92	106
High schools which sent 5–9 students	27	27
High schools which sent 10 or more students (in one year)	10	18
Total, accredited high schools	291	290

NEW INTRANTS AS UNDERGRADUATES IN REGULAR STANDING FROM OTHER ILLINOIS SCHOOLS.

	Schools represented.		Students.	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
Private secondary schools	16	24	97	74
Normal schools	6	5	28	18
Colleges and universities	13	17	54	47
Total	35	46	179	139

Similar facts for states outside of Illinois and foreign countries are as follows:

NEW INTRANTS AS UNDERGRADUATES IN REGULAR STANDING FROM STATES. OTHER THAN ILLINOIS.

	States represented.		Schools represented.		Students.	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
Public high schools	31	26	128	131	192	187
Private secondary schools	13	14	24	21	29	23
Normal schools	6	7	6	7	8	8
Colleges and universities	24	30	64	70	114	123
Total	.....	.....	222	229	343	341

NEW INTRANTS AS UNDERGRADUATES IN REGULAR STANDING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Countries represented.		Schools represented.		Students.	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
Secondary schools	3	4	4	5	4	5
Normal schools	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Colleges and universities	7	6	11	9	15	11
Total	.....	.....	15	15	19	17

Various universities and colleges sending students to the University are as follows (Page 36, Registrar's Report):

REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

	Number of institutions represented.		Number of degrees	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
University of Illinois	1	1	173	193
Other state universities	17	14	52	52
State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts	8	10	11	13
Larger endowed universities	8	14	36	43
Small colleges, Illinois	19	17	45	44
Small colleges, other states	47	59	74	94
Foreign institutions	7	5	9	5
Total	107	120	400	444

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS, NORTH AND SOUTH

	1911–12	1912–13
Students from counties (other than Cook and Champaign) lying north of a line drawn east and west through Springfield	1,416	1,430
Students from counties which would be cut by such a line	254	232
Students from counties lying south of such a line	530	576

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS, EAST AND WEST.

	1911–12	1912–13
Students from counties (other than Cook and Champaign) lying east of line drawn north and south through Bloomington	846	789
Students from counties which would be cut by such a line	382	425
Students from counties lying west of such a line	972	1,024

The general summary of occupations which shows the highly democratic character of the undergraduate population is as follows (Report of the Registrar, 1913, p. 78):

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS' PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT URBANA, 1911-12.

Summary.

	L. A. and S.	Engin.	Agric.	Music.	Law.	Library.	Total.
Professions (the ministry, medicine, the law, teaching, the army and navy)	204	99	98	17	27	4	449
Scientific professions (ceramists, chemists, engineers, etc.)	45	71	18	.....	4	2	140
Artistic professions (architects, artists, authors, etc.)	9	23	8	.....	.....	1	41
Government service (United States, State, county, city)	41	37	18	1	4	1	102
Business—							
Manufacturing	53	57	12	1	6	.....	129
Mercantile	300	228	117	17	15	3	680
Business managers (advertising manager, manager of telephone company, etc.)	50	75	27	4	6	.....	162
Financial and semi-legal (abstracter, banker, broker, cashier, real estate dealer, etc.)	87	83	58	10	11	2	251
Miscellaneous	73	71	36	4	2	3	189
Railroading	35	35	16	2	4	1	93
Agriculturists	301	142	409	20	27	10	909
Skilled laborers	76	120	35	6	6	1	244
Unskilled laborers	27	43	14	1	6	1	92
Retired or "no occupation"	20	18	7	.....	2	2	49
Occupation not given	53	58	6	5	6	5	133
Total	1,374	1,160	879	88	126	36	3,663

There are five more or less distinct occupational groups that sent 200 students or more in 1912-13, according to the last report of the registrar, page 38:

Agriculture	909
"Mercantile business"	680
The professions	449
"Financial and semi-legal business" (bankers, brokers, real estate dealers, etc.)	251
Skilled labor	244
Bankers	76
Unskilled laborers	92
Railraod employees	90

AGE OF STUDENTS.

In general it is the purpose of the State University to take up the education of the student where the high school leaves off. In the study of the relation of the high school to the University, it is interesting to note the average age of the high school graduate and the average age of the college freshman, and this will answer many inquiries as to whether the rules of the University are fitting properly with those of the high school. The statistics are fairly complete and suggestive. A study of the high school statistics of 1908 revealed the following facts.

Returns from forty-three high schools accredited to the University of Illinois, showed that very few pupils graduate at the age of 15, many at 16, more at 17, while the maximum number is reached at 18. Beyond 18, the number graduating decreased at about the same ratio as it is had increased up to 18. As an illustration, take a large township high school near Chicago:

Age.	Number graduated in 1908.	
Fourteen	0	
Fifteen	0	
Sixteen	4	
Seventeen	33	
Eighteen	39	
Nineteen	31	A typical one.
Twenty	4	
Twenty-one	2	
Twenty-two	0	
Total	113	

A comparison has been made with ten high schools, eight of them widely scattered throughout Illinois, with two in adjoining states. The returns as sent in by the principals cover each of the ten years 1899 to 1908. The first and last year only are taken in each case.

Name of school.	Average age of class graduating 1899.	Average age of class, 1908.
Jerseyville	19.2	19.2
Carlyle	15.5	17.5
Rossville	19.5	19.0
Ottawa	19.0	18.1
Covington, Ind	18.1	18.6
Elgin	19.0	18.0
Clinton, Ia	18.75	19.27
Pana	18.0	18.27
Litchfield	17.38	17.77
Marshall	18.42	18.64
Average of the ten high schools	18 28	18.448

It is evident from these statistics that the average age of the pupils graduating has slightly risen, due in some cases to the extension of the courses of study. Peculiar local conditions are noted in some instances. Careful observation from the returns of 43 high schools seems to indicate that there has been no essential change in the average age of the graduate in the last ten years. This indicates that a maximum point has just about been reached. The average of the graduate from the 43 accredited high schools, including the ten named above, for the year 1908 was 18.26. With some degree of assurance, we may take this as the average age of the high school boy in Illinois when he completes his course of study.

The question arises as to how these conditions fit in with those at the State University.

It should be noted that a general University rule forbids the admission of students under 16 years of age. thus barring a few high school graduates. No maximum is set beyond which a student may enter the University. which gives rise to some peculiar instances. In one of our smaller colleges. a few years ago. a father and his son were in the same senior class and rivals for a prize.

The following table will show the age of students entering, from 16 years and up. from both accredited and other secondary schools. in September. 1907:

Age.	Entered freshmen, from accredited schools.	From other secondary schools.	Total.	Entered specials or regular undergraduates from various sources.
Sixteen	16	1	17	10
Seventeen	83	15	98	25
Eighteen	203	22	225	58
Nineteen	172	25	197	39
Twenty	105	14	119	45
Twenty-one	68	13	81	66
Twenty-two	23	7	30	45
Twenty-three	11	3	14	21
Twenty-four	6	3	9	9
Twenty-five	.....	2	2	13
Twenty-six	3	1	4	5
Twenty-seven	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-eigh	.....	.....	.....	1
Twenty-nine	.....	.....	.....	4
Thirty	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	690	106	796	350
Average age	18.98	19.49	19.05	20.56

AGE OF STUDENTS IN COLLEGE CLASSES—SEPTEMBER, 1907.

	Number	Average age.
SENIORS—		
From accredited secondary schools	278	22.67
From other secondary schools	54	23.33
From normal schools, colleges and universities	61	23.87
Average of class	.....	23.29
Average age of class at graduation, June 19, 1908	.....	24.04
JUNIORS—		
From accredited secondary schools	309	21.87
From other secondary schools	46	22.25
From normal schools, colleges and universities	78	22.78
Average of class	.....	22.30
SOPHOMORES—		
From accredited secondary schools	484	20.75
From other secondary schools	76	21.03
From normal schools, colleges and universities	64	21.71
Average of class	.....	21 16
FRESHMEN—		
From accredited secondary schools	690	19.47
From other secondary schools	106	19.85
Average of class	.....	19.52
STUDENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES—		
College of Law	66	22.40
Graduate School	105	25.70
Entered specials or regular undergraduates from various sources	350	21.10

The table indicates that a considerable number of graduates of accredited high schools do not go immediately to college. In forty-three cases students were above high school age. It is noted that the average age of entrance to the University is nearly three-fourths of a year greater than the average age of graduation from high school. More enter at eighteen than at any other age.

A study of the table reveals the following information about the age history of the average high school graduate and university man, briefly stated as follows:

He graduates from high school at 18.26. is out of school three-fourths of a year before entering the University, enters the University

as a freshman at 18.98, is a sophomore at 20.75, is a junior at 21.87, a senior at 22.67, and graduates at 23.42.

It depends largely upon one's theory and conception of education whether this situation is desirable. If we take into careful consideration the shortcomings of high school teaching, the still imperfect methods of University instruction, and grant a fair allowance of stupidity to a large percentage of students, it is doing very well to crowd eight years of heavy high school and university work into the period from 14 to 23.

The College of Engineering compiled some statistics of its classes for September, 1911-12, revealing the averages of students in the College of Engineering, as follows:

AVERAGE AGES OF STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING,

FRESHMEN ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1911.

											Average age.
Age	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	16+	15+	
Number of men	2	5	15	47	72	112	75	32	6	1	19 years, 8 months.

SOPHOMORES ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Age	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	16+	
Number of men	5	9	20	29	52	85	75	29	5	0	20 years, 8 months.

JUNIORS ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Age	26+	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	
Number of men	5	6	15	18	56	71	60	33	5	0	21 years, 7 months.

SENIORS ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Age	27+	26+	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	
Number of men	3	13	14	15	42	45	47	18	2	0	22 years, 10 months.

FRESHMEN ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Age	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	16+	15+	
Number of men	3	8	18	33	73	83	83	13	2	0	19 years, 6 months.

SOPHOMORES ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Age	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	16+	
Number of men	2	6	7	31	55	78	59	27	4	0	20 years, 2 months.

JUNIORS ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Age	26+	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	17+	
Number of men	1	8	23	32	50	83	58	25	2	0	21 years, 9 months.

SENIORS ENTERING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Age	27+	26+	25+	24+	23+	22+	21+	20+	19+	18+	
Number of men	5	5	8	20	35	42	45	24	2	0	23 years, 6 months.

The table indicates that the average age of the engineering student is greater than that of the average university student.

According to the last Registrar's Report (1912-13, page 39), the average age of all students registered in Urbana during 1912-13 was 22.02 years. In the institution as a whole, as well as in the undergraduate college, the age of women students was higher by nearly one year than the average age of men. The average of men was 21.84, that of women 22.70; undegraduate men 21.20, women 22.18. The reverse is true of the graduate school where the average age of men was 28 and of women 27.48 years. The lowest average of any department of the University was the college of literature and arts, where the freshman average was 18.66; in the college of engineering the average age was 21.31, the college of science 21.53, college of agriculture 21.93, school of music 22.42, law 22.49, graduate school 27.90, and library school

28.50. In 1912-13 there were eighteen students who were sixteen years of age and one student fifty years of age. The distribution between these extremes is summarized as follows in the table on page 40 of the Registrar's Report:

Number of students in their teens	1,119
Number of students in their twenties	2,449
Number of students in their thirties	84
Number of students in their forties	10
Number of students 50 years of age	1
Total	3,663

The ages of students in college classes 1912-13, (Registrar's Report, pages 86-87), are as follows:

AGES OF STUDENTS, SEPT. 1, 1912.

AVERAGE AGES—UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

	Seniors.		Juniors.		Sophomores.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.
Literature and Arts—						
Men	57	23.20	77	21.85	76	20.58
Women	73	23.28	100	22.36	97	20.82
Total	130	23.24	177	22.14	173	20.71
Science—						
Men	71	23.34	55	22.15	68	21.00
Women	18	24.23	18	25.32	13	21.69
Total	89	23.52	73	22.93	81	21.11
Engineering—						
Men	124	23.14	259	22.22	240	21.61
Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	124	23.14	259	22.22	240	21.61
Agriculture—						
Men	93	24.67	115	22.37	140	21.32
Women	10	23.79	21	21.94	20	22.02
Total	103	24.58	136	22.30	160	21.41
Music—						
Men	2	23.34	.....	.....	1	21.84
Women	3	23.67	7	24.21	6	20.33
Total	5	23.54	7	24.21	7	20.55
Summary by classes—undergraduate schools and colleges—						
Men	347	23.60	506	21.97	525	21.30
Women	104	23.50	146	22.75	136	21.06
Total	451	23.57	652	22.14	661	21.25

AGES OF STUDENTS, SEPT. 1, 1912—Continued.

	Freshmen.		Specials.		Totals.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.
Literature and Arts—						
Men	246	18.66	6	29.54	462	20.21
Women	178	20.40	16	25.04	464	21.52
Total	424	19.39	22	26.26	926	20.87
Science—						
Men	174	20.04	3	25.86	371	21.21
Women	26	21.56	2	21.84	77	23.09
Total	200	20.24	5	24.25	448	21.53

AGES OF STUDENTS, SEPT. 1, 1912—Concluded.

	Freshmen.		Specials.		Total.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.
Engineering—						
Men	524	20.38	12	26.33	1,159	21.31
Women	1	19.16	.....	.....	1	19.16
Total	525	20.37	12	26.33	1,160	21.31
Agriculture—						
Men	273	20.40	149	21.62	770	21.61
Women	43	20.55	15	29.41	109	24.20
Total	316	20.42	164	22.33	879	21.93
Music—						
Men	1	21.00	.....	.....	4	22.38
Women	35	21.34	33	25.53	84	22.43
Total	36	21.33	33	25.53	88	22.42
Summary by classes—undergraduate schools and colleges—						
Men	1,218	19.99	170	22.32	2,766	21.20
Women	283	20.64	66	26.18	735	22.18
Total	1,501	20.11	236	23.40	3,501	21.40

The average ages in the professional and graduate schools are as follows:

AVERAGE AGES: PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

(College of Law, Library School, Graduate School.)

	Third year.		Second year.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age. ment.
College of Law—				
Men	29	23.09	27	23.16
Library School—				
Men	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	.....	.....	16	29.27
Total	.....	.....	16	29.27
Graduate School—				
Men	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....

AVERAGE AGES: PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

(College of Law, Library School, Graduage School.)

	First year.		Specials.		Totals.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.
College of Law—						
Men	62	21.51	8	25.71	126	22.49
Library School—						
Men	2	30.33	.....	.....	2	30.33
Women	18	26.72	.....	.....	34	27.92
Total	20	27.08	.....	.....	36	28.05

AVERAGE AGES: PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS—Concluded.

	First year.		Specials.		Total.	
	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.	Enrollment.	Average age.
Graduate School—						
Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	28.00
Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	27.48
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	27.90

The general averages in the University were as follows:

GENERAL AVERAGES FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

	Enrollment.	Average age.
Men	3,168	21.84
Women	834	22.70
Total	4,002	22.02

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

No feature of the equipment of the University is so vital as the character of the men who are charged with the direct conduct of its various activities. Land, buildings, laboratories, and libraries are all important, but the rank of a University among other institutions is determined after all by the character of its faculty. Consequently, the members of a faculty must not be so overtaxed with work that it is impossible for them to engage in the research work which is absolutely essential to their standing in the world of scholarship. In consideration of these factors as seen in the table of statistics, the University in 1913-14 had a greatly increased faculty, larger than the entire student body previous to 1892 and double the size of the faculty in 1904 (exclusive of the administrative offices). In addition, an effort toward greater efficiency has been made by considering the ability of a teacher to inform and inspire students, his personal character, his activity as a thinker and producer of the world's store of useful knowledge. The University in this policy of developing a stronger faculty has been supported by the State Legislature which recognized the value of securing for the State University a faculty second to that of no other state university by passing the following joint resolutions in 1909:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 10.)

Whereas, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, a corporation acting under a charter from the Federal Government of the United States, has adopted a plan of granting retiring allowances for long and distinguished service to the professors in those colleges and universities of the United States whose standards of work correspond to the demand set by the trustees of said Foundation; and,

WHEREAS, The trustees of said Foundation have provided that, in case state universities desire to secure the advantages of this system of retiring allowances for the members of their faculties, the request of the board of trustees of said universities, asking for said privilege shall be approved by the legislature of the state supporting said university; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois has requested said Foundation to place the State University of Illinois on the list of institutions to the members of whose faculties retiring allowances are granted under the rules of said Foundation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the request of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois addressed to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching do place the State University of Illinois on the list of institutions to the members of whose faculties retiring allowances are granted under the rules of said Foundation be hereby approved.

Adopted by the Senate, February 3, 1909.

Concurred in by the House, February 16, 1909.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—SCHEDULE OF SALARIES.

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 12.)

WHEREAS, It is the evident will of the people of this commonwealth that the University of Illinois shall be made so complete in its organization and equipment that no son or daughter of this State shall be obliged to seek in other states or other countries those advantages of higher education which are necessary to the greatest efficiency of social service either in public or private stations; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has imposed upon this institution, in its agricultural and engineering experiment stations, and in its graduate school, the duty of carrying on extensive and important investigations of vital interest to the agricultural industry and education of the State, and the conduct of these investigations calls for the very highest ability and the most thorough training on the part of those entrusted with their supervision; and,

WHEREAS, The great progress of this institution in the last five years has attracted the attention of the whole country and made other institutions desirous of drawing away the members of the faculties in said University; and,

WHEREAS, The present schedule of salaries is not sufficient to enable the institution to compete on equal grounds with other state and private universities in the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois should adopt such a policy as will in their judgment attract to, and retain in, the service of the University and the State, the best available ability of this and other countries.

Adopted by the Senate February 10, 1909.

Concurred in by the House March 31, 1909.

The University has carefully followed the policy advocated in these resolutions as indicated by the following table of salaries of the faculty, affording a comparison of the salaries of 1903-04, with those of 1913-14.

SALARIES OF FACULTY 1903-4 AND 1913-14.

Salary.	President, vice-president, deans, professors, associate professors, assistant professors.		Associates instructors, assistants, etc.	
	1903-4	1913-14	1903-4	1913-14
Over $6,000	1	2	.....	.....
$6,000	.....	2	.....	.....
5,000	.....	19	.....	.....
4,500	.....	1	.....	.....
4,000	.....	10	.....	.....
3,500 to $3,750	.....	31	.....	2
3,000 to 3,300	3	33	.....	.....
2,600 to 2,900	4	15	.....	.....
2,250 to 2,500	12	36	.....	5
2,000 to 2,200	26	25	.....	21
1,500 to 1,900	23	12	1	94
1,200 to 1,400	12	.....	9	79
1,000 to 1,100	*4	*7	27	55
Less than $1,000	*107	*74	123	237
Total	191	267	160	493

* These gave instruction "on part time" in the colleges of Medicine and Dentistry and the School of Pharmacy.

The standing today consequently of the faculty of the University of Illinois is indicated by the fact that in the 1903 edition of Who's Who in America there were 34 names of members of the faculty of the University of Illinois, while the edition of 1914-15 gives a list of 102, a gain of about two hundred per cent. Similarly in the 1906 edition of the American Men of Science there were six members of the faculty of the University of Illinois among the one thousand greatest scholars of the country, while in 1910 the number had increased to 17.

Statistics About Degrees.

The University at the present time offers courses leading to 18 different degrees: 3 baccalaureate degrees, strictly so-called, A. B., B. S. (in liberal arts, in engineering, and in agriculture), and B. Mus.; 2 degrees in law, LL. B. and J. D.; the degree in library science, B. L. S.; 4 degrees in medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, M. D., D. D. S., Ph. G., and Ph. C.; and 8 graduate degrees—3 master's degrees, A .M., M. S., and M. Arch.; 4 professional second degrees in engineering, A. E., C. E., E. E., and M. E.; and the doctorate, Ph. D. All of these degrees were conferred during the biennium except the M. Arch. and the A. E.

From 1876 to 1895 the degree of Bachelor of Literature (B. L.) was regularly conferred. The degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) was conferred upon 33 persons prior to 1912, since which time no person has received the degree. The following table will indicate the number of degrees that have been conferred by the University since its foundation:

AT URBANA, 1872-1897.

Year.	General degrees.	Year.	General degrees.	Year.	General degrees.
1872	20	1881	46	1890	43
1873	14	1882	34	1891	49
1874	19	1883	36	1892	42
1875	37	1884	42	1893	65
1876	28	1885	45	1894	69
1877	41	1886	37	1895	74
1878	42	1887	30	1896	82
1879	23	1888	34	1897	95
1880	25	1889	26		

DEGREES—1897-1914—URBANA AND CHICAGO.

Year.	General.	Law.	Honorary.	M.D.	D.D.S.	Ph.G.	Ph.C.	Total Urbana.	Total.
1897	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	95	137
1898	85	4	.....	106	.....	37	.....	89	232
1899	108	2	.....	114	.....	41	.....	110	265
1900	127	26	.....	138	.....	37	.....	153	328
1901	151	21	.....	167	.....	49	.....	172	388
1902	163	20	.....	222	40	39	.....	183	484
1903	188	30	11	218	40	38	.....	229	525
1904	265	39	8	216	56	43	.....	312	677
1905	274	19	2	213	70	38	.....	295	616
1906	277	34	2	210	43	52	.....	313	618
1907	368	19	*10	147	34	30	.....	390	608
1908	379	29	.....	150	29	34	.....	408	721
1909	531	37	.....	130	37	60	4	568	799
1910	544	37	3	111	21	48	2	584	766
1911	579	21	2	93	48	49	.....	602	792
1912	618	26	2	145	36	34	.....	646	856
1913	656	26	.....	130	.....	33	.....	682	845
1914	823	25	.....	113	30	32	6	848	1,029

* Seven honorary degrees were conferred by Chicago departments in this year, being the only year in the history of the University when such degrees have been conferred by the College of Medicine.

Of the degrees granted by the University in the Urbana departments during the biennium, 1,005 were conferred upon citizens of Illinois, eighty-nine out of the 102 counties of the State being represented. The following counties had ten or more citizens in the graduating classes of the two years:

County.	No.	County.	No.	County.	No.
Adams	11	Knox	10	Madison	11
Champaign	209	LaSalle	22	Peoria	19
Christian	10	Lee	11	St. Clair	14
Cook	199	Livingston	11	Sangamon	19
Edgar	11	McDonough	12	Tazewell	14
Hancock	10	McHenry	10	Vermilion	23
Iroquois	16	McLean	22	Whiteside	12
Kane	29	Macon	10		

Twenty-eight states other than Illinois were represented in the graduating class of each of these two years, and four students came from the Insular Possessions of the United States, while there were 50 graduates from foreign countries. The following table gives the list of degrees conferred in 1912, 1913, 1914:

	1912	1913	1914
Illinois	500	505	695
States other than Illinois	126	141	294
Insular possessions of the United States	3	1	2
Foreign countries	15	35	41

The rise in the standard of admission to the University of Illinois in recent years is indicated by the following table of entrance requirements for the past ten years:

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS, 1904-1914.

	Units required for admission.										
	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Literature, Arts and Science	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engineering	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Agriculture	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Music	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Law	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	*	*	*	*
Library	†13½	†14	†14	†14	†	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡
Medicine	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	*	§
Dentistry	**1	**2	**4	**4	††	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pharmacy—											
Ph.G	‡‡	**2	**4	**4	**1	15	15	15	15	15	**2
Ph.C	.....	.....	.....	.....	††	15	15	15	15	15	††

* One year college.
† Ninety-eight hours college credits.
‡ Bachelor's degree.
§ Two year college.
** Years high school.
†† Accredited high school.
‡‡ Grammar school.

At the present time the School of Pharmacy is the only department of the University which does not require full standard high school preparation for admission to the University. After September 1, 1916, by action of the Board of Trustees, the College of Pharmacy will require the usual fifteen high school units.

Land Acquisitions.

In 1867, Champaign County donated to the University, 908 acres valued at $110,700. At the same time the Board of Trustees purchased sufficient land to bring the total to 1,023 acres, (expending $16,060) with a total valuation of $126,770.

From 1868 to 1904, the University acquired 18 acres of city property, but sold 404 acres of farm property, known as the Griggs* Farm, leaving its total acreage in 1904, 640.54 acres, with a valuation of $132,750.

Since 1904, two lots on the west side of Matthews Avenue and eight lots east of Matthews Avenue have been purchased, and in 1913 and 1914 thirteen lots lying east of the last tract comprising about three acres were bought by the University. The purchases from 1911

* Its location is one-half mile directly east of the original grant of 410 acres made at the same time. It is the S. ½ and S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21.

to 1914 mentioned above were for use of the various departments of the College of Engineering. During 1913 and 1914, the University also purchased six lots in the block bounded by Matthews, Stoughton, Goodwin and Springfield Avenues, as a site for the School of Education Building, and at the same time a tract of ten acres within the city limits of Champaign, extending from First Street to the Illinois Central Railroad was purchased for the use of the Department of Botany. Since 1904, the University has acquired 17.7 acres of city property in Urbana-Champaign, at a cost of $119,522.94 and 413 acres of farm land in the vicinity of Urbana-Champaign at a cost of $308,442.93, and three farms in Johnson and Richland Counties of 16 acres, 175.8 and 19.3 acres respectively, valued at $6,995. In 1904 the general outline of the University had changed very little from 1868, the most important increase being 198 feet in the width of the campus.

A complete statement of the land holdings of the University of Illinois, June 30, 1914, is indicated by the following list. The legal description of each piece of property is given, together with the approximate number of acres that it contains, and also the cost price. In case of the land donated to the University, the cost price is the price mentioned in the deed. Except the land donated in 1867, all the land owned by the University at Urbana-Champaign has been acquired by purchase. Most of the tracts outside of the county have been donated for agricultural experimentation. The value of land as given represents (1) the cost of the land to the University, (2) the cost of the land to those who donated the land to the University. No attempts are made to show the value of the land at the present time. The following list is divided into (1) Land at Urbana-Champaign and (2) Summary of Agricultural and Horticultural Lands:

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913.

LAND—AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.

No.	When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	Cost.	Purchased from—
1	1867	Lot 139 of a sub-division of the south part of Lot 1 of the SW. ¼ of sec. 7 in Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of the 3d P. M.*	.4	$ 300 00	Benton, T. C.
2	1867	Beginning at N.W. corner of S. ½ of SE. ¼ of sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d P. M., running thence south 28 rods, thence east 120 rods, thence north 28 rods, thence west 120 rods south middle of original South Farm	21	2,210 00*	Burt, J.
3	1867	Beginning at NE. corner of S. ½ of SE. ¼ of sec. 18, Twp. 19 N. of R. 9 E. of 3d P. M., running thence south 28 rods, thence west 30 rods, thence north 28 rods, thence east 40 rods. (South end of forestry)	7	1,000 00*	Burt, M.
4	1867	NW. ¼; N. ½ SW. ¼; S. ½ NE. ¼; NW. ¼ of SE. ¼; and NE. ¼ of NE. ¼; all in sec. 19, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., of 3d PM., except a strip 4 rods and 20 links wide off west side of lot 2 of NE. ¼, and strip of like width off west side of N. ½ of lot 2 of SW. ¼ sec. 19. (Original South Farm)	410	28,700 00*	Busey, S. H.
5	1867	N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d P.M. (NE. 80 of original South Campus)	.....	6,000 00*	Carle, A. G.
6	1867	Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in block 52, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in block 53, Seminary Addition to Urbana.			

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

No.	When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	Cost.	Purchased from—
		Twenty-two of 24 lots (Nos. 10 and 15 being the others) just south of No. 13 now occupied by the gymnasium and old armory) including with 10 and 15 5.4 acres.....	.....	$ 5,100 00	Clark, N. M. (trustee).
7	1867	Beginning at NE. corner SW. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., thence west 80 rods to center of north and south road known as "Cemetery Road," thence south along center of said road 107.30 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence north on half section line to beginning. (West end of original South Farm now occupied by the New Armory addition).....	53 13/20	5,300 00*	Clements, S. C. and A. C.
8	1867	Lot 174 of sub-division of south part of lot 1, SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM.*..	.....	300 00	Kirkpatrick, J. C.
9	1867	Lot 208 of sub-division of S. part of lot 1, SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM.*.....	.....	150 00	McClain, A.
10	1867	Lot 7 in block 52 of Seminary Addition to Urbana. (See No. 6).....	.....	560 00	Pierce, E.
11	1867	Lot 173 of sub-division of S. part of lot 1, SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E.*.....	.....	300 00	Sherfy, C. M.
12	1867	Lots 206-7 of sub-division of south part of lot 1, SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM.*	.....	500 00	Somers, J. W.
13	1867	Commencing at NW. corner of SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., (Main Street and Wright Street), running thence east 462 feet, thence south 700 feet, thence west 462 feet, thence north 700 feet. (North part of the original north campus, being the land immediately adjoining the original building of the Illinois Industrial University).....	7.4	40,000 00*	Stoughton, Amanda C.; Stoughton, Jonathan C; Babcock, John E.; Babcock, J. Elvira.
14	1867	W. ½ W. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., except tract commencing 1 chain and 78 links east of northwest corner of above described tract, thence east 2 chains, thence south 2 chains and 50 links, thence west 2 chains, thence north 2 chains and 50 links; also lots 1, 2 and west ½ of 3 in block 10, also lots 1, 5, 6, in block 11, also lots 1, 5, 6 in block 12, also right of way of Urbana R. R. Co., across north end of tract above described. (The west part of the north campus including Nos. 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, being the land upon which are located the the Auditorium, Commerce Building, Law Building, Library, Engineering Hall, President's House, Pumping Station, Power House, Green House, and adjoining buildings. Adding Nos. 22, 23, 26 and 27 this area will total 51⅓ acres).....	51⅓	7,500 00	Wells, O.
15	1867	Lot 4 of block 52 of Seminary Addition to Urbana. (See No. 6).....	.....	750 00	Woodworth, A. D.
16	1867	Lots 105-6 sub-division of lot 1 SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM. (See No. 1)*.	.....	600 00	Wright, J. S.
17	1869	Lots 5 and 6 in block 11, in N. end of W. ½ NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM. (Site of woodshop. See No. 14)..	.....	400 00	Simm, J. W. and S. A.
18	1871	Lot 140 of a sub-division of lot 1 in SW. ¼ sec. 7, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM. (See No. 1)*	.....	200 00	Hubbard, T. S.
19	1880	Thirty-four feet off west side of lot No. 5 in block No. 12 in Urbana Railroad Addition. Also W. ½ of lot No. 3 in block No. 10 in Urbana Railroad Addition. (See No. 14)..	.....	150 00	Chase, M. E.
20	1883	E. ½ lot No. 5 and all lot No. 6, 6 lots of No. 12 and lots 1 and 2 in block 10, and strip 66 feet east and west by 132 north and south, formerly reserved for a street between said blocks 10 and 12, described as follows: Beginning at northeast corner of said lot 6 in block 12, thence east 66 feet, thence south 132 feet, thence west 66 feet, thence north 132 feet, all in Railroad Addition to city of Urbana. (See No. 14. Site of Metal Shops and Forge Shops).....	.2	450 00	Chase, M. E.

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

No.	When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	Cost.	Purchased from—
21	1885	Beginning 310 links south and 75 links east of NW. corner of NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running south 2 chains, thence east 1 chain, thence north 2 chains, thence west 1 chain. (See No. 14).....	.....	$ 150 00	Urbana-Champaign Street R. R.
22	1886	Lots 12, 13, 18 and 19 of the Joseph Nelson Addition to Urbana. (Site of Natural History Building. See No. 14).....	.....	830 00	Snyder, E.
23	1894	Commencing at SW. corner of E. ½ of SW. ¼ NE. ¼ of sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM., running thence north to NW. corner of E. ½ of SW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running east 201 feet and 6 inches to a point which would be on the west line of Mathews Avenue extended south from point where said avenue is now open, to the south line of said E. ½ SW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running thence south along said extended west line of Mathews Avenue to south line E. ½ SW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running west to place of beginning. (Sites of Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Building and State Entomological Laboratory. See No. 14).....	6⅓	4,500 00	Bronson, N. B.
24	1901	Beginning 147½ feet east of the NW. corner of the NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running thence east 100 feet, thence south 165 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence north 165 feet. (Site of tennis courts south of Armory. See No. 14).....	.....	3,700 00	Chase, J. M.
25	1901	Beginning 66 feet east of the NW. corner NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., running thence east 81½ feet, thence south 165 feet, thence west 81½ feet, thence N. 165 feet. (Site of tennis courts south of Armory. See No. 14).....	.....	4,800 00	Chase, S. T.
26	1903	Lot 3 sub of E. ½ NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., except a strip off south end thereof. (With Nos. 27 and 28 the sites of the new Power House and Ceramic and Mechanical Engineering Laboratories. See Nos. 14, 22 and 23.).....	.....	7,000 00	Allen, L. and H.
27	1905	Lots 4 and 5 of Joseph Nelson Addition to city of Urbana. (See No. 26).....	.....	15,000 00	Y. M. C. A.
28	1903	Commencing 344 feet south of NW. corner E. ½ NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM., thence east 198 feet, thence south 60 feet, thence west 198 feet, thence north to beginning with right of way 10 feet wide off south side of property on north adjoining. (See No. 26).....	.....	5,500 00	Maguire, W.
29	1907	NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 19, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E., 3d PM. (The purchase of this section fills in the surrounding original grant of 410 acres, being located in the north central section of this area).....	.....	12,000 00	Saffel and Ford.
30	1911	NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 19, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (The land just southeast of the original grant of 410 acres which with No. 29 fills in a rectangular area of 490 acres).....	.....	20,000 00	Sullivan, Wm.
31	1911	Beginning 8 rods south of NE. corner of lot 1 of W. M. Goodwin's second addition to Urbana, thence west 8 rods, thence south 100 feet, thence east 8 rods, thence north 100 feet. (No. 31 to No. 37 comprise the engineering lots upon which are located the Transportation Building, Mining and Ceramic Laboratories, the new Ceramic Building, Locomotive Testing Laboratory, totaling 2.6 acres in area).....	.305	2,500 00	Clark, Geo. H., Myrtle and Helen.
32	1911	Beginning 232 feet south of NE. corner lot 1, W. M. Goodwin's second addition to Urbana, thence west 8 rods, thence south 65			

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

No.	When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	Cost.	Purchased from—
		feet, thence east 8 rods, thence north 65 feet. (See No. 31)	.2	$5,600 00	Murray, A. W.
33	1911	Beginning 8 rods south and 8 rods west of NE. corner lot 1, Goodwin's second addition, thence west 8 rods, thence south 10 rods, thence east 8 rods, thence north 10 rods. (See No. 31)	.5	1,800 00	Ferguson, T. A. and E. A.
34	1911	Beginning 126 feet south of NW. corner lot 2, Goodwin's second addition to the city of Urbana thence east 2 chains, thence south 66 feet, thence west 2 chains, thence north 66 feet. (See No. 31)	.2	4,350 00	Meyer, W. W.
35	1911	Beginning at NE. corner lot 1 of Goodwin's second addition to city of Urbana, running thence south 8 rods, thence west 8 rods, thence north 8 rods, thence east 8 rods. (See No. 31)	.4	4,450 00	Turner, J. C. and wife.
36	1911	Beginning 192 feet south of NW. corner lot 2, Goodwin's second addition to city of Urbana, thence east 2 chains, thence south 95.76 feet thence west 2 chains, thence north 82.56 feet to the place of beginning. (See No. 31)	.....	6,450 00	Rogers, D. A. and V. J.
37	1912	The north 8 rods of the west 8 rods of lot 1 and the north 126 feet of lot 2 and 7 feet and 2 inches off the east side of Mathews Avenue, where said avenue is contiguous to said above described premises, all in Goodwin's second addition to Urbana. (See No. 31)	.....	8,000 00	Conkle, Margaret.
		Total of land at Urbana-Champaign	.....	$207,100 00	
		Reported June 30, 1913	.....	$245,447 00	
		Additions to campus—			
38	1913	Lot 4 in William M. Goodwin's Addition to the city of Urbana. (Nos. 38 to 49 are the sites of the storage shed and the tennis courts, east of Goodwin Avenue totaling 3.46 acres)	.....	3,870 00	Clark, Myrta E.
39	1913	Lot 3 and the west ½ of lot 2 in William M. Goodwin's Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	9,548 00	Hull, A. H.; Hull, M. E., wife.
40	1913	Lot 4 in block 6 in the Urbana R. R. Co. Addition to Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	3,380 00	Lytle, Harry D. and wife.
41	1913	All of lot 5 in block 6 in the Urbana R. R. Co.'s Addition to Urbana, except the east one foot thereof. (See No. 38)	.....	2,122 00*	Barber, Laura; Barber, John T.
42	1913	The north 115 feet of lot 6 and the north 115 feet of the east one foot of lot 5 in block 6 in the Urbana R. R. Co.'s Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	2,687 00	Shafer, Lottie E.; Shafer, Geo. O.
43	1913	The south 60 feet of the north 124½ feet of the east ½ of lot 2 in William M. Goodwin's First Addition to Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	680 00	Lemon, Chas. H.; Lemon, Etta M.
44	1913	The south 55 feet of the east ½ of lot 2 in William M. Goodwin's Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	1,473 00	Cribbet, Minnie; Cribbet, Frank.
45	1913	The north ½ of lots 1 and 2 in block 4 in the Urbana R. R. Co.'s Addition to Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	3,096 00	Hamilton, Jas. H. and wife.
46	1913	The north 60 feet of lot 1 in William M. Goodwin's Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	800 00	Maguire, Wm. C. and wife.
47	1913	The north 59½ feet of the south 119½ feet of lot 1 in William M. Goodwin's First Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	802 00	Woodward, John O.

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913—Concluded.

No.	When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	Cost.	Purchased from—
48	1913	The south 60 feet of lot 1 in William M. Goodwin's Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	$ 1,100 00	Chapin, Nora; Chapin, Chas.
49	1913	The east 77 feet of lot 2 in block 2 in Burpe, Curtiss and Somers' Addition of out lots to the city of Urbana. (See No. 38)	.....	2,515 00	Lemon, C. H.; Wolcott, C. W.
50	1913	Lot 7 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (Nos. 50 to 55 the sites of the new Education Building and the service house, totaling .915 acres)	.....	4,864 00	Little, E. P. (trustee).
51	1913	Lot 8 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 50)	.....	5,500 00	Henson, Frank; Henson, Mattie.
52	1913	Lot 9 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 50)	.....	3,685 00	Jones, L. D.; Jones, Elizabeth.
53	1913	Lot 5 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 50)	.....	2,354 00	Rogers, Wm. A.; Rogers, Susan.
54	1913	Lot 6 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 50)	.....	2,673 00	Poll, Mary.
55	1913	Lot 3 in block 55 in the Seminary Addition to the city of Urbana. (See No. 50)	.....	2,388 00	Lemon, C. H. and Walcott, C. W.
56	1914	Block 6 of J. S. Wright's Addition to the city of Champaign (except the north 14 feet of said block 6). (Site of Vivarium buildings between Sixth and Wright Streets, upon the interurban, totaling 1.5 acres)	.....	14,000 00	Barnes, Eliza. J.
		Additions to farm lands—			
57	1913	South 52 rods, E. ½ SE. ¼ of SE. ¼ of sec. 18, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (Augustus tract directly south of forestry)	13	20,481 33	Augustus.
58	1913	NW. ¼ sec. 20, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (A quarter section touching southeast corner Augustus tract)	160	160,000 00	Busey, W. H. and M. E.
59	1913	NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 20, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (The 40 acres east of No. 30 and with No. 61 directly south of No. 58	40	24,074 13	Douglas, Geo. and J. L.
60	1913	South ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 20, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (The 80 acres directly south of No. 59 and No. 61)	80	48,000 00	McCollough, J. S. and S. H.
61	1913	N.E. ¼ SW. ¼ of sec. 20, Twp. 19 N., R. 9 E. of 3d PM. (See No. 59)	40	24,000 00	Pell, H. L.
62	1913	Lot 2 of a sub-division of the S. ½ of sec. 13, Twp. 19 N., R. 8 E. of 3d PM. (The land usually known as the Reinhart tract, being located between the extreme southwest corner of No. 4 and the Illinois Central R. R.)	.....	7,705 81	Capron, H. S. and M. B.

* Strip of lots from University Avenue to Springfield, now west strip of the athletic field aggregating .4 acres including Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12, 16 and 18.

Experimental Fields (Donated and Leased).

The University has 40 agricultural fields containing 705.573 acres of which 24 were donated, i. e., given to the University for use so long as they are devoted to agricultural experimental purposes, and 15 leased fields having a combined area of 216.2 acres. It also has purchased one field of sixteen acres. For horticultural purposes the University has leased 98 acres and devotes 178.3 of its own property to the same object as it also devotes some of its farms at Urbana to agronomy experiments. The total land held by the University in 1914 is as follows:

LAND OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

I. NORTH CAMPUS.*

Donated.				Bought.			
Tract No.	Year.	Acres.	Value.	Tract No.	Year.	Acres.	Purchase price.
13	1867	7.4	†40,000	1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18	1867	.4	$ 2,350
				6, 10, 15	1867	5.4	5,100
				‡14	1867–1901	40	9,650
				§22	1886–1903	11 ⅓	32,830
				31–37	1911–12	2.62	33,150
				38–49	1913	3.46	32,073
				50–55	1913	.915	21,464
				56	1914	1.5	14,000

	Acres.	Value.
Total, donated	7.4	$ 40,000
Total, bought	65.625	150,617
Total, North Campus	73.025	$190,617

* The North Campus comprises all land of the University north of Armory Avenue (the Auditorium); the South Campus comprises all the land between Armory Avenue and the Augustus tract; and South Farm all other land just south, in the county, that is owned by the University.

† Represents the valuation placed by the Legislature and citizens of Champaign County who made the gift for the land as well as the building constituting the former Seminary property.

‡ Including 17, 19, 20, 21 and 24.

§ Including 23, 25, 26 and 27.

II. SOUTH CAMPUS.

Donated.

Tract No.	Year.	Acres.	Value.
2	1867	21	$2,210
3	1867	7	1,000
5	1867	80	6,000
7	1867	53.65	5,300

	Acres.	Value.
Total, donated	161.65	$14,510
Total, North Campus	73.025	190,617
Total, South Campus	161.65	14,510
Grand total, campus	234.675	$205,127

III. SOUTH FARM.

Donated.				Bought.			
Tract No.	Year.	Acres.	Value.	Tract No.	Year.	Acres.	Purchase price.
4	1867	410	$28,700	29	1907	40	$12,000 00
*Griggs	1867	404	22,000	30	1911	40	20,000 00
				57	1913	13	20,481 33
				58	1913	160	160,000 00
				59	1913	40	24,074 13
				60	1913	80	48,000 00
				61	1913	40	24,000 00
				62	1913	10	7,705 81

	Acres.	Value.
Total, donated	814	$ 50,700 00
Total, bought	423	316,260 27
Total, present South Farm	833	$344,960 27

* The C. S. Griggs Farm that was purchased by Champaign County and given to the University constituted the land one-half mile east of the other land on the South Farm, being the S. ½ and S. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec 21. A part of it was sold in 1870 at $60 an acre. Rest sold about 1892.

LAND OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY—Concluded.

IV. FARM LANDS.

Bought.

Name.	County.	Year.	Acres.	Purchase price.
*Vienna	Johnson	1906	16	$ 320
†Olney	Richland	1909	75.8	4,875
Olney	..do	1910	19.3	1,800
Total, farm lands			111.1	$6,995

* Agronomy fields—see below.
† Horticultural fields, part of 178.3 below, remainder being located on South Campus or South Farm.

Agronomy fields, donated	483.313	*Horticulture fields, owned	178.3
Agronomy fields, leased	206.2	Horticulture fields, leased	98
Agronomy fields, owned	16		
Total, agronomy fields	705.513	Total, horticulture fields	276.3

†Value of donated fields $100,000

* See farm lands—Olney Farm
† Estimate of Dr. C. G. Hopkins.

GRAND TOTAL, PRESENT HOLDINGS.

	Acres.	Value.
Campus—		
Donated	169.05	$ 54,510 00
Bought	65.625	150,617 00
South Farm—		
Donated	410	28,700 00
Bought	423	316,260 27
Farm Lands—		
Bought	111.1	6,995 00
Total, donated	579.05	$ 83,210 00
Total bought	599.725	473.872 27
Grand total	1,178.775	$557,082 27
Total, Agronomy and Horticulture Fields, donated	483.313	.....
Total, Agronomy and Horticulture Fields, leased	304.2	.....
Grand total, including leased	1,966.288	$657,082 27

INVENTORY OF LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913.

When acquired.	Description.	No. of acres.	cost.
1896	In the city of Chicago— W. ½ of E. ½ of N. ½ of N. ½ of W. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 12, Twp. 38 N., R. 13 E. of 3d PM.; also lots 4 and 5 in block 5 of McBride, Spencer and Underwoods Sub-division, east of Archer Avenue, of E. ½ of NW. ¼ of sec. 1, Twp. 38 N., R. 13 E. of 3d PM	.....	*
	Grand total of land	.....	$249,947 00
	Land improvements—		
	Tunnels and conduits	.....	28,000 00
	Pavements and walks	.....	44,500 00
	Total of land and land improvements,	.....	$322,447 00

* Acquired with Chicago College of Pharmacy.

INVENTORY OF LAND IMPROVEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

Tunnels and conduits	$78,462 10
Pavements and walks	47,312 59
Campus lighting	4,673 97
Switch track	772 93
Military drill ground	11,718 55
Total	$142,940 14

Buildings.

There are at the present time about forty-five major buildings on the campus of the University, as follows:

LIBERAL ARTS GROUP.

University Hall (erected 1873) in the "old main building" of the University. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and is five stories in height. It is devoted to class rooms and offices.

Lincoln Hall is named after Abraham Lincoln, who signed the Federal Land Grant Act in 1862. He had previously used his influence as a politician and statesman to secure its passage, having committed himself years before to the advocacy of a system of state universities based on Federal land grants. In a sense, therefore, he may be considered as one of the founders of this institution, since his influence and his official acts made its organization possible.

At the session of the Legislature of Illinois beginning in January, 1909, the hundredth anniversary of the year of Lincoln's birth, the sum of $250,000 was appropriated to the University of Illinois for the erection of a hall to be dedicated to the study of the humanities.

It was decided to make this building a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the first citizen of this State to be elected President of the United States, the signer of the bill which made the State University possible, and the consistent and persevering friend of higher education in State and nation.

After long and careful consideration of the needs of the University, and the possibilities of a memorial building, it was decided to call the building Lincoln Hall, and to carry out in its scheme of decoration a series of memorial panels, tablets, medallions, inscriptions, etc., relating to Lincoln and his times, so that students and professors at work in this building, or even passing along the walks about it, should be in daily and hourly remembrance of what this man and his co-workers did for the American people.

Over the main entrance is the inscription, Lincoln Hall. Just within the memorial entrance hall and sunk in the marble floor is a copy of the address of Lincoln at Gettysburg in brass letters, while at the back, facing the visitor on his entrance, is the grand marble stairway, in a recess of which is the niche for a statute of the great emancipator.

On the outside across the front of the building and above the second story windows is a series of ten panels in terra cotta, representing scenes in the life of Lincoln, from his activity as a rail splitter to the re-establishment of peace at the close of the civil war.

In a similar position on the two wings is a series of inscriptions containing quotations from Lincoln's speeches and writings flanked by medallion portraits in terra cotta of men prominent in State and national life who were closely associated with Lincoln in his work: Seward, Chase, Stanton, Welles, Grant, Farragut, Sumner, Adams, Greeley, Turner, Douglas, Trumbull, Yates, Oglesby, Logan, Lovejoy, Davis, Palmer, Koerner and Medill.

The whole makes a unique and successful attempt to use exterior decoration in terra cotta to emphasize the beauty and the dignity of a memorial building.

The evident interest of students and visitors alike in these decorations (for there is seldom a time when young men and women are not to be seen studying these inscriptions and panels) proves plainly enough that the hope of the architect was fully justified, that these elements would prove a valuable source of inspiration and knowledge to the successive generations of students.

Taken all in all, Lincoln Hall is one of the noblest monuments thus far erected in this country to our martyred president.

The structure is four stories in height, and 230 feet in length, with two wings running back 127 feet. The exterior is of brick, stone and terra cotta.

The building might properly enough be described as a laboratory for the intellectual sciences, similar to the conventional laboratories for the natural sciences such as physics and chemistry.

Here we have, for example, in one room or series of rooms, the materials necessary for an accurate and comprehensive study of history, State and national: books, documents, maps, letters, newspapers, manuscripts, portraits, photographs, slides, all within reach of the student himself; for access is freely granted to the shelves and drawers and the rooms are open from 8:00 o'clock in the morning until 10:00 in the evening. Here are to be found at all hours of the day, and until 10:00 o'clock at night. students and professors working at the same tables, using the same materials, drawing guidance, inspiration and interest from one another.

In adjacent rooms are to be found the materials for the laboratory study of the English language and literature: texts, commentaries, original manuscripts and prints, busts, portraits, and the other auxiliary aids to instruction such as maps, slides, lantern projections, phonographs for the accurate study of sounds, etc.

Similar facilities are provided for the study of other languages, modern as well as ancient: German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek; for the social sciences, political economy, political science, and sociology; and for logic, psychology and philosophy.

The erection and equipment of this building opens a new era in the history of higher education in the State of Illinois. It has a meaning for every grade of education from the University to the elementary school. Here will be educated and trained to an increasing extent, the teachers in the high schools of the State. These schools now number over five hundred. In a few years they will number a thousand; and in them the boys and girls of the State will get all the school training which most of them will ever be able to obtain. In these high schools also will be largely trained the teachers for the elementary schools. And they in turn will derive inspiration and help from all these sources which the University offers through the superior equipment and training of the teachers who have enjoyed these facilities.

No teacher trained in these surroundings can fail to get a touch of real inspiration which will in turn react upon his pupils, and thus in ever widening circles, reach the rank and file of the people of the State and lift them to ever higher levels of thought and feeling and action.

Those young people also who study here but who do not afterwards go into teaching, themselves, but enter law, medicine, farming, the ministry, and housekeeping, will bless and help the communities in which they will live and work because of the uplift which they will have gained in these places.

It must not be forgotten that the facilities thus provided by the State are not primarily or fundamentally for the benefit of the young people who directly take advantage of them, but rather for the ultimate benefit of the great masses of the people who cannot come to the University and who for their participation in the benefits of these great opportunities provided by the commonwealth, must depend upon the good faith and the loyalty of those privileged to study here, in transmitting the blessings they have enjoyed to the communities whose interests they will serve. Noblesse oblige.

The central feature of the entire plan is a series of departmental or seminar libraries extending across the front of the building, on the first, second and third floors. Joining each seminar library are one or two conference rooms intended primarily for graduate students, and available for research or conference and for meetings or seminar graduate classes. A system of reflected light has been installed throughout the building, giving a soft but powerful illumination easy to study by and pleasing in its effect. The book capacity of the stacks in the seminar and conference rooms to which students have free access is over sixty thousand volumes, and the construction has been planned so as to admit a second story of stacks and a consequent increase in the number of books which can be accommodated.

The class rooms and offices of the various departments are grouped, so far as practicable, about these seminar and conference rooms. In some cases rooms are used at the same time for private studies and small class rooms.

In general, quarters are provided on the first floor for the classics and for the philosophical group or department; on the second floor, for English and modern languages; and on the third floor, for the social science group, comprising history, economics, politics and sociology.

The fourth floor, which is less convenient for class room purposes, is largely set apart for the promotion of certain interests now for the first time adequately provided for in the literary departments. There are, first, several rooms provided for research offices. These include, for instance, the bureau of municipal research, with the legislative and municipal reference libraries, which are being developed in connection with the Department of Political Science; the Journal of English and Germanic Philology, which is under the editorial supervision of the members of the faculty; and the research in Illinois history, which is being carried on by the University Department of History, in cooperation with the trustees of the State Historical Library.

The north and south wings of the fourth floor are set apart for two museums:

1. The Museum of Classical Archaeology and Art.
2. The Museum of European Culture.

In locating the building opportunity was left for necessary enlargements, and although the building has not yet been placed fully in use, the pressure for space is already so great that the building must shortly be doubled in capacity.

The Commerce Building (erected 1912) is a fireproof building three stories high, 153 feet on the front and 60 feet deep, with a one-story annex containing a lecture-room 48 feet square. The building has a total floor area of about 29,000 square feet and is to house the work in business administration with its various class rooms, offices, and laboratories. The exterior first story finish is buff Bedford stone; the second and third stories are of brick with carved stone trimmings and cornice. The roof is of tile, and the interior trim is of dark oak throughout.

GENERAL SCIENCE GROUP.

Natural History Hall (old part erected 1892; addition 1909) is the largest building on the campus, covering a ground area 135 feet by 275 feet. It is occupied by the Departments of Botany, Entomology, Zoology, Physiology, Geology, and Mathematics, together with the offices and equipment of the State Geological Survey, and the State Natural History Survey, and the office of the State Entomologist. The offices of the president, the registrar, the dean of men, and the business office, are also housed in this building. A fireproof museum 51 feet by 63 feet in size, equipped with fireproof and dustproof cases, occupies the center of the building.

The Laboratory of Physics (erected 1909) is a three-story fireproof brick building trimmed with Bedford limestone. The length is 178 feet and the depth of the wings is 125 feet. The large lecture room has a seating capacity of two hundred sixty-two. A one-story annex, 78 by 28 feet, contains the ventilating and heating fans and the machine shop of the department. The total available floor area, exclusive of the basement, is about 60,000 square feet. The large laboratories and the recitation rooms are mostly in the west wing. The east wing is of heavy construction and contains about 30 smaller laboratories for advanced experimental work. The Blue Print Department of the University occupies rooms on the top floor of the building. Gas, distilled water, compressed air and vacuum, and direct and alternating electric currents of a wide range in amperes and in volts are available in all parts of the building.

The Chemical Laboratory (erected 1901-2) is a three-story building, the ground plan of which is shaped like the letter E. The extreme dimensions are 230 feet along the front and 116 feet along the wings. The middle rear wing contains the lecture amphitheater, which seats 350. The end wings contain the general laboratories. The central part of the building is occupied by offices, museum, class and seminar rooms, supply rooms, and a number of special rooms for research work. There is a basement, which contains the ventilating plant and rooms for assaying and metallurgy.

In this building are located also the general office and laboratories of the State Water Survey.

The Astronomical Observatory (erected 1896) is a brick building with extreme dimensions of 75 by 55 feet. It has three wings and is surmounted by a dome 25 feet in diameter.

The Ceramics Laboratory (erected 1910) is a two-story brick building in which are provided a general laboratory, plaster room, pottery room, rough grinding room, machine room, drawing room, library, recitation rooms, chemical laboratory, and office. (See also the Mining and Ceramics Laboratory under "Engineering Group" below.)

The Entomology Building (erected 1905) for the use of the State Entomologist and his staff, is a two-story building 48 by 20 feet, with basement storerooms, and with two insectary wings of greenhouse construction, each 25 by 20 feet. It contains the office of horticultural inspection, a stenographer's room, rooms for the assistant inspectors and insectary assistants, and a large fireproof vault. The glass-covered wings are equipped for experimental entomology and life-history studies.

ENGINEERING GROUP.

Engineering Hall (erected 1894) is a four-story building, with a frontage of 200 feet, a depth of 76 feet on the wings and 138 feet on the center, and a floor area of 47,000 square feet. The first and second floors are occupied by the offices, the recitation rooms, and the instrument and drafting rooms of the departments of civil engineering and municipal and sanitary engineering. The engineering lecture room, on the second floor, has a seating capacity of 225. The third floor is occupied by the offices of the Dean of the College of Engineering and Director of the Engineering Experiment Station and by the office, recitation, and drafting rooms of the department of mechanical engineering. A portion of the third floor and all of the fourth floor is occupied by the Department of Architecture.

The Electrical Engineering Laboratory (erected 1898), is a two-story brick building with floor area of 18,000 square feet. The basement contains the departmental shop, the storage battery room, the electric furnace room, and rooms for electrical research. The first floor contains the undergraduate laboratory, the instrument room, the high potential laboratory, and the drafting, lecture, and recitation rooms. The second floor contains the photometric laboratory, the office, the departmental library, and a room used by the Electrical Engineering Society.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (erected 1905), is a brick building with a frontage of 120 feet, a total depth of 182 feet, and a floor area of 24,000 square feet. The front section is two stories high, and contains offices, lecture and computation rooms, and an instrument room. Back of this are three bays. The middle bay is provided with a concrete testing floor and a 10-ton three-motor traveling crane of 38-foot span. The north bay contains a 5-ton traveling crane and is used for laboratory work in connection with the departments of civil engineering and theoretical and applied mechanics.

The Laboratory of Applied Mechanics (erected 1901-2), is a brick building having a floor area of 16,000 square feet. The front part contains the materials testing laboratory, and the rear wing contains the hydraulics laboratory.

The Mining and Ceramics Laboratory (erected 1912), is a one-story building with a floor area of 11,200 square feet. It contains a kiln room for the Department of Ceramics having an area of 4,300 square feet, a mining engineering laboratory of 3,600 feet area, and a mechanical laboratory for the Department of Mining Engineering. There are also offices and class rooms for the Department of Ceramics and a Mine Rescue Station equipped with Yeager helmets and arranged for training men in the methods of mine rescue work.

The Locomotive Testing Laboratory (erected 1912), is a fireproof building with brick walls 117 feet long and 42 feet wide, connected by a spur with the Illinois Traction System tracks. It houses a locomotive testing plant, which consists of supporting wheels on which rest the drivers of the locomotive to be tested, a dynamometer to which the locomotive drawbar is attached, and which measures the tractive forces exerted by the locomotive,

water brakes for absorbing the power developed by the locomotive, and other auxiliary apparatus. The exhaust gases pass through a "transite" (or asbestos board) duct to a large fan which forçes them through a reinforced concrete cinder separator; the separator removes the cinders and discharges the gases into the air through a brick stack 8 feet in diameter and 80 feet high.

The Transportation Building (erected 1912) is a three-story fire-proof building of brick trimmed with stone. The general dimensions of the building are 65x189 feet and the total floor area is 34,225 square feet. The first and second floors of the building are occupied by the Departments of Railway and Mining Engineering, and the third floor is occupied by the Department of General Engineering Drawing.

The Metal Shops (erected 1895) occupy a one-story brick building, with a floor area of 12,000 square feet, containing a lecture room, two office rooms, a machine shop, and a forge shop. The machine shop is 48 by 140 feet. Power is supplied by a 20 horse-power electric motor. A three-ton traveling crane of 12 foot span covers the center of the floor for the entire length.

The Wood Shop (erected 1901-2) and the Foundry (added 1904) occupy a brick building which has a floor area of 16,000 square feet. The part of the building devoted to the wood shop contains a bench room, lathe room, machine room, and various smaller rooms for lectures, exhibiting purposes, etc. The part devoted to the foundry has a molding floor, 35x80 feet, traversed by a 5-ton traveling crane, and a basement room for the storage of materials.

AGRIULTURAL GROUP.

The Agricultural Building (erected 1900) consists of four separate structures, built around a court and connected by corridors. The main building, three stories in height, contains offices, class rooms, and laboratories for the Departments of Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, and Veterinary Science; the chemical laboratory of the Experiment Station; administration rooms; and an assembly room (Morrow Hall) with a seating capacity of 500. The other three buildings are two stories high; one is for dairy manufactures, one for farm crops, and one for the nutrition laboratories. These buildings are of stone and brick, roofed with slate, and contain 113 rooms and a total floor space of about two acres. An adjacent glass structure serves the Departments of Agronomy and Horticulture.

The Agronomy Building (erected 1904-5) is 50 by 100 feet in size, of brick and slate, trimmed with stone. It contains a field laboratory for crop work in which yields of experimental plants are studied, sample seeds stored, and specimens preserved.

The Farm Mechanics Building (erected 1906-7) is a three-story brick structure containing class rooms, offices, lecture rooms, drafting room, library, laboratories, and tool and storage rooms. The third floor, which is reached by an elevator, furnishes storage room for the greater part of $16,000 worth of farm machinery loaned the College by various manufacturing companies and used for laboratory work. The facilities afforded by this building, with its equipment, make possible the assembling, testing and adjusting of all the important machines used in farm operations.

The Stock Pavilion (erected 1913) is a fireproof building 54 feet high on the front and 148 feet deep, with circular ends 92 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. The total ground is 30,000 square feet, and the show arena is 216 feet long and 65 feet wide. Seats of concrete provide accommodations for 2,000. Arrangements are to be made providing for a division of the arena into three parts, giving three separate judging rooms for instructional purposes. The building also contains class rooms and offices. Stabling will be provided in a separate structure. The exterior is of brick and terra cotta, renaissance in design, the frieze being enriched with medallions of animals' heads.

The Animal Husbandry Cattle Feeding Plant has a capacity for feeding 150 steers at a time. It consists of open and closed sheds with paved lots adjoining, with a storage barn 44 by 72 feet and an experimental silo.

The Beef Cattle Building (erected 1904-5) is a one-story structure of brick and slate, trimmed with stone, 217 feet across the front, with a wing at either end 33 by 49 feet; the central portion rises two stories and is used for the storage of feed. Other portions of the building are used as quarters for the breeding herd, and will accommodate about 100 head of cattle.

The Sheep Barn is a wooden structure consisting of a main barn 36 by 90 feet, and a shed, opening to the south, 25 by 100 feet in size. A 6-foot aisle, lined by pens on each side, runs through the center of the barn. This building, besides accommodating the University flock, is used for experimental work. Its location and construction insures dry footing and ample light and ventilation throughout the year.

Other buildings for the accomodation of the animal husbandry interests are: residence, tool shed, work house, barn, stallion barn, brood mare barn, piggery and minor sheds. The poultry interests occupy a 20 acre tract located about three-fourths of a mile south of the forestry on Lincoln Avenue and about three-fourths of a mile south-east of the dairy group. There are numerous small chicken houses.

The Experimental Dairy Barns (erected 1912) comprise a round barn 70 feet in diameter with a reinforced concrete silo in the center, a semi-detached rectangular structure 40 by 70 feet with a Grout silo adjacent, and a small dairy house and shop 26 by 32 feet. The barns are of frame construction on brick walls with solid floors of the mill type of construction, and contain feed rooms, hay lofts, and other accomodations for the experimental dairy herd. The dairy house is of frame construction, two stories in height, and contains office, shop, coal room, dairy room, and four sleeping rooms for employees. In addition to these there are several other round barns and a residence.

The Horticulture Building (erected 1904-5) is a structure of brick and slate trimmed with stone, approximately 50 by 100 feet in size. It is used as a field laboratory for horticultural tests, and contains sorting rooms, storage rooms, and a laboratory for the mixing of spraying materials and other operations in connection with the horticultural work.

The Horticulture Greenhouse Group (erected 1912-13) includes (1) a floricultural group and (2) a vegetable and plant breeding group.

(1) The Floricultural Greenhouse Group (erected 1912-13) consists of a two-story and basement service building 93 by 37 feet, and the following glass structures: four houses each 105 by 28 feet, three houses each 105 by 35 feet, one corridor house 139 by 10 feet, one storage house 50 by 12 feet, and a palm house 80 by 40 feet. The service building is of hollow tile and cement construction, and contains laboratories, lecture room, herbarium room, offices, and seminar room, as well as potting, storage, and work rooms.

(2) The Vegetable and Plant Breeding Greenhouse Group (erected 1912-13) consists of a glass house for vegetable growing 105 by 28 feet, two houses for plant breeding each approximately 80 by 30 feet, a wire house 80 by 30 feet, and a two-story and basement service building 82 by 36 feet, containing laboratories, work rooms, class rooms, offices, and storage rooms. The type of construction of this building is the same as that of the floriculture service building.

LAW BUILDING.

The Law Building (erected 1878; remodeled 1902 and 1912) is the second oldest building in the University group. It has two stories and a basement. The upper floor contains the law library, the students' conference room, the private offices of the members of the law faculty; and the Moot Court Room, a model court room with a seating capacity of 400. On the main floor are the recitation rooms, the Dean's office, and the faculty room. In the basement are the lockers, the students' reading room, and a court room for the law clubs.

BUILDINGS FOR GENERAL UNIVERSITY USE.

The Library Building (erected 1896-7) is modern Romanesque in style, is built of Minnesota sandstone, and measures 167 by 113 feet, with a tower

132 feet high. The first floor, or basement, contains the rooms of the catalog and order departments, the bound newspapers, and the University Station Postoffice. The second, or main floor, contains the general reference room, the periodical reading rooms, a small conference room, and the delivery room, which opens into the second story of the stack. The third floor contains the study room, lecture rooms, and office of the Library School, faculty study room, and the office of the librarian and assistant librarian. The five-story book stack is a rear wing to the building separated from it by a fireproof wall. The delivery room is open to the roof and is lighted by a dome of art glass; the lunettes are decorated with frescoes symbolic of the four older colleges of the University—Literature and Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Engineering.

The Auditorium (erected 1907-8) is a brick and stone building for general meeting purposes. It contains an auditorium seating about 2,200 and a memorial vestibule. All general University exercises, including convocations and the commencement gatherings, are held in this building.

The Men's Gymnasium (erected 1901) is a three-story building of stone and pressed brick, 100 by 150 feet. On the first floor there is a swimming pool, 26 feet wide, 75 feet long, and 8 feet deep at the lower end, lined with white enamel bricks. This floor contains, also, the general locker room, which is fitted up with all-metal lockers, and with shower bath, and steam baths; rooms for the University athletic teams; a room for visiting teams; a special dressing room for members of the faculty; and offices for the physical director and the instructors in athletics. The entire second floor is one large room, which is fitted up with all the modern appliances for gymnastic exercises. The third floor contains an elevated running track, 15 laps to the mile, which is properly banked on the turns to secure the greatest speed and comfort in running.

The Armory (erected 1889-90) has a clear floor space of 15,000 square feet in one hall. It is equipped with racks for 1,200 stands of arms. An annex provides for two pieces of field artillery.

The New Armory (under construction 1913-14) comprizes a drill room with a clear area 200 x 400 feet and a height of 98 feet at the center, the roof being carried by fourteen three-hinged steel arches. The sides are of hollow tile and the ends, supported by columns, are of steel, glass, tile, and concrete with wood frames and sashes. The drill floor is of sufficient area to permit the maneuvering of an entire battalion of the cadet regiment. Provision has been made for the addition of a balcony around the drill floor with seats for 3,000 and for the addition of three-story facades along the sides, flanked by towers at each end. This will provide space for company rooms, lockers rooms, shooting tubes, and class rooms.

The Woman's Building (erected 1905) is in the New England colonial style of architecture, of reddish brown brick, with white stone trimmings. The central part of the structure is the woman's gymnasium. On the lower floor there are a swimming tank, lockers, dressing rooms, and baths. The upper floor is devoted to the main gymnasium, which is 92 by 50 feet. The north wing of the building is given to the department of household science, and the south wing provides rooms for the social life of the women students. The addition to the Woman's Building (erected 1912) is a three-story fireproof building with basement. It is 200 feet long on the front and 83 feet on each connecting wing, having 43,000 square feet of floor area. It has a large colonade with towers on the front and two smaller colonades on the north and south of the inner court. The addition is similar to the old building in finish and supplements the working space of the departments using it. It has two halls for literary societies and a modern flat on the upper floor, and an institutional kitchen and large dining room on the second floor. There are also offices for the Dean of Women and the Director of the Courses in Household Science, laboratories, social rooms, and space for the expansion of gymnasium work.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President's House (erected 1896) is a three-story frame building, in the colonial style. The first story is designed primarily for entertaining;

large reception and dining parlors are so arranged as to open together into a central corridor. The second and third stories provide library and living rooms.

SERVICE BUILDINGS.

The central Heat and Power Plant (Present plant erected 1902; old boiler house, 1898; addition 1910) is 55 by 120 feet. It contains boilers aggregating 1,800 hrose-power. A supplemental boiler and power plant, designed ultimately to carry the load of the present station, is equipped with boilers of 1,000 horse-power. These two stations furnish steam for heating and power to all buildings on the campus. A power plant containing a 250-kilowatt Allis-Chalmers direct connected steam engine and dynamo, a 125-kilowatt direct connectel Westinghouse engine and generator, and a 100-kilowatt Curtiss turbo-generator, together with the accessories necessary to a complete power station, supplies current for light and power to all parts of the grounds. The pipe-lines of the heating system and the circuits for distributing electricity are carried from the central plant to the several buildings through brick and concrete tunnels and clay and concrete conduits. Altogether there are now 6,275 feet of tunnels and 3,800 feet of conduit for the distribution of steam and 7,000 feet of conduit for the distribution of electricity. The new boiler and power plant provides temporary quarters for the electric test car of the department of railway engineering.

The pumping station of the University water-works is a brick building, 38 by 73 feet, connected with the central heating station. Four 8-inch wells, 145 feet deep, and one 12-inch well, 148 feet deep, supply the University with water. A masonry reservoir provides for a fire-reserve supply. The pumps, tanks, and connections are arranged to give opportunities for experimental work, and also to vary the working conditions in the adjacent hydraulics laboratory. In this building is kept the equipment of the University fire department, including an electric automatic hose and chemical wagon.

LIST OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

1868–1904

Date authorized.	Date of erection.	Building.	Cost by contract.	Permanent additions.	Total cost.	Rate of depreciation per—cent.
.....	1868–1904	Agricultural (Minor).....	.....	.....	$ 24,000 00	.....
1898 (Dec.)...	1900	Agricultural.....	*a*‡$152,266 20	*b*$28,275 30	180,501 50	2
1889 (June)...	||§1890	*c*Armory (old).....	*d*15,220 29	*e*4,969 14	20,189 43	2
1902 (March).	1902	Chemical Laboratory.....	‡84,966 25	*f*66,000 00	195,000 00	3
1871 (April)..	§||1871	Drill Hall.....	*g*25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....
.....	§*z*1897	Electrical Laboratory.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	2
||§1893 (Oct.).	1894	Engineering Building.....	*h*121,396 00	.....	160,000 00	2
.....	1897	Greenhouse (Grounds Dept.)	.....	.....	7,000 00	2
1901 (May)...	1901	*i*Gymnasium	*j*67,342 00	11,759 00	79,101 00	2
.....	.....	Laboratory Applied Mechanics (see Gymnasium)				
1877 (Sept.)..	1878(1902)	Law Building (former Chemical Laboratory).....	*k*23,896 00	*l*23,700 00	47,596 00	2
1896 (May)...	1897	Library.....	*m**‡131,000 00	*n*31,305 00	‡*196,000 00	2
1895.....	1895	Metal Shops.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	2
†1890 (Dec.)..	1892	Natural History Building....	*o*58,519 50	.....	70,000 00	2
1896.....	1896	Observatory.....	*p**6,654 00	.....	15,000 00	2
1895 (Dec.)...	1896	President's House.....	*q**5,000 00	.....	15,000 00	3
1892 (Dec.)...	1897–1902	Power Plant (old) equipment, service mains, tunnels, etc..	*r*87,500 00	8,000 00	95,500 00	.....
1901.....	1901	Pumping Station.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....
†1871 (June)..	1873	University Hall.....	*s**113,954 00	*t*5,670 62	150,000 00	2
.....	.....	Wood Shop and Foundry (see Gymnasium).				

† Cornerstone laid as follows: Natural History, Mar. 9, 1892; University Hall, Sept. 13, 1872.

|| Also date occupied except Old Drill Hall, 1872 (burnt and rebuilt in 1890); Old Armory, 1896; Engineering Hall, January, 1895; Ceramics, 1911; Stock Pavilion, 1913; Woman's Building, 1913.

‡ Plumbing and heating not included as follows: Agricultural Building, $26,428.00; Library, $4,952.00; Agronomy Building, including Beef Cattle Barn and Horticultural, $2,100.00; Woman's Building, $6,000.00; Gymnasium and Applied Mechanics, $8,675.00.

* Fixtures not included as follows: Library, $9,500.00; Lincoln Hall, $40,000.00; Natural History Building, $40,000.00; Physics, $50,000.00.

z Engraved stone: Electrical Engineering, 1897; Wood Shop, 1901.

§ Dedicated: Engineering Hall, Nov. 15, 1894; Drill Hall, Oct. 13, 1872; Auditorium, 1908; Armory, June 11, 1890; Transportation, 1913.

a Bd. Min. 1898, pp. 141, 144, 187.

b Bd. Min., 1906, p. 106—$1,500.00 for changing offices; $6,000.00 for roof for court; $225.00 for decorating Morrow Hall; $13,182.00 for Nutrition Laboratories.

c At first called New Drill Hall, then officially designated as Military Hall by the board—Bd. Min. 1890, p. 144, name changed to Armory Dec. 13, 1899.

d Bd. Min., 1890, pp. 59, 65; Bd. Min., 1892, pp. 35, 49, 67, 264. First appropriation was $10,000.00 of which the following were items: Brick, $4,333.88; tinners' work, $825.00; lumber, $1,479.11; steel, $1,063.50; miscellaneous, $773.00. $4,037.05 was added in order to complete the building, Bd. Min., 1890, pp. 103-7, Professor Ricker was voted $350.00 for extra services upon the completion of the building—Bd. Min., 1896, p. 144.

e Bd. Min., 1892, p. 36.

f To remodel Lecture Room, etc.

g Including mechanical shop, work shop and furniture. This is an appropriation by the Legislature Bd. Min., 1870, pp. 56, 99.

h Bd. Min., 1894, p. 191.

i Includes Laboratory of Applied Mechanics and Wood Shop.

j Bd. Min., May, 1901.

k Bd. Min., 1878, pp. 11 and 48.

l Bd. Min., 1910, p. 169, includes $8,100.00 for remodeling, and $15,000.00 for reconstruction and equipment.

m Bd. Min., May, 1896.

n Bd. Min., 1896, pp. 243, 113—Includes $3,500.00 for decorating purposes; $570 00 for general repairs; $235.00 for grating over library windows and $27,000.00 for Library Annex (1914). See footnote (*). for additions to book stacks; heat $4,952.00.

o Bd. Min., 1892, p. 182, see New Natural History Building below.

p Bd. Min., 1898, p. 29, including extras, $209.00.

q Bd. Min., 1896, p. 211, Legislature appropriated this amount, the trustees sold land in order to raise the extra money needed .

r Bd. Min., 1898, pp. 194, 269, contract let in following amounts: Tunnels, $7,937.30; piping, $2,950.00 heating plant, $36,827.00; boiler, $3,500.00; coal and ash machinery, $5,350.00; boiler house and chimney, $37,935.00.

s Bd. Min., 1870, p. 129.

t Bd. Min., 1911, p. 420, including $590.62 for improvement of roof, Bd. Min., 1890 p. 97.

LIST OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS—Concluded.

1904–14

Date authorized.	Date of erection.	Building.	Cost by contract.	Permanent additions.	Total cost.	Rate of depreciation per—cent.
.....	1911–12	Agricultural Building (Minor)	.....	.....	$ 12,000 00	2
1904 (June)...	1905	*a* Agronomy	*b*$ 50,500 00	.....	*c*59,000 00	2
.....	1912	Animal Husbandry Barns	.....	.....	14,000 00	.....
1911 (June)...	1914	Armory (New)	*d*100,000 00	.....	190,000 00	.....
§1905 (June)..	1908	Auditorium	*e*115,961 58	*f*$27,192 00	143,143 58	2
.....	.....	Beef Cattle Barns (see Agronomy).				
†1909 (Nov.) .	||1910	Ceramics	*g*40,331 00	.....	41,966 85	2
1911 (Dec.)...	1912	Ceramics and Mining Laboratories	*h*25,019 12	.....	25,019 12	2
†1910 (Oct.)..	1912	Commerce Building	*i**89,980 00	*j*4,300 00	100,000 00	2
.....	1908–1912	Dairy Barns and Buildings	.....	.....	23,000 00	.....
1905 (May)...	1905	Entomology Building	*k**5,000 00	.....	8,000 00	2
1906 (April)..	1907–1911	Farm Mechanics	*l**‡31,082 00	.....	33,000 00	2
1912 (Aug.) ..	1913	Floriculture, Vegetable and Plant Breeding	*m*65,000 00	.....	86,000 00	.....
.....	.....	Horticultural Field Laboratory (see Agronomy).				
†1910 (April).	1911	Lincoln Hall	*n**221,700 00	.....	261,700 00	2
1912 (July)...	1912	Locomotive Testing Laboratory	.....	.....	25,000 00	2
.....	1905	Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	.....	.....	36,000 00	2
1908 (July)...	1909	Natural History Building	*o**120,672 00	*p*6,650 00	207,000 00	2
*z*1908 (July)..	1908	Physics Building	**q*‡175,626 00	.....	225,000 00	2
.....	1910–1914	Power Plant (new), mains, tunnels, etc	.....	.....	185,000 00	2
1913 (Jan.)...	||1914	Stock Pavilion	*r**80,000 00	.....	113,000 00	.....
§1911 (Dec.)..	1912	Transportation Building	*s*83,250 00	†33,000 00	86,250 00	2
†1904 (June)..	.....	Woman's Building (old)	‡**w*69,880 00	.....	.....	2
§†1911.....	1911–12	Woman's Building (new)	*u**83,936 00	*v*15,030 00	*x*190,000 00	.....

† Cornerstone laid as follows: Commerce, May 21, 1912; Lincoln Hall, Aug. 10, 1910; Woman's Building, 1912.

|| Also date occupied, Ceramics, 1911; Stock Pavilion, 1913; Woman's Building, 1913.
‡ Plumbing and heating not included as follows: Farm Mechanics, $2,414.00; Chemical Laboratory, $10,859.80; Woman's Building, $6,000.00.
* Fixtures not included as follows: Lincoln Hall, $40,000.00.
z Engraved stone: Physics Building, 1908.
§ Dedicated: Woman's Building, 1904; Auditorium, 1908; Transportation, 1913.
a Includes Beef Cattle Barns and Horticultural Field Laboratories.
b Contract in lump sum which did not cover total expense (Dean E. Davenport).
c Agronomy, $15,000.00; Beef Cattle, $26,000.00; Horticultural Field Laboratories, $18,000.00 (Dean E. Davenport).
d Eventual cost $250,000.00.
e Bd. Min. 1905, p. 106 and 1904, pp. 506, 535, $20,000.00 was allowed in excess of contract.
f For the $15,500.00 organ and $10,500.00 for remodeling in order to adjust the acoustic rearrangements and $1,292.00 for investigation into the acoustics, screens and pulpit, lighting second story and lightning rods and general repairs.
g Bd. Min., 1909, p. 349, includes Boiler House.
h Includes $3,000.00 for Kiln House—Bd. Min., 1910, p. 175.
i Bd. Min., 1911, p. 350.
j Bd. Min., 1911, p. 379, $300.00 for widening stair cases, $4,000.00 for tile arch system of floor construction, Bd. Min., 1911, p. 536.
k Bd. Min., 1904, p. 509, $3,000.00 given by the State, $2,000.00 from agricultural funds.
l Bd. Min., 1905, pp. 112-13, includes $1,095.00 for elevator and $2,414.00 for plumbing and heating.
m Bd. Min., 1912, p. 6, give appropriation as $50,000.00 but this amount was added to the original appropriation from departmental funds: Floriculture Service Buildings, $22,000.00; adjoining glass houses, $18,000.00; Vegetable Plant Breeding Building, $18,000.00; adjoining glass houses, $7,000.00.
n Bd. Min., 1909, p. 348, contract price, $198,000.00 and $568.00 extras; $11,800.00 for fourth floor, $40,000.00 additional allowed for furniture and fixtures, Bd. Min., 1908, p. 137.
o Bd. Min., 1906, p. 239, $5,000.00 extra beyond contract was allowed, contract being $115,672.00, Bd. Min., 1908, p. 559.
p To repair damage from lightning (1897), $3,600.00; general repairs (1897-1909), $2,850.00; cement floor and basement, $200.00.
q Bd. Min., 1908, pp. 457, 558, $50,000.00 for finishings, furnishings and equipment.
r Bd. Min., 1913, pp. 463, 232, 211.
s Bd. Min., 1912, p. 5, original appropriation being $106,150.00 including $3,000.00 for architect's service.
t Bd. Min. 1912, p 175, 232: Bd. Min: 1913 p. 463.
u Bd. Min. 1911 p. 350—includes $21,000.00 for tile arches for third floor in place forsuspended ceiling contract being $81,836.00.
v Bd. Min., 1911, p. 219, 420, $400.00 for attic in north wing; $500.00 for painting.
w Bd. Min., 1904, p. 380, includes $6,000.00 for plumbing and heating.
x Includes both old and new buildings.

LABORATORIES.

Twenty-six departments of the University are equipped with laboratories. The following list shows the buildings in which these are located:

GENERAL SCIENCE LABORATORIES.

Botany—Natural History Hall.
Ceramics—Ceramics Laboratory.
Chemistry—Chemical Laboratory.
Entomology—Natural History Hall.
Geology—Natural History Hall.
Physics—Laboratory of Physics.
Physiology—Natural History Hall.
Psychology—University Hall.
Zoology—Natural History Hall.

ENGINEERING LABORATORIES.

Cement—Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.
Electrical Engineering—Electrical Engineering Laboratory.
Founding—Wood Shop.
Forging—Metal Shops.
Hydraulics—Laboratory of Applied Mechanics.
Locomotive—Locomotive Laboratory.
Machine Construction—Metal Shops.
Material Testing—Laboratory of Applied Mechanics.
Mechanical Engineering—Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.
Mining—Mining Engineering Laboratory.
Roads—Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.
Wood Working—Wood Shop.

SPECIAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Building—Bacteriological Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory.

Geological Department, Natural History Hall—Laboratory of Economic Geology.

State Entomologists's Office—Natural History Hall.

State Laboratory of Natural History—Natural History Hall.

State Water Survey—Chemical Laboratory.

Laboratory for sanitary water analysis.

MUSEUMS.

The University possesses several museums of which the most noteworthy are the following: (1) The Art Collection, the basis of which was established by the first president of the University, John Milton Gregory, and which will eventually be located in the proposed Gregory Memorial Building. (2) The Classical Museum, (3) The Museum of European Culture, (4) Botany, (5) Entomology, (6) Geology, (7) Zoology, (8) Agriculture, (9) Library, (10) Mining Engineering, and (11-12) Architecture. A total number of specimens in the University Museums on June 30, 1914, was 363,600.* As these specimens are permanently held by the University for scientific purposes it is difficult to place to set a value upon them. The description of the museum is as follows:

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Liberal Art Group.

Art.—A collection of casts, photographs, and engravings presented to the University in 1876 by citizens of the community has, for want of a suitable gallery, been placed in different buildings on the campus. Eight large statues are in the auditorium foyer. Numerous pieces of this collection are now in the studies of the department of art and design in University Hall, and others are used to decorate the corridors and class rooms of University Hall, Natural History Hall, and the Library. A collection of eighty-one German and Japanese prints purchased by the department of art and design from the St. Louis Exposition in 1905 is displayed in the rooms of the department of art and design.

Other collections of value to art students, consisting of a number of casts of Moorish, Spanish, and German ornament and miscellaneous casts, models, prints, and drawings, are placed in the studios and corridors of the department of art and design.

The Museum of Classical Archaeology and Art comprises collections designed to show especially the influence on our American life of the fine arts of the Greeks and Romans, particularly sculpture, and other forms of antiquities, by means of casts, photographs, and original articles. The objects thus far acquired include a selection from the frieze of the Parthenon, extending around three sides of the room, various other Greek and Roman reliefs, about a dozen casts of statues in the round, varying from the archaic to the Hellenistic period, originals, and reproductions of coins, terra cottas and smaller antiquities, a relief model of the Athenian acropolis, parts of the cartonnage of an Eyptian mummy, and a number of interesting specimens of Egyptian pottery of different periods, secured from the Egypt exploration fund through the generosity of Mr. William G. Hibbard of Chicago. The mounted photographs available for exhibition number over a thousand, and illustrate Greek and Roman history, antiquities and art. Over 1,100 slides belonging to the department of the classics are also available for illustrative purposes. The museum is located in Room 402 of Lincoln Hall, and is open on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The second museum, the Museum of European Culture, which occupies the north wing of the building is supposed to supply for the student of history and the social sciences what the laboratory supplies for the student

* Comptroller's Report, 1914, p. —.

of chemistry and physics. We are only, however, beginning to appreciate how important it is for the student of history or literature or art to see the outward aspects of his subject in a museum. Students of history and the social sciences, of literature and language and art are all studying different phases of the development of that totality which we call culture or civilization and it is primarily as an educational aid to these students that the University of Illinois has established this new museum.

The material in the museum is practically entirely in the form of reproductions; in fact it is evident that a museum aiming to confine itself to what is important and typical must rely chiefly on reproductions. Originals are however not excluded, as they are in the Germanic Museum of Harvard University.

It is easy to see how such material can do much to strenghten and vivify instruction in various departments. It also tends to arouse the instructors themselves to a quickened appreciation of this means of more efficient teaching. A museum illustrating the culture of the different European countries is of particular importance for American education in view of the fact that our culture as well as our population comes from all the nationalities of Europe. It is needless to say that the culture of Germany, to which we owe so much, will be an important element in the development of the museum.

In establishing this Museum of European Culture the University of Illinois has taken a step of much educational importance, the possibilities of which can hardly be overestimated. It is hoped that the Germans of the State of Illinois as well as the Scandinavians and other nationalities will come to feel an interest in the museum and perhaps through their organizations or as individuals help materially in its development.

In the museum there is an interesting exhibit of types of peasant costumes from various European countries, shown by sixty accurately made costume dolls and four figures in full size. For prehistoric and early historic culture in Western Europe and especially in Southern Germany there is a collection of about a hundred objects, mostly weapons and personal ornaments, reproduced by electrotype processes from the rich collections of the Stuttgart Museum. It is planned to secure models of certain typical theaters and other material for the study of the drama and a beginning has been made with a model of the Fortune Theater of Shakespeare's time.

The museum also has the following collections: 1. A. Models of ancient weapons (implements of warfare in the Stone age, medieval spears, shields, suits of armor, etc.) B. Early musical instruments. C. Runic monuments. 2. Casts of Romanesque, Gothic and early Renaissance art. 3. Objects of early church and monastery art (reproductions of chalices, custodials, ivory bookbinding, etc.) 4. Facsimiles in color of medieval miniatures, reproductions of Runic inscriptions, and of important historical documents (the Magna Charta, etc.) 5. Replicas of representative medieval seals. The museum is open on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons.

Other museums are:

Commerce.—For its courses in industrial economics and commerce the University has a working collection of the materials of commerce; a lantern and several hundred slides; political and industrial maps; and diagrams and stereoscopic views illustrating various phases of commerce and industry. Most of the articles constituting the commercial museum are the gift of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Education.—In Room 437 Lincoln Hall is a collection of illustrative material from the manual training departments of various schools; photographs of school buildings; drawings and constructive work by pupils in the public schools; and the nucleus of a representative collection of apparatus for the school laboratory. It is planned to gather here particularly materials that are illustrative of the development of public schools in Illinois.

SCIENCE GROUP.

Botany.—The *herbarium* contains about 65,000 mounted specimens of plans. The flowering plants of North America are fairly well represented; the collection of species of such plants indigenous to Illinois is practically complete; and a collection of foreign species has been made. The collection

of fungi amounts to 32,000 named specimens, and includes those most injurious to other plants, causing rusts, moulds, etc., and many valuable sets of published collections.

Entomology.—The entomology collections of the University include an elementary reference series of 6,400 specimens, representing 1,600 common species; and the Bolter collection, donated to the University by the executors of the estate of the late Andreas Bolter, of Chicago, which now contains about 120,000 specimens representing over 16,000 species. The department has access, also, to the insect collections of the State Laboratory of Natural History, which contain 315,000 pinned insects and 23,000 vials and bottles of specimens in alcohol, mainly from Illinois.

Geology.—The geology collections are to be founed in the Natural History Building. *Lithology* is represented by type collections of rocks aggregating 9,000 specimens; 1,000 thin sections of rocks and minerals; ornamental building stones; a stratigraphic collection to illustrate Illinois geology; a collection of Illinois soils (104), and one of polished marbles, granites, and other ornamental stones. The *mineralogy collection* is rich in rock-forming minerals, ores, and materials of economic value. It contains over 12,000 specimens; 575 crystal models; and a collection of gems and precious stones. The *paleontology collection* (49,000 specimens) contains representative fossils from the entire geologic series, but is especially rich in paleozoic forms. It embraces the private collections of A. H. Worthen (including 742 type specimens); Tyler and McWhorter; Hertzer; the great part of the collections made by the Geological Survey of the State under Worthen; 200 thin sections of corals and bryozoa; the Ward collection of casts; and special collections representing the fauna and flora of particular groups. In September, 1913, a collection of marine and fresh water shells that had belonged to the late A. H. Worthen was presented to the Museum by Mrs. Thomas A. Worthen. This collection includes about 3,000 specimens.

Zoology.—The zoology collections have been specially selected and prepared to illustrate the courses of study in zoology and to present a synoptical view of the zoology of the State. Most of them are placed in the new museum room in the Natural History Building, and in adjacent corridors. The mounted mammals include a collection of the ruminants of the United States and representatives of the other orders of Mammalia except the Sirenia. The same orders are also represented by mounted skeletons.

The collection of mounted birds includes representatives of all the orders and families of North America, together with a number of characteristic tropical, Bornean, and New Zealand forms. The collection is practically complete for Illinois species. There is also a collection of the nests and eggs of Illinois birds.

In June, 1913, Mr. M. K. Barnum and Major M. H. Barnum presented the Museum with a collection of 2,000 birds' eggs in original sets, representing about 300 species.

The cold-blooded vertebrates are represented by a series of mounted skins and larger species, both terrestrial and marine; mounted skeletons of typical representatives of the principal groups; alcoholic specimens; and casts. The alcoholics include series of the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, the latter comprising about 300 species. The casts represent about seventy-five species, nearly all fishes.

The Mollusca are illustrated by alcoholic specimens of all classes and orders, and dissections showing the internal anatomy of typical forms. There are several thousand shells, belonging to more than 2,000 species. The collection of the Illinois aquatic species is nearly complete.

The lower invertebrates are represented by several hundred dried specimens and alcoholics, and by a series of Blaschka glass models.

The embryology of vertibrates and invertibrates is illustrated by several sets of Zigler wax models and series of sections and other preparations.

In addition to the foregoing, the collections of the State Laboratory of Natural History are available for illustrative purposes, as well as for original investigation by advanced students.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Architecture.—The collection of the department of architecture includes plaster casts of architectural detail and ornament; 9,400 lantern slides of

architectural subjects and 900 slides of painting and sculpture; 20,000 classified plates, photographs, and 2,400 stereoscopic views; a working library of about 1,800 volumes on architecture and the allied arts; a collection of 300 examples of American woods, shown in three sections each; and collections of architectural drawing and of specimens of building materials, fittings, and appliances.

Civil Engineering.—The department of civil engineering has samples of iron, steel, wood, brick, and stone; materials for roads and pavements; models of arches and trusses. The department also possesses a collection of photographs and blue-print working drawings of bridges, metal skeleton buildings, masonry structures, standard railroad construction, etc.

Electrical Engineering.—This department has a collection of samples illustrating standard practice in the industrial applications of electricity. There is also a growing collection of lantern slides, photographs, blue-prints, drawings, pamphlets, and other engineering data.

Mechanical Engineering.—This department includes in its equipment part of a set of Reuleaux models; models of valve gears; sections of steam pumps; injectors; valves, skeleton steam and water guages; standard packings; steam-pipe coverings; and drop forgings. There are also examples of castings, perforated metal, defective boiler plates, and set of drills, with samples of oil, iron, and steel. A number of working drawings from leading firms from a valuable addition to these collections.

Mining Engineering.—This department has a complete exhibit of sized coal as prepared by typical Illinois washeries, the raw materials and the finished products illustrating the briquetting of coal, models of a metalliferous mine and of timber and steel mine supports, a complete exhibit of explosive and blasting materials and appliances, the Draeger, Fleuss, and Westphalia breathing apparatus, and all of the appliances necessary for mine rescue and first aid demonstration, a collection of safety-lamps and other mine-lighting devices, and working drawings and photographs of mine machinery.

Railway Engineering.—The department of railway engineering has an unusually complete exhibit of photographs illustrating the development in transportation; an exhibit showing the progress in the design and manufacture of rails; models of locomotive valve gears; a full-sized model of the front end of a Richmond compound locomotive; and sets of working drawings of locomotives, cars, and other railway equipment.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The various agricultural departments maintain collections illustrative of their work; prominent among which are those showing typical specimens of standard varieties of corn; wax models of fruit and vegetables; a horticulture herbarium; specimens of breeds of live stock; a collection of farm machinery; and exhibits of negatives and samples showing the progress of certain investigations, especially with fruit, crops, and soils.

See further the description of the facilities for instruction and methods of work of the departments of agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, and horticulture, as discussed under the general head of the Agricultural College.

LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has made a collection of books and pamphlets on library science; of library reports and catalogues; of mounted samples showing methods of administration in all departments; of labor-saving devices and fittings; and of photographs and lantern slides illustrating the history of books and libraries.

LIBRARIES.

The University Library includes all the books belonging to the colleges and schools of the University which are situated in Urbana and also the libraries of the College of Medicine and School of Pharmacy in Chicago.

On January 1, 1914, the several libraries contained the following numbers of bound volumes and pamphlets:

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
General library, including departmental collections...	251,000	28,000
State Laboratory of Natural History library.....	8,100	30,000
State Geological Survey library.....	1,500	4,000
College of Medicine library.....	15,150	.....
Pharmacy library.....	2,500	.....

The library receives about 2,000 serial publications.

The library is housed, for the most part, in the Library building, and is for the use of the whole University. The officers of instruction and administration of the University, the graduate students, and the members of the senior class have direct access to the shelves; other students may have this privilege upon the recommendation of their instructors. All students have the direct use of 10,700 volumes in the reading rooms, and in addition graduate students have the use of the seminar libraries.

As a part of the Library are included several special collections: *The University of Illinois collection*, including printed material illustrating the history of the University: about 300 volumes. *College Publications collection*, comprising the catalogues, announcements, reports, studies, etc., of other educational institutions: about 5,000 volumes. *Thesis collection*, a complete file of the original copies of the theses presented for graduation from the University of Illinois; they are bound and filed by years: 2,000 volumes. *The Collection of School Reports*, a carefully catalogued collection of school reports, courses of study, and other documents published by public school authorities throughout the United States. *The Dziatzko collection of Library Economy*, bought in 1905, the entire library of Karl Dziatzko, librarian of Göttingen University: 300 volumes, 250 pamphlets. *The Dittenberger collection of the Classics*, bought in 1907, the entire library of Wilhelm Dittenberger, profesor of Classical Philology in the University of Halle: 5,600 items. *The Heyne collection*, purchased by the University in 1909, the philological library of Professor Moritz Heyne, of the University of Göttingen: about 5,000 items, principally on German philology and literature. *The Karsten collection*, principally on French and German philology and literature, the library of the late Professor Gustaf E. Karsten, presented by Mrs. Eleanor G. Karsten. The *Gröber collection*, purchased in 1912, the entire library of the late Professor Gustav Gröber, of Strasburg: 6,300 titles, principally on the Romance languages. *The Vahlen collection*, purchased in 1913, the entire classical library of the late Professor Johannes Vahlen, of Berlin: 10,000 volumes is especially rich in editions of Greek and Latin authors, opusucla and materials for the history of classical Philology. *The Aron collection*, purchased in 1913, the pedagogical library of the late Dr. R. Aron, of Berlin: 20,000 volumes.

A number of seminar and departmental collections are maintained in various buildings on the campus, including the six seminars in Lincoln Hall; most of these are primarily reference collections for the use of graduate students and advanced undergraduate students in the departments using the respective buildings. The principal departmental libraries and reading rooms are the following:

Name of library and location.	Number of volumes.
Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, Lincoln Hall	9,900
Classics, Lincoln Hall	9,950
Modern languages, Lincoln Hall	19,600
English, Lincoln Hall	9,500
History and Political Science, Lincoln Hall.....	17,600
Economics and Sociology, Lincoln Hall	17,000
Natural History, Natural History Building	*18,300
Law, Law Building	15,000
Commerce Reading Room, Commerce Building.....	400
Architecture, Engineering Building	3,090
Agriculture Reading Room, Agricultural Building	300
Chemistry, Chemistry Building	4,520
Physics, Physics Building	940
Mathematics, Natural History Building	3,150

Mason Library of Western History.—The library of western history collected by Edward G. Mason, Esq., long president of the Chicago Historical Society, is in the Public Library of the city of Champaign, and is accessible to students in the University.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

The General Library is primarily for free reference use; any citizen of the State may use the books in the general reading rooms. The privilege of drawing books for use outside the building is accorded to all officers of instruction and government, to all registered students, and to other accredited persons. Books not reserved for classes may be borrowed for home use for two weeks and may be renewed for two weeks more if not specially restricted or called for. All books are subject to recall at any time when needed for university work.

General reference books, books reserved for classes, all general periodicals, and certain other groups of books are to be consulted in the reading rooms only. They may not be loaned from the library except when the reading rooms are closed. They must then be returned by the time the library next opens.

Books from the stack which are not returned on time are subject to a fine of two cents a day. Books from the reference, reserve, and periodical shelves, as well as some special collections, are subject to a fine of twenty-five cents for the first hour and five cents for each additional hour if kept overtime. Books recalled for university work must be returned at once upon receipt of the notice. If not returned within two days after notice is mailed a fine of twenty-five cents a day is charged. All books lost or damaged must be replaced or paid for. Books not at the time needed in Urbana, or not subject to special restrictions, may be loaned for a limited period to other libraries in the State, for the use of serious students.

Hours of Opening.—The General Library is open week days during the general sessions of the University, from 7:45 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. During the summer session, the library is open from 7:45 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, but is not open on Sundays. During the summer vacation, the library is open from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Permits may be given for use at other hours. The library is regularly closed on New Year's, Independence, Labor, Thanksgiving, and Christmas days. The hours of opening of the departmental libraries differ somewhat from those given above.

During the past year the University Library has increased by 30,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets. An addition to the stack room has been erected furnishing storage capacity for 100,000 volumes, and the trustees of the University have approved a general plan for a two million dollar library building which will be erected in sections as funds are available and which will provide abundantly for the future development of the University for years to come. In order to make its work practical to the student body and more serviceable to the public, the University Library has prepared a list of books which it recommends for students' general reading, in order to direct side reading in connection with college courses. There are several lists of books for children and also a list of books of Jewish interest most of which books were presented by the District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

INVENTORIES OF BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

Buildings.	1914		1913	
	Buildings.	Furniture.	Buildings.	Furniture.
Literature and Art Group—				
Commerce Building	$ 99,350 00	$ 9,141 70	$ 98,400 00	$ 7,303 60
Lincoln Hall	229,550 00	16,802 65	234,225 00	8,761 95
University Hall	27,075 00	10,156 92	30,075 00	9,698 75
General Science Group—				
Astronomical Observatory	9,700 00	341 71	10,000 00	289 50
Ceramics Laboratory	13,700 00	1,657 80	14,000 00	1,758 70

INVENTORIES OF BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE AS AT JUNE 30, 1914—Concluded.

Buildings.	1914		1913	
	Buildings.	Furniture.	Buildings.	Furniture.
General Science Group—*Concluded.*				
Chemistry Laboratory	$ 84,080 00	$19,789 21	$87,200 00	$20,932 09
Entomology Building	7,275 00	266 10	7,650 00	292 00
Natural History Building	186,900 00	29,527 18	188,300 00	27,452 50
Physics Laboratory	195,650 00	5,398 82	217,700 00	5,539 15
Engineering Group—				
Electrical Engineering Laboratory	21,575 00	2,651 57	22,175 00	2,782 80
Engineering Hall	97,100 00	12,848 38	100,300 00	12,744 70
Laboratory of Applied Mechanics	24,600 00	1,617 07	25,225 00	1,680 50
Locomotive Laboratory	30,930 00	.....	.....	.....
Locomotive Laboratory Reservoir	3,340 00	.....	.....	.....
Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	33,460 00	2,421 55	31,475 00	1,761 15
Metal Shops	12,600 00	307 12	13,000 00	331 95
Mining and Ceramics Laboratory	20,100 00	1,088 30	20,500 00	1,147 00
Transportation Building	82,200 00	8,507 32	83,925 00	7,266 45
Wood Shops	32,150 00	1,659 50	33,000 00	1,793 25
Agricultural Group—				
Agricultural Building	129,170 00	26,307 87	125,275 00	21,641 75
Agronomy Building	14 650 00	194 55	15,000 00	205 00
Agronomy Greenhouse	7,400 00	61 90	8,000 00	82 25
Farm Mechanics Building	27,350 00	1,210 87	28,000 00	1,317 00
Floriculture Greenhouse	.....	.....	3,200 00	322 00
Horticulture Service Building (old)	3,040 00	296 75	.....	.....
Horticulture Building	10,100 00	473 85	11,000 00	519 00
Horticulture Glass Houses and Service Buildings	88,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Stock Judging Pavilion	112,050 00	922 14	.....	.....
Horse Barn	1,450 00	.....	1,540 00	.....
Dairy Barn	4,170 00	12 10	4,420 00	17 00
Beef Cattle Barn	22,950 00	29 30	23,500 00	36 00
Dairy Farm House	2,450 00	.....	2,500 00	.....
Twenty Acre Dairy Barn	2,725 00	.....	2,800 00	.....
Horse Barn (Dairy Department)	1,890 00	.....	1,940 00	.....
Dairy House and Shop	2,150 00	.....	2,200 00	.....
Dairy Experiment Barn	10,775 00	.....	11,000 00	.....
Sheep Barn	2,850 00	.....	2,900 00	.....
Brood Mare Barn	3,125 00	.....	3,200 00	.....
Tool Shed	1,675 00	.....	1,700 00	.....
Work Horse Barn	1,375 00	.....	1,400 00	.....
Stock Shelters	190 00	.....	200 00	.....
Feed Bins	95 00	.....	100 00	.....
Swine Sheds	1,360 00	.....	1,400 00	.....
Scale Shed	190 00	.....	200 00	.....
Old Tool Shed	45 00	.....	50 00	.....
Horticulture Experiment Stations	.....	185 40	.....	206 00
Law Building	24,960 00	4,843 15	23,550 00	3,169 25
Medicine and Dentistry	.....	7,412 18	.....	8,222 76
Pharmacy	.....	4,634 63	.....	4,614 15
General University Use—				
Armory	8,275 00	94 00	8,600 00	123 00
Auditorium	105,500 00	3,398 16	108,000 00	3,712 90
Library Building	114,675 00	7,029 21	115,675 00	6,316 50
Men's Gymnasium	55,560 00	5,076 83	45,000 00	4,878 50
Woman's Building	197,785 00	14,658 01	187,250 00	10,398 70
PresidentHouse	6,550 00	1,210 09	7,000 00	1,796 75
Residence, 502 South Matthews, Urbana	.....	.....	2,800 00	.....
Service Buildings—				
Greenhouse for Grounds Department	5,350 00	13 50	5,500 00	15 00
New Power Plant	28,525 00	364 70	29,150 00	390 75
Old Power Plant	13,600 00	.....	14,000 00	.....
Pumping Station	6,800 00	28 27	6,975 00	30 45
Residences Acquired Through Property Purchases—				
504 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana	1,683 78	.....	.....	.....
506 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana	1,236 83	.....	.....	.....
506 South Harvey Street, Urbana	679 48	.....	.....	.....
508 South Harvey Street, Urbana	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....
1007 Railroad Street, Urbana	486 50	.....	.....	.....
1011 Railroad Street, Urbana	478 93	.....	.....	.....
1101 Railroad Street, Urbana	381 94	.....	.....	.....
1103 Railroad Street, Urbana	569 03	.....	.....	.....
1105 Railroad Street, Urbana	200 82	.....	.....	.....
1205 Stoughton Street, Urbana	265 00	.....	.....	.....
1208 Springfield Avenue, Urbana	1,226 48	.....	.....	.....
1210 Springfield Avenue, Urbana	1,437 50	.....	.....	.....
Total, pages 48-49	$2,239,886 29	$203,240 36	.....	.....

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

New Armory	$143,579 29
Feeding Plant	1,332 89
Total, pages 48-49	$144,912 18

UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

The income of the University of Illinois is derived from the following sources:

1. United States grants.
2. State appropriations.
3. Students' fees.
4. Departmental sales.
5. Trust funds and gifts.

From the United States government, the University, during the past biennium, has received annually $112,463.24. Of this amount, $32,463.24 represents 5 per cent on the sum of $648,442.91, which is the profit on the sale of the 480,000 acres of land which the University received under the Land Grant Act of 1862. On the defalcation of the University Treasurer in 1897, the State of Illinois assumed by an Act of July 11, 1897, the liability for this fund and interest at 5 per cent payable semi-annually.

The other amounts receivable from United States grants are under the Morrill fund, created by Act of Congress August 30, 1890, and the Nelson fund of March the 4th, 1907. These funds may be used for instruction and facilities in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the mathematical, natural, physical and economic sciences and the English language. The Hatch and Adams funds, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1887, and March 16, 1906, respectively, are paid directly to the University Treasurer by the Treasurer of the United States, and are available for original research and experimental work in agriculture.

On June 21, 1913, the State Legislature passed Bill No. 686, providing for the payment of governmental funds under the Acts of 1890 and 1897 to the University. The act reads as follows:

AN ACT appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, entitled, "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," established under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the sum or sums of money which may have accrued or may hereafter before the first day of July, 1915, accrue to the State of Illinois, under the provisions of an Act of Congress of the United States, approved August 30, 1890, entitled, "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," established under an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862; and the money granted by an Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," are hereby appropriated to the trustees of the University of Illinois, and whenever any portion of the said money shall be received by the State Treasurer it shall immediately be due and payable into the treasury of said board of trustees.

SEC. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sums hereby appropriated, upon the order of the chairman of the board of trustees of said University, countersigned by its secretary and with the corporate seal of said University.

APPROVED June 21, 1913.

General State appropriations are made under an act of the General Assembly, House Bill No. 586, which provides for "A one mill tax for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State to be paid into the treasury of the State and set apart as a fund for the use and maintenance of the University of Illinois." According to the Senate Bill No. 675, approved June 24, 1913, the State made an appropriation based upon the mill tax of $1,600,000 per annum for the maintenance, equipment and operating expenses of the University, and the sum of $650,000 per annum for land and buildings The Act reads as follows:

AN ACT making appropriations for the University of Illinois.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there be and is hereby appropriated to the University of Illinois for the biennium beginning July 1, 1913, the sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars ($4,500,000) payable out of money paid into the State treasury and set apart as a fund for the use and maintenance of the University of Illinois in accordance with an Act entitled, "An Act to provide by State tax for a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, payable as follows:

1. For maintenance, equipment and general operating expenses, the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000) per annum.

2. For the purchase of land and the erection and permanent equipment of buildings, the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000) per annum.

SEC. 2. The appropriations made herein shall be paid only out of moneys paid into the State treasury and set apart for the use and maintenance of the University of Illinois in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide by State tax for a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants from time to time upon the State Treasurer, for amounts expended or bills then due, from the sums herein appropriated, payable severally to the persons named, upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, certified to by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, with the corporate seal of the University attached thereto.

APPROVED June 24, 1913.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the following building budget on July 23, 1913, based upon the State appropriation:

That the Board of Trustees authorize the Supervising Architect to proceed with plans for the following buildings at the estimated cost indicated, and that of the total sum the amount of nine hundred thousand dollars ($900,000) be appropriated from the funds available for the purchase of land and erection of buildings during the present biennium, the balance to be a charge upon the funds of the next biennium:

1. Addition to the Natural History Building	$ 65,000
2. Addition to the Chemistry Building	250,000
3. Addition to the Commerce Building for administrative purposes	125,000
4. Ceramics Building	65,000
5. School of Education Building	120,000
6. Women's Residence Hall	100,000

7. Engineering Buildings:		
(a) Completion of Transportation Building	$33,000	
(b) Railway Electrical Laboratory	25,000	
(c) Wing for work in concrete, etc	16,000	
(d) Extension of Mechanical Engineering Lab	26,000	
		100,000
8. Stock Judging Pavilion		30,000
9. Completeion of the ends of the Armory, heating, lighting, flooring, and grading the Armory		90,000
10. Zoological laboratory, plant laboratory, insectary, and storehouse		50,000
11. Addition to the Library book stack		27,700
12. Addition to the University boiler house		44,880
13. Reconstruction of the east wing of the Gymnasium		8,000
14. Horticultural field laboratory		30,000
15. Horticultural glass houses, including the moving of the old houses		18,000
16. Experimental feeding plant		10,000
17. Farm house		4,500
		$1,138,080

In addition to the regular appropriations under the mill tax, State appropriations of $21,500 and $15,000 are available for the support of the State Water Survey and the State Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes, respectively.

University Receipts.

Since the organization of the University in 1867, all moneys received by the University on account of tuition, or on account of sales of products, or of equipment, by any of the University departments, have been deposited with the University Treasurer. These moneys do not pass into the hands of the State Treasurer. The University also receives money as the income on trust funds and special gifts. A summary of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the past biennium is as follows:

*SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

	1912-13	1913-14
United States Grants—		
Land Grant of 1862—Endowment Fund	$ 32,464 34	$ 32,463 24
Morrill Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00
Nelson Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00
Adams Fund	14,987 24	15,000 00
Hatch Fund	14,564 95	15,000 00
State Appropriations—		
Operation, maintenance and equipment	1,299,900 00	1,600,000 00
Buildings, land and equipment	246,500 00	650,000 00
Water survey and investigation	21,500 00	21,500 00
Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes	.....	15,000 00
Student fees	162,987 21	240,452 59
Departmental sales, etc	122,044 70	130,768 45
Trust funds and gifts	10,763 06	8,203 07
Total	$1,976,711 50	$2,778,387 35

* Comptroller's Report, 1914, p. 6.

†RECEIPTS FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1912-13.

Armory	$ 50,000 00
Cabinets	4,000 00
Commerce Building	10,000 00
Engineering Building and Grounds	100,000 00
Library	25,000 00
Pavement and walks	4,000 00
Telephone exchange	1,500 00
Water station	2,000 00
Woman's Building addition	50,000 00
Total	$246,500 00

† Comptroller's Report, 1913, p. 13.

RECEIPTS FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1912-13—Concluded.

Appropriations Available for Capital and Operation and Maintenance—	
Agricultural College	$207,900 00
Appratus and appliances	4,000 00
Buildings and grounds	25,000 00
Ceramics	15,000 00
Chemical Laboratory	10,000 00
Crop experiments	15,000 00
Dairy investigation	15,000 00
Engineering extension	90,000 00
Fire protection	1,500 00
Floriculture	8,000 00
Graduate School	50,000 00
Horticulture	15,000 00
Household Science	2,500 00
Law School	25,000 00
Mining Engineering	15,000 00
Mining investigation	5,000 00
Operating expenses	575,000 00
Pharmacy, School of	10,000 00
Shop practice	6,000 00
Soil maps, etc	25,000 00
Soil investigation	130,000 00
Social and Political Science	25,000 00
Stock investigation	25,000 00
Water investigation	15,000 00
Water Survey	7,500 00
Total	$1,322,400 00

RECEIPTS FROM STUDENT FEES AND DEPARTMENTAL SALES, 1912-13.

	Items.	Total.
Receipts from Student Fees—		
Departments at Urbana—		
Tuition fees	$12,221 25	
Matriculation fees	10,670 00	
Incidental fees	68,387 50	
Diploma fees	3,316 00	
Special examinations, late registration changes of study lists, etc	2,638 00	
Lockers	3,584 00	
Laboratory materials	27,822 00	
Music fees	2,254 00	
Total	$130,892 75	
Less fees refunded	5,662 55	
	$125,230 20	
Departments in Chicago—		
Medical fees	22,607 01	
Pharmacy fees	15,150 00	
		$162,987 21
Receipts from Departmental Sales, Etc.—		
Agricultural College	$50,926 27	
Agricultural Experiment Station	31,016 34	
Accountancy Committee	714 12	
Alumni Record	2,683 10	
Band instrument deposits	5 00	
Blue printing	833 89	
Building Department	1,281 26	
Engineering College	1,864 66	
Engineering Experiment Station	745 93	
Graduate School Thesis department	350 00	
Grounds Department	75 80	
Hospital Association	1,789 31	
Library fines	266 40	
Medical clinic, etc	2,511 89	
Military	10 00	
Pharmacy	16 75	
Philology, Journal of English and Germanic	1,072 84	
Psychology	11 24	
Science, College of	124 13	
Snyder Fund, interest	101 07	
Steam Department	1,575 34	
United States Agricultural Experiment Station	826 26	
University Studies	45 80	
Water Survey	412 60	
		99,260 00
Receipts from interest on bank balances		22,784 70
Receipts from Gifts—		
Illinois Canners' Association	$1,000 00	
Illinois Central R. R. Co	500 00	
Llewellyn Architectural Prize	50 00	
B'nai B'rith Library	575 00	
Plym Fellowship	2,000 00	
		4,125 00
Total		$289,156 91

RECEIPTS, 1913-14.

	State revenue.	Cash receipts.	Total.
United States Grants—			
Land Grant of 1862—Endowment Fund		$32,463 24	
Morrill Fund		25,000 00	
Nelson Fund		25,000 00	
Adams Fund		15,000 00	
Hatch Fund		15,000 00	
			$ 112,463 24
State Appropriations—			
Operation, maintenance and equipment	$1,600,000 00		
Buildings, land and equipment	650,000 00		
Water Survey and investigation	21,500 00		
Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes	15,000 00		
			2,286,500 00
Student Fees—			
Urbana departments		$140,849 26	
Chicago Departments—			
Medical		64,794 51	
Dental		13,165 00	
Pharmacy		21,643 82	
			240,452 59
Departmental Sales, Etc.—			
Physical Plant		$ 5,746 83	
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences		135 90	
College of Agriculture and Experiment Station		107,267 93	
Engineering College and Experiment Station		2,278 48	
College of Medicine		1,497 73	
College of Dentistry		4,512 00	
School of Pharmacy		106 50	
Orchestra concerts		3,985 00	
Miscellaneous		5,238 08	
			130,768 45
Trust funds			8,203 07
Net total	$2,286,500 00	$491,887 35	$2,778,387 35
Refunds and transfers		45,666 10	45,666 10
Grand total	$2,286,500 00	$537,553 45	$2,824,053 45

The receipts in greater detail are as follows:

RECEIPTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL SALES, 1913-14.

PHYSICAL PLANT.

General sales	$3,263 06
Rentals—	
Armory	140 00
Auditorium	30 00
Houses	1,510 61
Stock Judging Pavilion	5 00
Sale of houses	798 16
Total	$5,746 83

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Bacteriology	$ 0 50
Ceramics	8 40
Chemistry	31 98
Entomology	70 06
History	11 84
Psychology	9 81
Zoology	3 31
Total	$135 90

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

	College.	Station.	Total.
Administration	$ 12 00		$ 12 00
Agronomy	620 14	$10,122 69	10,742 83
Animal Husbandry	7,751 46	10,234 05	17,985 51

RECEIPTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL SALES, 1913-14—Concluded.

	College.	Station.	Total.
Dairy Husbandry	$53,377 50	$9,649 99	$63,027 49
Horticulture	576 52	1,263 19	1,839 71
Household Science	146 40	.....	146 40
Household Science—cafeteria	12,858 96	.....	12,858 96
Press service	515 03	.....	515 03
United States Experiment Station—Animal Husbandry	.....	140 00	140 00
Total	$75,858 01	$31,409 92	$107,267 93

ENGINEERING COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

Engineering Experiment Station	$583 68
Civil Engineering	122 65
Electrical Engineering	105 75
Mechanical Engineering	307 02
Mining Engineering	10 00
Physics	1 50
Railway Engineering	150 17
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	997 71
Total	$2,278 48

MISCELLANEOUS SALES, ETC.

Accountancy Committee	$ 927 29
Alumni Record	644 78
Blue printing	1,050 15
Business office	75 28
Emergency Hospital	730 69
Library fines	344 43
Music recitals	57 50
Office supply storeroom	3 68
Phi.olcgy, Journal of	1,030 06
Printograph	53 57
Student organizations	9 50
University Studies	40 33
Water Survey	270 32
Weekly Calendar	50
Total	$5,238 08

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1913-14.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1912-13	1913-14
Land and land improvements	$ 4,043 49	$382,791 90
New buildings	515,514 22	269,188 15
General equipment	17,575 78	16,419 81
Library additions	27,853 55	66,424 41
Physical Plant—Urbana	145,687 85	260,295 89
Administrative offices	60,702 85	77,515 19
General departments and expenses	118,327 08	133,313 04
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences	352,489 06	435,926 80
College of Agriculture and Experiment Station	549,808 59	579,640 42
College of Engineering and Experiment Station	269,146 62	294,515 33
Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry	*38,803 86	206,071 20
College of Law	26,919 21	30,948 16
Graduate School	49,864 80	56,991 06
Courses in Commerce	25,227 07	36,465 45
School of Library Science	8,051 30	7,817 87
School of Music	17,597 10	19,521 91
School of Pharmacy	22,396 44	24,213 57
Summer Session	14,856 73	15,755 54
Accountancy Committee	898 71	536 75
Water Survey	23,799 56	30,711 79
Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes	.....	8,874 99
Cooperative Mines Investigation	7,670 58	4,700 00
Stores	.....	2,594 30
†Trust funds	6,541 07	8,134 32
Total	$2,803,775 52	$2,969,368 75

* Part year; total, $88,293.94. Does not include Dentistry.
† See scholarships, p. 362.

A more detailed statement of the capital disbursements is as follows:

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS, 1912-13.

	Items.	Total.
Land—		
Additions to University Farm lands	$125 00	
Addition to Campus	.....	
		$ 125 00
Land Improvements—		
Pavements and walks	.....	3,918 49
Buildings—		
Agronomy Greenhouse	$ 3,943 20	
Animal Husbandry Building	9,020 15	
Armory	77,622 33	
Ceramics Building	18,983 49	
Commerce Building	80,220 09	
Dairy Barn and House	14,131 36	
Farm Mechanics Building	.....	
Glass Houses	42,647 45	
Gymnasium	2,057 57	
Heating and Lighting Plant	1,823 99	
Law Building	9,199 76	
Lincoln Hall	2,948 15	
Mining Building	24,484 06	
Sheep Building	1,410 43	
Transportation group	138,161 63	
Woman's Building	88,860 56	
		515,514 22
Equipment—		
General university furniture and fixtures	$ 17,575 78	
Departmental	149,738 52	
		167,314 30
Library—		
From general funds	$27,853 55	
From departmental funds	16,592 62	
		44,446 17
Museum—		
Classical and European Culture	$3,434 45	
Natural History	1,547 86	
		4,982 31
Total	.....	$736,300 49
Administrative	$1,400 00	
General expenses	3,276 20	
		$4,676 20

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT, 1912-13.

Colleges and Schools—		
Literature and Arts	$ 1,508 26	
Science	19,691 35	
Agriculture	72,239 99	
Engineering	29,398 59	
Law	.....	
Medicine	1,940 40	
Dentistry	.....	
Pharmacy	632 71	
Graduate School	6,122 01	
Library School	.....	
Music	184 62	
		$131,717 93
Auxiliary Departments—		
Accountancy Committee	$ 36 75	
Water Survey	1,197 16	
Cooperative Mines Investigation	272 60	
		1,506 51
Physical Plant—Urbana—		
Supervising Architect's Office	$ 377 03	
Building equipment and additions	6,348 17	
Heating Plant equipment	2,984 14	
Bronze tablets	.....	
Faculty tennis courts	.....	
Fire department	700 73	
Telephone exchange	184 16	
Water station	1,243 36	
		11,837 59
Total		$149,738 52

The departmental equipment of the Colleges of Literature and Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Engineering, is as follows:

College of Literature and Arts	$ 1,508 26
College of Science	19,691 35
College of Agriculture	72,239 99
College of Engineering	29,398 59

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, 1912-13.

Administration	$ 59,130 98
General University departments and expenses	114,061 99
Colleges and schools	1,211,010 93
Auxiliary departments	30,738 00
Physical plant	145,992 06
Total	$1,560,933 96

See 1913-14 table given on page 390 for a more detailed statement of these figures in combination with the table for 1913-14.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.	
		Salaries and wages.	Laboratory and departmental supplies.
Administration	$ 4,449 21	$ 4,109 72	.....
Art and Design	5,802 72	5,575 85	$ 52 45
Classics	13,314 89	13,250 00	44 99
Commerce	22,314 50	22,082 48	50 00
Education	12,339 44	11,649 40	.....
English	41,898 52	41,100 83	61 37
German	20,889 14	20,842 48	.....
History	16,596 67	16,536 37	.....
Philosophy	7,005 40	7,001 35	.....
Political Science	9,393 91	9,378 16	.....
Psychology	5,514 38	5,333 93	148 95
Romance Languages	16,459 21	16,425 61	5 50
Sociology	3,890 90	3,866 84	.....
Total, 1912-13	$179,868 89	$177,153 02	$363 26

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.	
		Salaries and wages.	Laboratory and departmental supplies.
Administration	$ 1,448 94	$ 1,259 33	.....
Astronomy	2,989 79	2,938 30	.....
Botany	15,660 69	14,001 48	$ 1,340 56
Ceramics	11,916 23	9,001 67	1,775 78
Chemistry	62,709 71	48,844 25	12,245 82
Entomology	6,534 87	6,258 92	222 75
Geology	11,019 87	10,755 35	188 33
Mathematics	30,169 91	30,089 28	29 05
Physiology	5,194 74	4,404 28	667 40
Zoology	20,645 13	19,309 42	956 89
Total, 1912-13	$168,289 88	$146,862 28	$17,426 58

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.	
		Salaries. and wages.	Laboratory and departmental supplies.
Administration	$ 22,738 41	$18,219 72	$ 594 92
Agricultural Extension	16,041 92	11,232 43	147 53
Agronomy	137,176 31	85,082 65	11,232 16

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Concluded.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.	
		Salaries and wages.	Laboratory and departmental supplies.
Animal Husbandry	$99,864 79	$59,016 77	$25,824 88
Botany	1,822 08	1,523 64	50 14
Dairy Husbandry	98,466 54	49,679 29	40,148 86
Horticulture	75,299 85	57,781 35	8,892 61
Household Science	20,938 84	17,723 85	1,793 64
Household Science—cafeteria	1,406 33	505 60	866 64
Veterinary Science	2,658 80	2,634 00	9 80
Total, 1912-13	$476,413 87	$303,399 30	$89,561 18

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.	
		Salaries and wages.	Laboratory and departmental supplies.
Administration	$13,976 42	$10,342 79	$ 152 61
Architecture	27,562 34	25,656 34	388 14
Civil Engineering	19,201 50	18,641 35	267 45
Electrical Engineering	23,036 06	21,242 38	478 20
Engineering Experiment Station	35,606 30	22,039 83	2,042 87
General Engineering Drawing	8,491 58	7,729 05	678 12
Mechanical Engineering	41,792 77	36,842 49	4,074 62
Mining Engineering	11,079 87	8,861 57	1,307 13
Physics	23,272 37	22,148 93	973 89
Railway Engineering	12,452 08	11,318 39	263 21
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	21,993 13	21,028 82	685 89
Total, 1912-13	$238,464 42	$205,851 94	$11,312 13

A general statement of the disbursements is as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS, 1913-14.

	Salaries and wages.	Operation and maintenance expense.	Land, buildings and equipment.	Total.
Land and land improvements	.....	.....	$382,791 90	$382,791 90
General equipment	.....	.....	16,419 81	16,419 81
Buildings and building improvements	.....	.....	269,188 15	269,188 15
Library additions	.....	.....	66,424 41	66,424 41
Physical Plant—Urbana	$118,752 62	$ 79,256 44	62,286 83	260,295 89
Administrative offices	60,369 72	15,725 47	1,420 00	77,515 19
General departments and expenses	90,831 57	37,573 35	4,908 12	133,313 04
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences	369,533 65	32,246 36	34,146 79	435,926 80
Agricultural College and Experiment Station	346,170 43	173,074 56	60,395 43	579,640 42
Engineering College and Experiment Station	236,954 39	27,316 91	30,244 03	294,515 33
Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry	66,379 11	75,659 04	64,033 05	206,071 20
College of Law	23,189 62	757 88	7,000 66	30,948 16
Courses in Commerce	25,857 95	1,445 03	9,162 47	36,465 45
School of Library Science	6,835 48	519 55	462 84	7,817 87
School of Music	18,364 31	891 08	266 52	19,521 91
School of Pharmacy	11,424 51	11,186 12	1,602 94	24,213 57
Summer Session	14,631 94	1,122 47	1 13	15,755 54
Graduate School	30,773 79	5,911 61	20,305 66	56,991 06
Accountancy Committee	481 26	55 49	.....	536 75
Water Survey	23,095 63	6,142 09	1,474 07	30,711 79
Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes	4,248 03	1,962 83	2,664 13	8,874 99
Cooperatives Mines Investigation	2,646 61	1,806 06	248 23	4,700 90

DISBURSEMENTS, 1913-14—Concluded.

	Salaries and wages.	Operation and maintenace expense.	Land, buildings and equipment.	Total.
Stores		$2,594 30		$2,594 30
Trust funds		8,134 32		8,134 32
Net totals	$1,450,540 62	$483,380 96	$1,035,447 17	$2,969,368 74
Refunds and transfers				45,666 10
Grand total of disbursements				$3,015,034 85

A more detailed statement of this table is as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Land Purchased—		
Farm lands	$276,587 67	
Additions to campus	84,630 94	
		$361,218 61
Improvements—		
Campus lighting	$ 4,673 97	
Pavements and walks—		
Pavements	3,117 68	
Concrete walks	483 60	
Board walks	587 26	
Drives and grading	219 30	
Switch track	772 93	
Military drill field	11,718 55	
		21,573 29
Total		$382,791 90

BUILDING AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

	Contracts.	Material and labor.	Drafting and other expense.	Total.
Agriculture—				
Horticulture Glass Houses and Service Buildings	$ 43,009 74	$2,217 15	$127 08	$ 45,353 97
Stock Judging Pavilion	100,171 46	2,437 75	387 76	102,996 97
Clinic Building			74 28	74 28
Dairy Farm House			41 30	41 30
Feeding Plant	1,055 22	267 17	10 50	1,332 89
Agricultural Building—				
Nutrition Laboratory	416 60	5,695 40	97 09	6,209 09
Dairy Offices		1,008 78	43	1,009 21
Total Agriculture	$144,653 02	$11,626 25	$738 44	$157,017 71
Liberal Arts and Sciences—				
Botany Laboratory			$ 1 25	$ 1 25
New Observatory		$ 26 00	2 00	28 00
Natural History Building	$1,294 85			1,294 85
Chemical Laboratory Addition		145 27	635 79	781 06
Total Liberal Arts and Sciences	$1,294 85	$171 27	$639 04	$2,105 16
Engineering—				
Locomotive Laboratory	$3,920 68	$ 135 75	$ 7 97	$4,064 40
Locomotive Laboratory Reservoir	2,600 32	707 78	34 81	3,342 91
Mechanical Engineering Laboratory		2,695 90	40 26	2,736 16
Total Engineering	$6,521 00	$3,539 43	$83 04	$10,143 47
Law Building	$ 1,533 81	$ 895 52	$ 30 83	$ 2,460 16
Commerce Building	2,527 12	368 87	30 04	2,926 03
New Armory	63,806 49	1,029 14	751 93	65,587 56
Auditorium		453 74	2 00	455 74
Gymnasium	6,369 66	5,160 98	228 37	11,759 01
Library	1,382 00	564 53	478 51	2,425 04
Woman's Building	7,105 61	7,123 96	78 70	14,308 27
Total Buildings	$235,193 56	$30,933 69	$3,060 90	$269,188 15

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

PHYSICAL PLANT—URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.

	1912-13	1913-14
Administration	.....	$30,804 66
Buildings, maintenance	.....	30,597 06
Buildings, operation	.....	43,752 39
Service plant extension	.....	58,990 82
Telephone exchange operation	.....	2,995 21
Heating and lighting	.....	78,464 89
Fire Department, operation	.....	3,282 32
Grounds	.....	10,660 09
Water Plant, operation	.....	436 10
Furniture repairs	.....	312 35
Total	$145,687 85	$260,295 89

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENSES.

	1912-13	1913-14
Library	$43,666 45	$57,021 17
Dean of Men	11,025 30	11,901 07
Dean of Women	3,063 67	1,527 42
Physical Training—men	11,872 72	13,411 48
Physical Training—women	4,454 52	5,748 60
High School Visitor	6,214 97	7,315 52
Military	6,673 83	7,206 23
Blueprinting and Photography	2,162 64	4,052 56
University exercises	6,624 78	6,734 76
Publications	20,120 69	12,730 98
Boat repair	.....	758 00
Emergency Hospital	.....	4,182 04
Gregory Memorial	.....	262 70
High School Oratorical Contest	365 37	361 51
Hospital Association	1,591 75	.....
B'nai B'rith	400 39	
Total	$118,327 08	$113,313 04

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

	1912-13	1913-14
Administration	$ 6,198 69	$12,096 71
Art and Design	5,949 98	7,278 80
Astronomy	4,494 67	5,904 92
Bacteriology	17,162 99	6,872 78
Botany		19,694 68
Ceramics	16,806 74	16,905 44
Chemistry	70,330 68	79,029 51
Classics	13,337 53	15,004 27
Education	12,650 07	19,564 98
English	42,245 65	55,215 51
Entomology	7,650 37	9,498 66
Geology	11,807 91	13,115 36
Germanics	21,025 03	23,057 13
History	16,633 85	21,369 52
Mathematics	30,252 54	32,851 22
Philosophy	7,100 00	9,026 86
Phsyiology	5,651 11	5,637 33
Political Science	9,393 91	11,179 40
Psychology	5,758 26	8,881 06
Romance Languages	16,524 21	18,304 51
Sociology	3,890 90	5,125 83
Zoology	22,641 66	28,539 86
Classical Museum	3,434 45	4,862 77
European Culture Museum		5,005 94
Natural History Museum	1,547 86	1,903 78
Total	$352,489 06	$435,926 80

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

	1912-13	1913-14		
		College.	Experiment Station.	Total.
Administration	$ 31,575 84	$10,228 54	$ 6,430 00	$ 16,658 54
Agricultural Press Service	.....	3,890 59	.....	3,890 59
Agricultural Extension	16,344 48	20,376 03	.....	20,376 03
Agronomy	155,086 61	60,696 15	101,889 50	162,585 65
Animal Husbandry	124,575 85	70,777 21	49,289 49	120,066 70
Botany	1,835 53	.....	1,550 00	1,550 00
Dairy	107,758 00	78,588 98	37,325 89	115,914 87

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

	1912-13	1913-14		
		College.	Experiment Station.	Total.
Horticulture	$86,869 21	$63,028 95	$36,741 32	$99,770 27
Household Science	21,550 80	25,503 56	.....	25,503 56
Household Science—cafeteria	1,553 47	10,733 83	.....	10,733 83
Veterinary Science	2,658 80	2,590 38	.....	2,590 38
Total	$549,808 59	$346,414 22	$233,226 20	$579,640 42

ENGINEERING COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

	1912-13	1913-14		
		College.	Experiment station.	Total.
Administration	$14,583 76	$ 9,749 87	$16,017 79	$25,767 66
Architecture	28,832 82	31,098 37	.....	31,098 37
Chemistry	.....	.....	3,031 48	3,031 48
Civil Engineering	19,624 87	23,505 97	500 24	24,006 21
Electrical Engineering	25,624 95	24,083 08	2,640 81	26,723 89
General Engineering Drawing	8,637 99	10,720 98	.....	10,720 98
Mechanical Engineering	44,367 06	57,290 73	4,191 88	61,482 61
Mining Engineering	19,621 91	18,679 67	.....	18,679 67
Physics	25,133 02	31,158 65	827 38	31,986 03
Railway Engineering	18,519 11	16,339 36	7,225 38	23,564 74
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	24,238 68	28,088 86	9,364 83	37,453 69
Engineering Experimental Station (all departments)	39,962 45	.....	.....	.....
Total	$269,146 62	$250,715 54	$43,799 79	$294,515 33

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.			
		Salaries.	Wages.	Supplies.	Apparatus.
Administration	$12,096 71	$ 8,519 81	$ 935 99	$ 3 50	.....
Art and Design	7,278 80	6,375 00	198 40	221 08	$ 231 62
Astronomy	5,904 92	4,824 92	78 75	84 87	548 70
Bacteriology	6,872 78	4,766 66	367 80	503 67	1,110 77
Botany	19,694 68	15,771 79	490 63	1,179 26	1,265 76
Ceramics	16,905 44	7,747 50	2,795 45	1,587 08	2,807 31
Chemistry	79,029 51	52,459 58	1,166 24	14,177 20	6,194 28
Classics	15,004 27	14,708 20	.....	101 01	9 90
Education	19,564 95	16,941 38	565 18	195 58	138 04
English	55,215 51	53,478 41	119 43	30 00	309 51
Entomology	9,498 66	8,049 90	145 78	387 99	727 76
Geology	13,115 36	11,391 62	188 35	135 22	440 07
History	21,369 52	21,066 42	105 15	80	.....
Mathematics	32,851 22	32,157 92	274 20	17 39	82 92
Philosophy	9,026 86	8,949 90	10 25	.....	.....
Physiology	5,637 33	4,066 62	326 62	522 26	519 98
Political Science	11,179 40	11,099 84	45 31	1 25	.....
Psychology	8,881 06	7,208 30	234 30	270 81	298 35
Romance Languages	18,304 51	18,151 47	.....	.....	.....
Sociology	5,125 83	4,841 58	124 30	15 42	30 00
Zoology	28,539 86	21,665 87	1,176 86	798 00	2,089 01
Classical Museum	4,862 77	.....	91 08	18 20	.....
European Culture Museum	5,005 94	.....	70 75	.....	.....
Natural History Museum	1,903 78	70 00	201 50	111 54	.....
Total	$435,926 80	$357,095 83	$9,740 22	$20,369 23	$16,803 98

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.		
		Salaries.	Wages.	Educational expense.
Administration	$10,228 54	$ 4,910 00	$ 1,855 39	$ 664 64
Press Service	3,890 59	2,680 00	217 50	.....
Agricultural Extension	20,376 03	11,854 77	1,536 40	731 05
Agronomy	60,696 15	35,039 85	3,694 34	5,205 34
Animal Husbandry	70,777 21	30,972 76	10,823 15	13,032 76
Dairy Husbandry	78,588 98	19,798 63	8,444 98	39,276 55
Horticulture	63,028 95	33,724 87	9,844 63	4,093 64
Household Science	25,503 56	18,191 50	1,060 32	1,315 57
Household Science—cafeteria	10,733 83	.....	2,999 05	7,072 43
Veterinary Science	2,590 38	2,500 00	32 90	20 44
Total	$346,414 22	$159,672 38	$40,508 66	$71,412 42

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.		
		Salaries.	Wages.	Educational expense.
Administration	$ 6,430 00	$ 5,633 40	$ 322 62	.....
Agronomy	101,889 50	34,611 57	10,411 36	$ 6,310 03
Animal Husbandry	49,289 49	11,144 94	10,405 15	15,254 23
Botany	1,550 00	.....	423 70	425 74
Dairy Husbandry	37,325 89	10,802 97	6,410 19	3,094 54
Horticulture	36,741 32	16,485 00	8,099 73	3,471 13
Total	$233,226 20	$78,677 88	$36,072 75	$28,555 67

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.			
		Salaries.	Wages.	Supplies.	Laboratory apparatus.
Administration	$ 9,749 87	$ 4,759 96	$ 488 42	$ 105 96	$ 293 82
Architecture	31,098 37	27,928 82	636 05	491 39	344 50
Civil Engineering	23,505 97	21,649 25	48 40	89 44	274 82
Electrical Engineering	24,083 08	18,662 20	248 20	964 72	1,992 65
General Engineering Drawing	10,720 98	9,719 90	1 80	418 89	82 15
Mechanical Engineering	57,290 73	41,883 70	2,310 39	2,155 89	7,258 42
Mining Engineering	18,679 67	10,084 88	397 02	1,039 25	4,409 94
Physics	31,158 65	25,851 46	894 01	1,100 54	2,429 61
Railway Engineering	16,339 36	11,476 70	714 38	576 38	1,408 68
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	28,088 86	21,374 90	2,339 17	794 20	2,779 13
Total	$250,715 54	$193,391 77	$8,077 84	$7,736 66	$21,273 72

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.			
		Salaries.	Wages.	Supplies.	Laboratory apparatus.
Administration	$16,017 79	$7,749 92	$1,220 26	$121 58	$150 70
Chemistry	3,031 48	2,266 60	.....	19 47	135 85

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Department.	Total.	Of these totals.			
		Salaries.	Wages.	Supplies.	Laboratory apparatus.
Civil Engineering	$ 500 24	.....	.....	$ 74 29	$407 85
Electrical Engineering	2,640 61	$1,533 30	$ 80 99	231 55	538 21
Mechanical Engineering	4,191 88	3,086 60	90 43	64 95	770 96
Physics	827 38	.....	73 88	66 77	634 90
Railway Engineering	7,225 38	3,241 52	609 26	554 32	592 63
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	9,364 83	6,224 92	1,752 50	354 23	94 80
Total	$43,799 59	$24,102 86	$3,827 32	$1,487 16	$3,325 90

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.

	Salaries and wages.	Expense.	Equipment.	Total.
General Medical and Dental—				
Salaries	$9,608 04	.....	.....	$9,608 04
Administration	2,423 11	$3,296 54	$1,222 01	6,941 66
Laboratory stores	.....	9,839 16	.....	9,839 16
Anatomy	.....	1,308 99	1,057 44	2,366 43
Chemistry	74 50	1,024 78	1,950 36	3,049 64
Physiology	.....	217 12	65 59	282 71
Total	$12,105 65	$15,686 59	$4,295 40	$32,087 64
Medical—				
Salaries	$35,425 96	.....	.....	$35,425 96
Administration	4,543 02	$ 6,315 33	$ 365 60	11,223 95
General equipment	.....	.....	5 129 70	5,129 70
Mortgage, principal and interest	.....	33,708 07	.....	33,708 07
Bacteriology	.....	22 30	318 13	340 43
Dispensary	.....	790 98	1,941 78	2,732 76
Library	21 00	82 01	3,975 45	4,078 46
Medicine	.....	109 90	251 28	361 18
Obstetrics	.....	677 40	204 97	882 37
Pathology	.....	216 04	426 15	642 19
Pharmacology	.....	769 44	313 62	1,083 06
Research	.....	1,072 61	1,815 02	2,887 63
Roentgenology	.....	358 41	3,338 62	3,697 03
Surgery	.....	218 72	414 15	632 87
Total	$39,989 98	$44,341 21	$18,494 47	$102,825 66
Dental—				
Salaries	$10,659 56	.....	.....	$10,659 56
Administration	1,143 25	$4,224 63	$ 113 56	5,481 44
General equipment	.....	.....	7,847 70	7,847 70
Bacteriology	.....	22 38	222 65	245 03
Histology	.....	228 47	638 47	866 94
Infirmary	.....	2,435 72	8,278 29	10,714 01
Prosthetics	.....	76 70	346 17	422 87
Operative	.....	.....	65 00	65 00
Oral surgery	.....	51 82	344 04	395 86
Radiography	.....	27 46	284 91	312 37
Total	$11,802 81	$7,067 18	$18,140 79	$37,010.78
Physical Plant—				
Heating and lighting	$1,556 33	$7,820 05	.....	$9,376 38
Building operation	924 34	744 01	.....	1,668 35
Total	$2,480 67	$8,564 06	.....	$11,044 73
Building improvements	.....	.....	$23,102 39	23,102 39
Total, *Medicine and Dentistry*	$66,379 11	$75,659 04	$64,033 05	$206,071 20

DISBURSEMENTS—Concluded.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

	Salaries and wages.	Expense.	Equipment.	Total.
Administration	$ 7,896 05	$ 529 20	$ 87 60	$ 8,512 85
Fellowships and Scholarships	20,740 00			20,740 00
Research	326 99	531 23	2,720 12	3,578 34
Library	724 63	345 42	15,139 52	16,209 57
Crockerland Expedition		2,500 00		2,500 00
University Studies		1,079 91	3 09	1,083 00
Journal of Philology		750 00		750 00
Illinois Historical Survey	1,086 12	175 85	2,355 33	3,617 30
Total	$30,773 79	$5,911 61	$20,305 66	$56,991 06

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.

	1913	1914
Land	$ 249,947 00	$ 597,245 27
Land improvements	72,500 00	142,940 14
Buildings	2,022,175 00	2,239,866 29
Construction in progress	156,560 62	144,912 18
Furniture	179,550 75	202,640 36
Departmental equipment	668,366 94	750,165 86
Library	368,429 02	466,369 90
Expendable supplies	92,909 12	112,611 54
Notes receivable	24,562 42	25,600 48
Accounts receivable	11,814 14	16,682 02
Cash balance—		
Trust	1,391 56	3,451 31
Non-trust	279,033 23	78,207 94
Balances in State appropriations in hands of State Treasurer		7,784 14
Total	$4,127,239 80	$4,788,497 43

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS INVESTED IN FIXED ASSETS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.

	1913	1914
Land	$ 249,947 00	$ 597,245 27
Land improvements	72,500 00	142,940 14
Buildings	2,022,175 00	2,239,886 29
Construction in progress	156,560 62	144,912 18
Furniture	179,550 75	202,640 36
Departmental equipment	668,366 94	750,165 86
Library	368,429 02	466,369 90
Total	$3,717,529 33	$4,544,160 00

STATEMENT OF AVAILABLE SURPLUS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.

	1913	1914
Balances available for capital purposes	$ 42,551 98	
Balances available for operation and maintenance	136,481 25	
Cash balance		$ 78,207 94
Balances in State appropriations		7,784 14
Accounts receivable	11,814 14	16,682 02
Expendable supplies	92,909 12	112,611 54
Total	$383,756 49	$215,285 64

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	1913	1914
Mortgage		$ 721 00
Bills payable		
Accounts payable	$ 6,205 49	21,961 09
Equipment loaned by United States Government	29,552 88	32,505 03
Total	$35,758 37	$55,187 12

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—Concluded.

SURPLUS.

	1913	1914
Invested in fixed assets	$3,687,976 45	$4,510,933 97
Available for capital additions	142,551 98	80,713 01
Available for operation and maintenance	142,089 90	
Reserve for stores	92,909 12	112,611 54
Reserve for trust funds	25,953 98	29,051 79
Total	$4,127,239 80	$4,788,497 43

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS INVESTED IN FIXED ASSETS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	1913	1914
Mortgage	.....	$ 721 00
Equipment loaned by United States Government	$29,552 88	32,505 03
Total	$ 29,552 88	$ 33,226 03

SURPLUS.

Invested in fixed assets	3,687,976 45	4,510,933 97
Total	$3,717,529 33	$4,544,160 00

STATEMENT OF AVAILABLE SURPLUS AS AT JUNE 30, 1913, AND AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	1913	1914
Accounts payable	$6,205 49	$21,961 09

SURPLUS.

Available for capital additions	$142,551 98	$ 80,713 01
Available for operation and maintenance	142,089 90	
Reserve for stores	92,909 12	112,611 54
Total	$383,756 49	$215,285 64

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT, AS AT JUNE 30, 1913.

	Machinery.	Tools.	Laboratory apparatus.	Expendable supplies.	Library.	Office equipment.	Total.
Administrative Departments—							
President's office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 305 25	$ 305 25
Comptroller's office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149 50	1,149 50
Office of registrar and secretary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415 50	415 50
General University Dements—							
Dean of Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 55	26 55
Dean of Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	70 00
General Library	.....	.....	$ 859 10	$569 58	$340,865 26	637 55	342,931 49
Military	.....	.....	*33,730 75	.....	.....	.....	33,730 75
Physical Training—Men	.....	.....	3,378 50	.....	.....	4 00	3,382 50
Physical Training—Women	.....	.....	1,442 42	.....	.....	95 75	1,538 17
Colleges and Schools—							
College of Literature and Arts—							
General office	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	167 00	167 00
Art and Design	.....	.....	243 40	.....	.....	55 44	298 44
Course in Commerce	.....	.....	3,675 20	.....	.....	300 25	3,975 45
Education	.....	.....	237 78	.....	.....	128 10	365 88
English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 00	78 00
German	.....	.....	647 65	.....	.....	39 00	686 65

* Includes property valued at $29,552.88 loaned by the U. S. Government.

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT, AS AT JUNE 30, 1913—Concluded.

	Machinery.	Tools.	Laboratory apparatus.	Expendable supplies.	Library.	Office equipment.	Total.
College and Schools—*Concluded.*							
History			$ 144 70			$ 7 60	$ 152 30
Psychology	$ 293 00	$ 145 50	5,994 70			51 00	6,484 20
Romance Languages			277 40			120 25	397 65
College of Science—							
Astronomy	47 50	27 00	9,600 80			84 00	9,759 30
Botany			9,614 11	$ 1,029 62		62 87	10,706 60
Ceramica		50 80	10,473 85	1,261 69		116 75	11,903 09
Chemistry			25,553 23	23,587 86		539 75	49,680 84
Entomology		27 83	2,605 66	670 28	$ 580 16	70 45	3,374 22
Geology		14 00	2,541 00	2,250 00		30 00	5,415 16
Mathematics			2,412 10			58 00	2,470 10
Physiology		30 78	4,923 79	1,263 97		28 00	6,246 54
Zoology		23 00	7,885 45	2,163 69		78 60	10,150 74
College of Agriculture—							
General office			982 00			1,812 35	2,794 35
Agricultural Extension						205 50	205 50
Agronomy	12,819 67	723 00	12,882 34	11,020 65		1,555 45	*41,473 11
Animal husbandry	1,803 25	198 75	4,537 40	4,080 70		973 30	*51,217 80
Dairy Husbandry	6,698 00	48 00	2,263 95	3,926 45		1,895 25	*31,937 65
Horticulture	1,913 60	566 30	5,918 35	3,473 18	288 31	2,448 21	*18,092 95
Household Science			3,689 47	2,416 41		167 00	*6,272 88
Veterinary Science			620 00			37 00	657 00
College of Engineering—							
General office					†	384 40	384 40
Architecture			1,409 46			225 29	1,634 75
Civil Engineering		4 61	9,426 49	700 00	194 44	427 25	10,752 79
Electrical Engineering	5,635 54	256 00	30,436 08	629 10		181 25	37,137 97
Experiment Station						498 70	498 70
Mechanical Engineering	49,259 30	3,455 54	9,981 30	3,751 41		827 70	67,275 25
Mining Engineering	13,653 78	143 93	2,788 09	484 74	40 67	85 70	17,196 91
Physics	6,659 27	344 40	37,034 42	2,913 75		438 80	47,390 64
Railway Engineering	49,239 72	243 07	7,725 97	336 29	295 00	526 50	58,366 55
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	1,104 35	750 60	24,855 06	1,422 13	199 65	301 95	28,633 74
College of Law					†	55 00	55 00
College of Medicine		112 69	11,761 09	11,756 15	22,500 00	387 37	46,517 30
School of Pharmacy		12 50	3,710 10	4,524 04	3,465 53	91 00	11,803 17
Graduate Schools						328 00	328 00
Library School			210 00			115 00	325 00
School of Music			3,669 40			73 00	3,742 40
Auxiliary Departments—							
Accountancy Committee						46 00	46 00
Water Survey						453 00	453 00
Physical Plant—							
Urbana-Champaign	118,092 69	691 35		307 45		210 40	*120,251 89
Chicago-College of Medicine	10,756 13						10,756 13
Storerooms—							
Maintenance supplies				7,520 00			7,520 00
Office supplies				121 98			121 98
Total	$277,975 80	$7,869 65	$300,142 56	$92,909 12	$368,429 02	$19,469 53	$1,129,705 08

† Included in general library.

* The live stock valuation for the various departments is as follows:

Agronomy	$ 2,472 00	Physical Plant Urbana-Champaign	$950 00
Animal Husbandry	38,896 40		
Dairy Husbandry	17,106 00	Total	$62,909 40
Horticulture	3,485 00		

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT, AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

Department	Machinery and tools.	Laboratory apparatus.	Supplies.	Library.	Office equipment.	Total.
Administrative Departments—						
President's office					$ 418 29	$ 418 29
Business office					1,050 00	1,050 00
Offices of registrar and secretary					812 70	812 70
General University Departments—						
Blueprinting and Photography		$ 1,383 26		$ 27 18	50 00	1,460 44
Dean of Men					90 20	90 20
Dean of Women					63 00	63 00
General Library		1,161 64		426,621 20	756 94	428,539 78
Military		*35,507 63			70 00	35,577 63
Physical Training for Men		3,361 07			32 00	3,393 07
Physical Training for Women		1,416 43			86 18	1,502 61
High School Visitor				11 85	15 08	26 93
Colleges and Schools—						
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—						
General office					293 80	293 80
Art and Design		468 97				468 97
Asronomy	$ 97 77	$ 9,848 33	$ 35 00	$277 51	$ 72 40	$10,331 01
Botany	11 45	11,464 89	1,472 22	179 65	126 58	13,254 79
Ceramics	45 72	13,038 55	1,838 99	87 80	137 07	15,148 13
Chemistry		31,259 50	24,000 00		536 06	55,795 56
Education		400 64			199 54	600 18
English				242 67	182 55	425 22
Entomology	25 05	3,291 50	276 24	21 37	71 36	3,685 52
Geology		6,118 73	792 75	772 21	35 00	7,718 69
Germanic Languages		614 00			105 10	719 10
History		137 46			78 59	216 05
Mathematics		2,363 81	29 55	53 70	52 20	2,499 26
Philosophy		5,068 43			25 20	5,122 87
Physiology	29 24	6,001 98			111 68	6,522 96
Psychology	409 30		377 20	42 00	15 08	434 28
Romance Languages		263 53			141 82	405 35
Sociology		30 00				30 00
Zoology	20 70	10,204 43	2,489 48		179 49	12,894 10
Museum of Natural History			23 37		70 00	93 37

* $32,505.03 loaned by United States Government.

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT AS AT JUNE 30, 1914.

	Machinery.	Tools.	Laboratory apparatus.	Supplies.	Library.	Office equipment.	Total.
College of Agriculture—							
General Office		$ 11 45	$ 1,095 03		$ 242 30	$1,888 90	$ 3,237 68
Agricultural Extension			62 75			393 48	456 23
Agronomy	$15,102 88	721 86	15,844 55	$ 9,892 01	105 83	1,841 88	*46,214 01
Animal Husbandry	2,362 16	201 83	7,176 64	6,602 43	93 98	1,681 37	*64,922 41
Dairy Husbandry	9,987 50	21 20	3,128 12	8,153 76		1,052 58	*42,458 16
Horticulture	2,623 83	740 88	6,699 17	5,450 14	433 05	2,596 80	*21,988 87
Household Science			5,736 71	3,529 55	33 77	205 26	9,505 29
Veterinary Science			493 18			27 75	520 93
College of Engineering—							
General office			135 85		147 05	1,291 91	1,574 81
Architecture			1,660 00		308 97	133 29	2,102 26
Civil Engineering			9,061 84	710 00	233 12	281 45	10,286 41
Electrical Engineering	5,216 74	203 40	30,129 39	696 90	44 93	111 17	36,402 53
Mechanical Engineering	45,002 04	3,562 26	15,738 83	2,758 41	137 37	908 04	68,106 95
Mining Engineering	13,167 52	197 52	7,373 02	706 36	613 62	211 14	22,269 18
Physics	6,256 00	258 38	36,727 29	2,820 10		652 85	46,714 62
Railway Engineering	46,033 77	233 19	7,841 77	225 00	301 47	442 22	55,077 42
Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	1,619 20	667 42	27,510 69		218 34	245 57	30,261 22
Courses in Commerce			4,449 02			404 00	4,853 02
College of Law						48 00	48 00

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT, AS AT JUNE 30, 1914—Concluded.

	Machinery.	Tools.	Laboratory apparatus.	Supplies.	Library.	Office equipment.	Total.
Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry	.....	$ 346 95	$32,201 45	$22,823 92	$30,600 00	$1,111 13	$ 87,083 45
School of Pharmacy	.....	11 10	3,712 89	5,074 67	3,597 43	76 30	12,472 39
Graduate School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 20	347 20
School of Library Science	.....	.....	124 25	.....	273 59	292 50	690 34
School of Music	.....	.....	3,660 74	.....	.....	123 98	3,784 72
Auxiliary Departments Accountancy Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 40	41 40
Water Survey	.....	.....	2,314 11	.....	189 41	548 77	3,052 29
Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes	.....	.....	1,604 83	.....	458 53	70 00	2,133 36
Physical Plant—Urbana	$117,724 49	1,201 50	.....	.....	.....	474 56	120,255 55
Chicago—Medicine and Dentistry	10,829 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,829 25
Total	$276,277 97	$8,665 58	$367,886 90	.....	$466,369 90	$23,381 41	.....

* The live stock valuation for the various departments is as follows:

Agronomy	$ 2,705 00	Physical Plant	$855 00
Animal Husbandry	46,804 00		
Dairy Husbandry	20,115 00	Total	$73,954 00
Horticulture	3,475 00		

Particularization.

A biennium is, of course, a short period in the life of an institution. It is seldom that any great things are accomplished within so brief a period, and those of us whose duty it is to promote the efficiency of an institution in every possible direction, become so impressed with the difference between our aspirations and our hopes and the actual things achieved, that we are liable to become discouraged and to walk to a certain extent under a cloud of unachieved ideals.

But that which we do not see growing, we may find after a time grown, and in looking back over the achievements of the past two years, I think one must acknowledge that the University has made substantial advance.

In the first place, I think it will be generally agreed that the average scholarship, and the experience and efficiency of the younger appointees in all the various faculties have been materially elevated. There is general agreement that we have never had an abler, better trained, or more experienced body of young instructors than are now at work in the University of Illinois. Conditions, of course, are becoming more and more favorable for bringing about such results. With the increase of the student body, it becomes necessary to enlarge the instructing corps, and with this increasing number of instructors, it becomes possible to secure a wider range of ability and preparation. This makes the University a more interesting place to work, and young men who are looking forward to a scientific career are more willing to come into it and remain a part of the staff for a longer time than would otherwise be the case. As our equipment and libraries increase, the University becomes to an increasing extent a center of scientific research and investigation; and life in the University is increasingly attractive to the best type of aspiring, progressive, highly trained scientists.

Thus, if we have only one or two instructors in the Department of Mathematics, it is scarcely possible to have more than one or two specialties, or lines of investigation represented, but when we have fifteen or twenty, not only is it possible to get men who can do well the elementary and required work in our various courses, but each one of these men can be specially trained in some particular line, so that when we take the whole body of instructors into consideration, all branches of mathematical investigation may be fairly represented. The importance of this possibility in the development of a truly scientific spirit and truly scientific advance within the institution, can scarcely be over-estimated. In the same way if we have only one or two instructors in the field of modern languages, we can hardly have more than one or two lines of work represented by adequately trained scholars, but when we have ten or twelve, it becomes feasible to obtain, in selecting the personnel of such a force, representatives for every line of investigation within the great field of modern philology and literature.

No institution can lay any claim to the title university unless it is a center of scientific activity—activity which is spontaneous in the members of its instructing corps—self activity prompted by a divine thirst for increasing our knowledge.

I have urged upon the faculties and upon the trustees with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that in the selection of young men for the position of instructor, that is the lowest grade of our faculty positions, only those young men should be selected who have it in them to be good teachers, capable instructors, and at the same time who have had the proper training and have within themselves the ambition to become investigators, research men and productive scholars, in the various lines in which they are at work.

There is no doubt that if this plan is adhered to closely, systematically, and continuously for a generation, the University of Illinois, if the State equips it properly with libraries and apparatus, will become one of the great centers of learning in the world, a credit to the people of the commonwealth and a source of untold advantage to the culture and industry of this great State.

I do not think it is too much to say that every department in the University has been appreciably improved within the last biennium, owing to the application of the foregoing principles.

Several other important incidents and features of the biennium have been the retirement of Professors Burrill and Shattuck and the Gregory Memorial.

On September 1, 1912, Professor T. J. Burrill and Professor Samuel W. Shattuck, the last two members of the original faculty of the University of 1868, retired on the Carnegie Foundation.

Professor Burrill came to the University in 1868 as instructor in algebra. He was soon, however, appointed assistant professor of natural history. At various times he served as professor, vice-president, acting president, dean of the College of Science, and dean of the Graduate School. In addition to his administrative work, Dr. Burrill has been active as an investigator and made many scientific discoveries of fundamental importance.

Professor Shattuck came to the University in 1868 as assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in military tactics. During

the forty years of his connection with the University he was professor, head of the Department of Mathematics, acting president, professor of civil engineering, business manager and comptroller. His careful, honest management of the University's finances has had no small part in the steady growth of the institution.

Upon the retirement of Professors Shattuck and Burrill ,the University Senate at a special University convocation on October 16, 1912, presented to each a specially designed gold medal.

GREGORY MEMORIAL.

On June 16, 1914, the University conducted a memorial service in honor of its first president, John Milton Gregory, in view of the great service that he had rendered to the University. A movement gradually formulating for a series of years came to its fruition. Appropriate memorial services were held and addresses delivered by representatives of the various institutions with which ex-President Gregory was connected. Union College was represented by President Charles A. Richmond, in an address on Dr. John Milton Gregory, His Student Days, and Life in New York; The University of Michigan by Martin L. D'Ooge, professor emeritus in the University of Michigan in an address on, John Milton Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan; and Kalamazoo College by William E. Praeger, professor in Kalamazoo College, in an address on, John Milton Gregory as President of Kalamazoo College. The following addresses were also delivered: John Milton Gregory as President of the University of Illinois, by Hon. Henry M. Beardsley; John Milton Gregory as an educational leader in Illinois, by President Edmund J. James. At the same time it was decided that a suitable memorial to the first president should be a Gregory Memorial Building and art collection costing about $150,000. Already one liberal subscription of $25,000 has been made.

Other features of University activities during the past biennium that are at least worth casual mention are the comptroller's and registrar's reports, which give statistics of the University finances and enrollment to the end of the year 1912-13 and the comptroller's report for 1913-14. This is a biennial publication. The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm, by Wilhelm Miller, of the Department of Landscape Gardening Extension, has for its primary purpose the beautification of the farm, and has been circulated widely throughout the State. The Alumni Record that appeared in the summer of 1913 gives the annals and history of University of Illinois with illustrations of University buildings as well as extensive biographies of all alumni. There is a grouping of the alumni of the University by states and cities. A Directory of all students who have ever attended the University has been in course of preparation and will appear in 1915. It will give the names and addresses of the approximately 34,000 persons who have been connected with the University as students, faculty members or administrative officers. There is both an alphabetical and geographical grouping so that it is possible to locate the number of former students in any section of any state or foreign country. Thus the University will be enabled also to keep in connection with all its alumni and former students, by promoting the organization of alumni associations which

are already very extensive,* and assist the University and State in making the University of Illinois the most effective of all our State universities.

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*Brazil—
The Illini Club of Brazil.

California—
Golden Gate Alumni Association of the University of Illinois. President, J. W. Forsyth, '81, Gilroy, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Ella Barber, '84, Kenwood, Cal.
Southern California Alumni Association. President, Frank L. Drew, 1154 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena; secretary, Ernest T. Ingold, '09, 335 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Colorado—
University of Illinois Club of Colorado. President, Frank L. Birney '81, 309 Ideal Block, Denver, secretary-treasurer, Dr. T. J. Fenton, '06, Denver.

District of Columbia—
University of Illinois Club of Washington. President. William Chitty, '86, Department of the Interior, Washington; secretary, W. O. Gordon, '11, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Idaho—
Illini Club of Idaho. President, C. F. Pike; secretary, F. N. Ropp, '08.

Illinois—
Aurora Illini Club. President, M. A. Kendall, '07, 715 Garfield Boulevard, secretary-treasurer, W. B. Greene, '08, care of Stephens-Adamson Co.
Belleville, Illini Club of. President, L. N. Perrin, '07, Penn Building; secretary, C. R. Ogle, 617 East B Street.
Centralia Illini Club. President, Charles Wham, '12; secretary-treasurer, Eva Mitchell, '12, 135 North Cherry Street.
Champaign County Illini Club. President, L. U. Everhart, '09, 901½ West California Avenue, Urbana; secretary R. F. Little, '07, 606 Chalmers Street, Champaign.
Chicago, Illini Club of. President, H. C. Coffeen, '98, 314 Federal Street; secretary, R. E. Schreiber, '04, 1140 Otis Building.
Chicago, University of Illinois Alumnae Association of. President, Mrs. Olive Chacey (Kuehn), '03, 220 South Ridgeland Avenue, Oak Park; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Schreiber, 1500 Farwell Avenue, Chicago.
College of Dentistry, Alumni Association of. President, Dr. C. M. Loescher, '04; secretary, Dr. Louis Miller, '06.
College of Medicine, Alumni Association of. President, Dr. A. J. Graham, 6306 South Halsted Street, Chicago, secretary, Dr. George J. Lorch, 1800 Chicago Avenue, Chicago.
Decatur Illini Club. President, W. J. Carey, '06, 718 West Marietta Street; secretary-treasurer, J. L. McLaughlin, '09, 502 Powers Building.
LaSalle County Illini Club. President, D. G. Cairns, '02, 633 Congress Street, Ottawa; secretary, J. R. Fornof, '10, 804 South Park Street, Streator.
Library School, Alumni Association of. President, Lillian Arnold, '02, Dubuque, Ia., Public Library secretary-treasurer, Jennie A Craig, '06, 613 West Springfield Avenue, Champaign.
McLean County Illini Club. President, Hal M. Stone, '03, 30 White Place, Bloomington; secretary treasurer, Jessie I. Lummis, '02, 307 North Street, Normal.
Peoria, University of Illinois Club of. President, Ross Hanson, 418 Dechman Avenue, secretary, C. O. Fisher, '12, 815 Jefferson Building.
Rockford, University of Illinois Club of. President, C. K. White, '12, 116 North Independence Avenue; secretary, W. F. Hull, '10, Manufacturers' National Bank Building.
School of Pharmacy, Alumni Association of. President, George P. Mills, '84, Evanston; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Clark, 74 E. Twelfth Street, Chicago
Springfield Illini Club President, John R Merriman, ex-'12, 407 West Monroe Street; secretary, E K Stuart, '10
Vermilion County Illini Club President, A. R. Hall, '01, Daniel Building, Danville; secretary, Madge Gundy, '09, Bismark.
Western Illinois Illini Association. President, William E. Whiteside, Moline; secretary-treasurer James Johnson, Moline.

India—
University of Illinois Alumni Association of India. President, George C. Hewes, '83, M. E. Mission, Sitapur, Oudh; secretary, Agnes G. Hill, '92, Y. W. C. A., Lucknow.

Iowa.
DesMoines Illini Club. President, L. S. Ross, '89, 1308 Twenty-seventh Street; secretary-treasurer, P. H. McKee, '12, Y. M. C. A.

Japan—
University of Illinois Club of Japan. President, S. Shiga, '93, Tokyo Technical School, Tokyo; secretary, G. Fujimura, '11, Agricultural Experiment Station, Taihoku, Formosa.

Massachusetts—
New England Illini Club. President, C. H. Blackall, '77, 20 Beacon Street, Boston; secretary, George E. Woods, '13, Hastings Hall, Harvard Uuiversity, Cambridge.

Michigan—
University of Illinois Alumni Association of Detroit. President, Adam Strohm, '00, Public Library, Detroit; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Allen, '11, 235 Belvidere, Detroit.

Minnesota—
University of Illinois Alumni Club of Minneapolis. President, J. K. Simer, '07, 346 McKnight Building, Minneapolis; secretary, Dr. Maude Slocumb, '05, 3535 Fremont Avenue, North, Minneapolis

Missouri—
Illini Club of St Louis. President, John M. Goodwin, '01, 403 Fullerton Building; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Buckingham, '11, 5325 Savoy Court.
University of Illinois Southwestern Alumni Association. President, G. E. Tebbetts, '99, Kansas City Terminal Railway, Kansas City; secretary, D. C. Ketchum, '99, 518 New York Life Building, Kansas City.

New York—
University of Illinois Alumni Association of New York. President, F. L. Davis, '88, 1713 Flatiron bldg., New York; secretary, W. F. Shaller, '10, 360 Pearl st., Brooklyn.
Schenectady, Illini Club of. President, J. D. Ball, '07, care General Electric Co.; secretary-treasurer, H. K. Humphrey, '11, 123 Nott Terrace.
North Dakota—
Fargo Illini Club. President, E. S. Keene, '90, 1028 Seventh st., north, Fargo; secretary-treasurer, Frank White, '80, Valley City.
Ohio—
Cincinnati Illini Club. President, F. L. Swanberg, '03; secretary, C. M. Kennan, '12, Y. M. C. A., Seventh and Walnut st.
Illini Club of Cleveland. President, J. C. Cromwell, '86, Garrett-Cromwell Engineering Co., New England bldg.; secretary, W. E. Underwood, '08, 102 Holyoke ave.
Oregon—
University of Illinois Alumni Association of Portland.
Pennsylvania—
University of Illinois Club of Pittsburg. President, C. D. Terry, '97, 1123 South ave.; secretary-treasurer, K. H. Talbot, '09, 522 Frick bldg.
Texas—
The Gulf Coast Alumni Club of the University of Illinois. President, Mary Williamson Elder, '87, Palacios; secretary-treasurer, Florence Williamson, '08, Palacios.
Utah—
Inter-Mountain Alumni Associan of the University of Illinois. President, Wesley E. King, 116 U st., Salt Lake City; secretary, W. H. Gregory, 406 Utah Savings and Trust bldg., Salt Lake City.
Washington—
Puget Sound Association of Alumni and Former Students of the University of Illinois. President, I. H. Hill, '99, 622 Provident bldg., Tacoma; Secretary, Edwin E. Bullard, '06, 622 Provident bldg. Tacoma.
Wisconsin—
University of Illinois Club of Madison. President, A. V. Millar, '97, 1011 Grant st.; secretary, Frank White, '09, 407 Sterling court.
University of Illinois Alumni Association of Milwaukee. President, H. T. McAllister, '10, 201 22nd st.; secretary-treasurer, Charles Holl, '06, 186 13th st.

REPORT OF ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the following biennial report of the Illinois State Normal University. The statistical and financial portion of this report deals with the two years ending June 30, 1914. The paragraphs dealing with the development of the school and its departments cover the period terminating October 31, 1914.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In the death of Peleg Remington Walker, on April 17, 1913, the State Board of Education lost its oldest and most honored member. He was appointed in 1883 and, after the death of President Gastman, in 1907, served as president of the board. From the beginning of his term he was a member of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, most of the time its chairman. Mr. Walker never missed a meeting and was regularly present on the day before to inspect the buildings and grounds, to visit classes, to meet the teachers and students. and keep in touch with the life of the institution. In Mr. Walker were to be found the finest elements of the old Puritan character, tempered by a broad charity that recognized and appreciated the best in every one he met. He lived the life of a good citizen alike in his family, in the service of the church, of which he was for many years a deacon, in the army, in the civic activities of his city and his State, as well as in the regular duties of his professon.

Note should be made also of the indebtedness of the institution to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and William R. Sandham, who retired from the board in 1913 after 25 years of service. They were both large factors in the rapid development of the school during this period.

Since June 4, 1913, the board has consisted of the following members:

Charles L. Capen, president ..... Bloomington
Francis G. Blair, *ex officio* secretary ..... Springfield
E. R. E. Kimbrough ..... Danville
J. Stanley Brown ..... Joliet
F. B. Stitt ..... El Paso
C. W. Mundell ..... Benton
William E. Wall ..... Staunton
A. R. Smith ..... Quincy
Silas Echols ..... Mt. Vernon
Adrian M. Doolin ..... Chicago
John J. Amsler ..... East Peoria
Henry Hoff ..... Germantown
John L. Brummerstedt ..... Altamont
George Hughes ..... Hume
Henry Oakes ..... Bluffs

THE FACULTY.

Within the biennium the regular faculty of the institution has increased from 50 to 56 members.

Henry McCormick, long vice president of the institution and professor of history and civics, after 43 years of service, retired in 1912, and was made vice president *Emeritus* by the board.

Miss Alice Ames Ballard, director of physical education for women, was called to a position of larger responsibilities in Chicago Normal College.

Miss Frances Ellen Foote, training teacher of the third grade, and Mrs. Edith Bickell Brown, training teacher of the fifth grade, have become respectively dean of women of the State Normal School at Valley City, North Dakota, and supervisor of primary instruction in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Fred Telford, principal of the High School, has been called to a responsible position under the Civil Service Commission at Springfield.

Mr. William Scott Gray and Mr. Fred T. Ullrich, training teachers of the seventh and eighth grades, have left us for further studies in the University of Chicago.

Mr. Edwin B. Evans, teacher of public speaking, has accepted a similar position in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Mabel Carney, the efficient director of the Country School Department, whose rare enthusiasm and skill as a platform speaker have made her one of the most valuable exponents of the country life movement in our land, has been called to supervise the departments for the training of rural teachers in the high schools of Minnesota.

The faculty at this date is as follows:

David Felmley, A. B., LL. D., President, School Administration.
Henry McCormick, Ph. D., LL. D., Vice President Emeritus.
Orson Leroy Manchester, A. M., LL. D., Dean, Professor of Languages and Economics.
J. Rose Colby, Ph. D., Professor of Literature.
Manfred James Holmes, B. L., Professor of Pedagogy and History of Education.
George Henry Howe, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.
Douglas Clay Ridgley, A. B., Professor of Geography.
Edwin Arthur Turner, A. M., Director of the Training School.
John Lossen Pricer, A. M., Professor of Biological Sciences.
Adnah Clifton Newell, B. S., Director of Manual Training.
Harold Francis James, Teacher of Art.
Clarissa Elizabeth Ela, Teacher of Art.
Frederick DeLos Barber, B. S., Teacher of Physics.
Elmer Warren Cavins, Teacher of Penmanship and Orthography.
Frank William Westhoff, Teacher of Music.
Alice Jean Patterson, S. B., Teacher of Nature Study.
Mabel Cummings, Director of Physical Education for Women.
Olive Lillian Barton, A. B., Asistant in Mathematics and Acting Dean of Women.
Grace Arlington Owen, A. M., Teacher of Reading.
Carrie Alberta Lyford, B. S., Teacher of Household Science.
William Andrew Lawrence Beyer, A. M., Professor of History.
Harvey Andrew Peterson, Ph. D., Teacher of Psychology.
Howard William Adams, B. S., Teacher of Chemistry.
Harry Albert McGill, A. M., Professor of Political Science.
Edith Irene Atkin, A. B., Assistant in Mathematics.
Charles M. Sanford, A. B., Teacher of Public Speaking.

Henry Harrison Russell, Director of Physical Education for Men.
Irwin Arthur Madden, B. S., Teacher of Agriculture.
Edgar S. Packard, Director of Country School Department.
Lillian Keal Sabine, A. B., Teacher of Rhetoric.
Laura Fowler Hayes, Ph. M., Teacher of Grammar.
Janet Grace Cation, Director of Household Art.
Annetta Belle Cooper, B. Ed., Assistant in Household Art.
Jessie Isa Lummis, A. B., Teacher of Latin.
Charlotte Louise Reichmann, A. M., Teacher of German.
Merton Joseph Lyon, Assistant in Manual Training.
Edna Florence Coith, B. S., Assistant in Household Science.
Hermann Henry Schroeder, Ph. B., Professor of Education.
Anna Elizabeth Swainson, B. S., Teacher of Design.
Mabel Claire Stark, S. B., Assistant in Geography.
Minerva Cook Hall, Assistant in Music.
Lydia Clark, Assistant in Gymnastics for Women.
Arthur R. Williams, A. B., Director Commercial Department.
Ralph W. Pringle, A. M., Principal of the High School.
Clara Maud Penstone, Ph. B., Teacher in the High School.
Frances Milton Morehouse, A. B., Teacher in the High School.
Thomas Morse Barger, B. S., Teacher in the High School.
George Newton Cade, Principal of the Training School.
Agnes Groves Storie, B. S., Training Teacher, Seventh Grade.
Lora Mary Dexheimer, Training Teacher, Sixth Grade.
Mary Evangeline Robb, Training Teacher, Fifth Grade.
Jessie May Dillon, Training Teacher, Fourth Grade.
Idella R. Berry, S. B., Training Teacher, Third Grade.
Lura Mary Eyestone, B. S., Training Teacher, Second Grade.
Nellie Catherine Thompson, Training Teacher, First Grade.
Margaret E. Lee, Director of the Kindergarten.
Constance Smith, Assistant in the Kindergarten.
Thomas Billings, Gardener.
Angeline Vernon Milner, Librarian.
Lillian Havenhill, A. B., Assistant Librarian.
Gertrude Andrews, Assistant Librarian.
Edna Kelley, Assistant Librarian.
Flora Pennell Dodge, Stenographer.
Lottie Lavonne Hayes, Stenographer.
Zona Belle McDowell, Clerk and Registrar.

The following additional instructors were employed in the summer term:

Education.—John Elbert Stout, Ph. M., Eula Atkinson, Harry Ambrose Perrin.

Biology.—Harley Jones Van Cleve, A. M.; John Hamilton Whitten, A. M.; Harry Dwight Waggoner, A. B.; Thomas Magath.

Physical Science.—George Sype, A. M.; James Henry Smith.

Mathematics.—Henry Hugh Edmunds, William Wright McCulloch, Carlton Durward Garlough, A. M.; William Hawkes, A. B.; Joseph Edward Teder, Ph. B.; Isaac Newton Warner, B. S.; Daniel Hannon.

English Grammar.—Anthonette Durant, A. B.; Myrtle Gentry, Ruth Ellen Moore, A. B.

Geography.—Myrta Lisle McClellan, B. S.

History and Civics.—John Lee Scott, A. B.; John Arthur Strong, B. Ed.; Florence Bullock, A. B.

Literature.—Susan Elma Wilcox, B. S.; Florence Allen Crocker, A. B.; Helen McCord Hampson, A. B.

Latin and Ancient History.—Cora M. Porterfield, A. B.

Art Instruction.—Antonio Cirino, Harold Francis James, Frances Russell Lindsay, Laura Van Pappelendam, Ruth Upham.

Manual Training.—Bristol Emerson Wing.

Household Science.—Hatty Rosella Dahlberg, Ruth Virginia Simpson.

Primary Methods.—Leonide Girault.

Music.—Guna C. Kelley.

Physical Training.—Maud S. Robinson.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

	1912-13	1913-14
Whole number of students and pupils	3,022	3,123
The Teachers College	38	60
Number of graduates	4	10
The Normal School	709	721
Number in graduating class	127	120
The University High School	183	217
Number in graduating class	22	25
The Elementary Training School	453	515
Attendance by terms in the Normal School and Teachers College—		
Fall term	593	574
Winter term	627	580
Spring term	550	627
First summer term	1,614	1,620
Second summer term	346	444

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND STATES IN THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

	1912-13	1913-14		1912-13	1913-14
Adams	33	29	Macon	63	62
Alexander	1	3	Macoupin	202	110
Bond	2	4	Madison	46	48
Boone	.....	1	Marion	27	35
Brown	16	20	Marshall	47	41
Bureau	15	33	Mason	28	21
Calhoun	3	14	Massac	.....	1
Carroll	2	4	McDonough	.....	1
Cass	13	14	McHenry	.....	1
Champaign	50	40	McLean	428	423
Christian	30	39	Menard	32	14
Clark	1	1	Mercer	2	.....
Clay	8	3	Monroe	6	2
Clinton	10	16	Montgomery	16	19
Coles	1	3	Morgan	28	27
Cook	7	8	Moultrie	5	7
Crawford	7	5	Ogle	1	2
Cumberland	2	6	Peoria	88	97
DeKalb	1	.....	Perry	3	1
DeWitt	37	53	Piatt	59	58
Douglas	3	8	Pike	41	41
DuPage	2	.....	Pope	5	10
Edgar	14	11	Pulaski	3	3
Edwards	2	3	Putnam	14	10
Effingham	1	8	Randolph	7	4
Fayette	15	6	Richland	10	32
Ford	44	58	Rock Island	3	7
Franklin	4	6	Saline	1	4
Fulton	11	11	Sangamon	65	79
Gallatin	2	5	Schuyler	7	5
Greene	30	27	Scott	12	9
Grundy	23	35	Shelby	10	5
Hamilton	1	5	Stark	12	8
Hancock	7	8	St. Clair	49	51
Henderson	7	4	Stephenson	11	11
Henry	14	18	Tazewell	69	71
Iroquois	90	49	Union	.....	1
Jackson	1	6	Vermilion	46	60
Jasper	7	10	Wabash	7	13
Jefferson	1	3	Warren	6	7
Jersey	8	8	Washington	5	4
JoDaviess	3	2	Wayne	4	12
Kane	2	3	White	4	4
Kankakee	22	28	Whiteside	4	4
Knox	10	13	Will	21	19
Lake	2	11	Williamson	8	2
LaSalle	42	30	Winnebago	1	.....
Lawrence	48	49	Woodford	81	84
Lee	7	8	Other states	41	35
Livingston	48	58			
Logan	50	40	Total	2,388	2,391

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Balances in hands of treasurer June 30, 1913—		
Ordinary expense fund	$ 5,160 18	
Special funds	20,300 72	
Balance in hands of the president	939 16	
		$ 26,400 06
Ordinary expense appropriation		115,093 56
Thomas Metcalf, building		100,000 00
Term fees and tuition		8,302 00
Domestic Science Department		1,786 04

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913—Concluded.

Farm receipts	$468 46	
Town of Normal's share of sewer expense	165 57	
Interest on daily balances	133 31	
Miscellaneous	217 23	
		$252,566 23

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—instruction	$ 89,697 97	
Salaries—service	13,118 89	
Board of education expenses	262 61	
Grounds	565 00	
Repairs	1,663 22	
Furniture and equipment	2,006 44	
Library	2,201 92	
Supplies	1,384 71	
Printing and stationery	2,138 68	
Postage, telegrams, telephones	497 12	
Fuel	2,914 65	
Electric current	1,683 62	
Water	339 05	
Janitor's supplies	121 68	
Domestic science supplies	2,006 79	
Farm expenditures	408 05	
Thomas Metcalf building	112,209 71	
Miscellaneous	250 57	
Balance in hands of State Treasurer—		
Ordinary expense fund	$ 7,056 97	
Special for Training School	10,166 72	
Balance in hands of president	1,871 86	
	19,095 55	
		$252,566 23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balances in hands of treasurer June 30, 1914—		
Ordinary expense fund	$ 7,056 97	
Special funds for buildings and repairs	10,166 72	
Balance in hands of the president	1,871 86	
	$ 19,095 55	
Received from term fees and tuition fees	9,226 00	
From petty sales and rentals	524 95	
Household Science Department	2,222 09	
Sales of Farm Produce	562 99	
Appropriated by 48th General Assembly—		
For ordinary expenses	136,493 56	
For special purposes	87,000 00	
From interest on daily balances	151 72	
		$255,276 86

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, instruction	$104,308 88	
Salaries, service	14,941 35	
Expenses of Board of Education	322 19	
Supplies for Household Arts Department	3,016 44	
Supples for other laboratories and departments	2,766 10	
Library maintenance	2,468 97	
Furniture and equipment	2,852 14	
Printing and stationery	1,716 07	
Postage, telegrams, telephone service	591 40	
Fuel	3,601 38	
Water	275 25	
Electric current for light and power	1,652 38	
Janitor's supplies	146 05	
Freight, drayage, and miscellaneous	543 84	
Farm crop expenses (1914)	446 45	
Repairs	9,066 44	
New telephone system	1,020 00	
Completing and furnishing Training School Building	22,892 74	
Remodeling library	15,012 05	
Farm buildings, stock and improvement	15,038 98	
Improvement and care of grounds	4,215 65	
Sewer and water main assessments	912 00	
Balance in hands of State Treasurer—		
Ordinary expense fund	$ 608 00	
Special funds	39,426 65	
Balance in hands of treasurer, I. S. N. U	5,030 22	
Balance in hands of president, I. S. N. U	2,405 24	
	47,470 11	
		$255,276 86

The most notable developments in this institution during the past two years are the erection of the Thomas Metcalf Building for the housing of the Elementary Training School and the University High School; the establishment of a Commercial Department for the training of high school teachers in this field; the erection of buildings and the stocking of the University Farm as an auxiliary of our Agricultural Department; the conversion of the Training School Building, erected in 1891, into rooms for the Library and Geography Departments; the provision of definite courses for the training of young men who are to be charged with athletics and the physical education in high schools; the restatement of our programs of study to conform to the requirements of the new law for the certificating of teachers; the expansion of the Departments of Music and Art, and the provision of a mid-spring term of six weeks, for the accommodation of such teachers as close their year's work by the 25th of April.

The Thomas Metcalf Building.

This building, erected and equipped at a cost of $140,000, is complete and modern in all its appointments. Its exterior is of brick and Bedford stone. It is thoroughly fire proof. Its dimensions are 216 feet by 96 feet. A space 28 by 70 is provided for the Kindergarten Department. A suite of four rooms is provided for each of the eight grades, the suite containing a class room 28 by 32, a recitation room 16 by 20, a teacher's office 18 by 16, and a wardrobe 5 by 28. Quarters for the High School include a study hall 48 by 72, laboratories for agriculture, physical science, biology, domestic science—including a laundry—and six recitation rooms. The building contains, also, two large playrooms for the children of the grades, offices, rest rooms, and other conveniences. The heating, lighting, furnishing, and sanitary arrangements within the building exemplify the best practice in modern school architecture. The building now houses 60 children in the Kindergarten, 330 in the eight grades of the Elementary School and 230 in the High School. The building is placed directly east of the main building, connected by a bridge 80 feet in length.

The Commercial Department.

The second floor of the Gymnasium Building, formerly used to house the library, has been divided into three spacious rooms for the accommodation of the Commercial Department. Ample equipment has been purchased, a course installed, including studies in Accounting, Business Correspondence, Business Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting, Commercial Geography, Commercial Law, Salesmanship and Advertising, and studies in Education, and Practice Teaching. Mr. Arthur R. Williams, for the past nine years in charge of the Commercial Department of the Deerfield-Shields High School at Highland Park, Ill., is in charge of this department.

The University Farm.

The general belief in the value of distinct agricultural courses in high schools and the enlarged enrollment of farmers' sons in our high

schools, due to the Magill Act, is creating everywhere a demand for high school teachers of agriculture. This institution now provides excellent facilities for training such teachers. Besides courses in Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Soil Fertility, Farm Machinery, Farm Management, and the like, the program contains strong courses in the various natural sciences, as well as in English, Education, and Practice Teaching. The agricultural students in the University High School are taught by the senior students of agriculture in the Normal Department. We are now providing a two-year program for high school graduates, which will comply with the requirements of the State Certificating Law, and two years of additional work leading to the Teachers College degree now granted by this institution.

An important adjunct of the department is the University Farm of 90 acres. This is now thoroughly equipped with a group of buildings of uniform style of architecture, including a house, barn, dairy house, poultry house, hog house, and machinery house, pure bred horses, pigs, and poultry, and a dairy herd of 20 Holstein cows, with a complement of modern agricultural machinery. It is proposed to illustrate intensive farming as well as dairying, swine, and poultry culture. The certified milk and cream produced by our dairy is in high demand. We are now furnishing 150 families and have a long waiting list. The feeding and care of the animals, the testing, cooling, and bottling of the milk are all done by students of agriculture, who live upon the farm.

The farm and its equipment, situated on one of the main highways leading from Bloomington, is an object of constant interest to visitors. The farmers of this region manifest great interest in the experiments and demonstrations conducted upon the farm.

The New Library Building.

By removing all the partitions on the second floor of the old Training School Building and raising the ceiling, we have provided a convenient and commodious reading room 80 by 85 feet. Windows on all four sides of this room and a large skylight in the center provide an abundance of light and ample ventilation in the summer months. Wall shelving, upon which are placed books in greatest demand, occupies all the space not taken up by the windows. In one corner of the building is erected a 29′ by 29′ book stack of five stories, with shelving for 60,000 volumes. The lower floor of the building has been fitted up for offices for the Geography Department and a lecture room with special projection apparatus. New stairs and a new entrance add to the convenience of the building.

Our library is open almost every day in the year with the exception of Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Besides the librarian we have three paid assistants and the equivalent of a fourth in part-time student assistance. We are now adding annually $1,500 worth of new books, besides State and Government publications, bound volumes of periodicals, and volumes received by gift. Few institutions, in proportion to their needs, are provided with better library facilities.

Music and Art.

The growing attention paid to music and art, in progressive schools, has made it necessary to expand these departments. We have secured the services of Mr. Harold Francis James as director of the Department of Representative Art, and of Miss Anna Swainson as teacher of Applied Design. The school has secured good equipment for work in pottery, book-binding, and sheet metal. The third teacher, Miss Clara Ela, long connected with this department, devotes her chief energies to the practical work in method and supervision of the instruction of classes in the High School and Elementary Training School.

The Music Department has secured the services of Miss Minerva Hall, for five years supervisor of music in Decatur, Ill., as a second teacher. Instruction is now given upon band and orchestral instruments and upon the pipe organ, as well as in the various forms of public school music.

Physical Education.

The Department of Physical Education now takes the entire time of three teachers. Besides the four lessons per week in floor gymnastics, regularly required of all women in their first school year, special courses are arranged for women whose health and physical tests show them unequal to the demands of the regular courses. There is also a course in outdoor sports for women and a special method course in the principles of physical training for such teachers as wish to assume responsibility for physical education in small school systems. The head of the department teaches physiology and hygiene to women students and makes a physical examination of all students as they enter the school and from time to time thereafter as may be advisable in order that wise counsel may be given for the care of the health.

All men are now required to engage in some of the various athletic sports of the campus in the fall and spring terms and to take a winter term course in marching, calisthenics, heavy apparatus, volley ball, indoor baseball, and basket ball. In addition to the required work for men there is a year's work with daily recitations and exercises for young men who wish to prepare themselves for coaching athletic teams and officiating at athletic contests. More than half of the young men who graduate from this school secure positions whose duties include the physical training of high school boys.

The Summer School.

The demand upon this institution for summer instruction to teachers continues to increase. For the past three years the attendance in the first summer term has exceeded 1,600. With our new building we find that we can provide space for all the work without undue crowding of classes. In the second summer term the attendance last year reached 444. Many students find the second half of the summer better adapted to quiet and thorough study than the first summer term where the numerous lectures, the concerts, dramatic performances, and other entertainments and extra features necessarily encroach upon the student's time. In order to relieve the pressure upon the first summer

term we offered, last year, a mid-spring term of six weeks, beginning April 27. The initial attendance of 64 justified this venture and it will become a permanent feature of our annual program.

The Teachers College.

The provision of advanced courses in the various high school branches and of special studies in the instruction and management of high school pupils is attracting many students who are preparing definitely for high school teaching. Along with these are many former graduates and mature teachers, who wish the broader scholarship and special training needed for school supervision. At the present time 114 students are enrolled in the Teachers College.

Normal School Extension.

Following the lead of the Western Illinois State Normal School, we have begun to offer extension courses to groups of teachers in nearby towns. Last year a class in geography in Springfield, Ill., was conducted by Mr. Ridgely, one in principles of teaching in Joliet, by Mr. Turner. At the present time Mr. Schroeder, of the Department of Education, is conducting classes in principles and methods of teaching in Clinton, Pontiac, Dwight, and Joliet. The instruction offered is of the most thorough character. The course provides for 30 weekly meetings of the class, each 90 minutes in length. Four hours of additional work per week in the study of text books and reference and the preparation of papers is required of each pupil. We believe that most teachers, especially young teachers, should devote their available time, outside of school hours, to the thorough preparation of their daily lessons, the grading of papers, and other school work. The extension work brings a valuable stimulus to older teachers, who have grown familiar with the required work of their positions and are in danger of sinking into routine.

We shall ask the Legislature to provide us with one or two competent men in order that we may develop normal school extension in Central Illinois.

Our Most Urgent Need.

Our greatest need is a woman's building. During the first summer term we find it impossible to secure, within a mile of our school building, suitable accommodations for all our students. The people of Normal open their homes freely to the throng of teachers and the season admits of the use of rooms that would be quite unfit for students' use in the winter season. Even in the regular terms when only from 500 to 600 students are to be accommodated with rooms outside of their parents' homes, we find the supply of suitable rooms in modern houses inadequate. We feel especially the need of a woman's building in which we can accommodate new students, especially the younger new students, who are away from home for the first time, and who need the training of a wisely administered dormitory. A bill, granting us the necessary appropriation, was passed by the last General Assembly, but

vetoed by the Governor. We shall renew our efforts to secure an appropriation from the Forty-ninth General Assembly.

The Program of Studies.

The new law covering the certification of teachers has obliged us to restate our program of studies. We now provide for high school graduates special two-year programs in Agriculture, Manual Training, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Commercial Branches, and Kindergarten-Primary work, leading to the special certificates provided by law. We provide, also, programs for upper-grade teachers and for lower-grade teachers. While these contain the same studies, in large part, the instruction of each of the groups is separate and adapted to the particular grades to be taught. We provide, also, two-year programs for eight grade graduates and a one-year program for graduates of the tenth grade which prepare for third grade certificates provided by law. It is assumed that the young people following these programs will teach in rural schools as soon as the programs are completed. For that reason all the courses included in them are taught with special reference to country school conditions and needs.

For such young people as come to the normal school without high school preparation and do not wish to prepare themselves as quickly as possible for country school teaching, we now offer a preparatory program three years in length. We have found that the young men and women who enter upon this program at the age of 16 for girls and 17 for boys, who are living away from home and are giving all their time and energy to their school work, are able to complete the ordinary four-year high school program as satisfactorily as the ordinary boys and girls who enter the high school at 14. After completing this preparatory program any of the two-year normal school programs may be taken up or the student may enter upon the four-year course of the Teachers College.

Respectfully submitted,

David Felmley.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I present the following biennial report of the Southern Illinois State Normal University.

Very truly yours,

H. W. SHRYOCK.

Daniel Baldwin Parkinson, A. M., Ph. D., President Emeritus.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. W. Barr, president ..... Carbondale
Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio .. Springfield
O. M. Karraker, secretary ..... Harrisburg
W. W. Williams ..... Benton
George McGahey ..... Olney
Herbert Piper ..... Sumner
C. E. Hamilton, treasurer ..... Carbondale

FACULTY, 1914-1915.

Henry William Shryock, Ph. B., President.

Department of English—
Martha Buck, Grammar.
Lily Gubelman, Ph. B., Grammar.
Helen Bryden, A. B., Composition, Literature.
Jennie Mitchell, A. B., Dramatic Art.
Carlos Eben Allen, Ph. D., Vice President, Registrar and Business Agent.

Department of Languages—
J. M. Pierce, A. M., French, German.
Emma L. Bowyer, A. B., Latin.

Drawing and Design—
Matilda Finley Salter.
Grace L. Burket.

Civics and History—
George Washington Smith, A. M., Secretary of Faculty.

Geography and Physiography—
Frank H. Colyer, A. B.

Mathematics—
William Troy Felts, Ed. B.
Ward H. Taylor, A. M.
Mary M. Steagall, Ph. B., Ed. B.

Psychology and Pedagogy—
George D. Wham, Ed. B.

Music—
*Floyd A. Powers.
Glenn C. Bainum, A. B.
Llydia G. Parsons.
Julia Dickerman Chastaine, Violin.
Raymond Moore, Cornet.

Chemistry—
George Mervin Browne.

* Resigned.

Physics—
Simeon E. Boomer, A. M.
Biology—
John P. Gilbert, A. M.
W. M. Bailey, M. S.
†Isabel Clegg.
†Raymond Parkinson.
†William Brandon, M. D.
Agriculture—
Renzo Muckelroy.
H. B. Piper, S. B.
Manual Training—
Louis C. Peterson, S. B.
Household Arts—
Grace E. Jones.
Lucy K. Woody.
Commercial—
Richard V. Black, M. Accts.
Anne McOmber.
Charles R. Ismert.
Physical Training.
Inez L. Hollenberger, Ph. B., Girls.
William McAndrew, A. B., Boys.
Bureau Rural School Work—
W. O. Brown.
Training School—
W. A. Furr, A. M., Superintendent.
Principal High School—
F. G. Warren, A. B.
Assistant—
Myrtle R. Coker, A. B.
Grades Seven and Eight—
Elizabeth K. Wilson.
Grades Five and Six—
Fadra Holmes.
Grades Three and Four—
Alice Parkinson.
Grades One and Two—
Florence King.
Librarian—
Mary B. Day, Ph. B.
Associate—
Louise Marshall.
Museum, Curator and Floriculture—
George Hazen French, A. M.
Secretary to the President—
Kate W. Youngblood.
Department of English—
E. G. Lentz.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Degree Courses—
C. E. Allen, Ph. D.
J. M. Pierce, A. M.
J. P. Gilbert, A. M.
Simeon E. Boomer, A. M.
Ward H. Taylor, A. M.
Social Life Students—
Inez L. Hollenberger, Ph. B.
Fadra R. Holmes.
Helen Bryden, A. B.
William McAndrew, A. B.
W. T. Felts, Ed. B.
F. G. Warren, A. B.

† Special teachers.

Appointments Committee—
G. D. Wham, Ed. B.
W. A. Furr, A. M.
Anne McOmber.
Boarding Places—
G. W. Smith, A. M.
F. H. Colyer, A. B.
Mary M. Steagall, Ed. B., Ph. B.

Summer term closes Friday, July 17, 1914.
Fall term opens Tuesday, September 15, 1914.
Fall term closes Wednesday, December 23, 1914.
Winter term opens Tuesday, January 5, 1915.
Winter term closes Thursday, March 18, 1915.
Spring term opens Tuesday, March 23, 1915.
Spring term closes Wednesday, June 9, 1915.
Summer term opens Monday, June 14, 1915.
Summer term closes Friday, July 23, 1915.

Since the last biennial report was made an important change has been made in the organization of this institution. Dr. Parkinson, the eighth of June, 1913, retired from the active management of the school, with the title of President *Emeritus*. He did not entirely sever his connection with the school work, but was made head of the Bureau of Publicity.

The new management has instituted a number of radical changes, the most important, perhaps, being those in connection with the Department of Music. The school had been offering only elementary instruction in vocal music, and but one term had been given to the discussion of the problems of music teaching in the public schools. Southern Illinois has no large city and no center of musical influence, and it was thought that Carbondale was the best place for attempting to build up a musical center. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that in the normal schools in Prussia no one may graduate until he has shown his ability to lead the music in his school by the use of some musical instrument. By preference the violin is chosen, because of the fact that it is inexpensive and may be taken from place to place.

Beginning with the fall term of 1913, we organized two classes in violin—one in the practice school and the other in the normal school proper. In the model school the class was made up of those pupils in the fifth and sixth grades who were willing to purchase violins for the work. In the normal school we easily found 20 persons who wanted the training on the violin. As the result of a little more than a year's work we have found, in the case of the violin, that the instruction in class is more effective than individual training. The reason for this may be readily seen. In the first place, the fact that 20 persons are working together necessitates the development of an almost perfect rhythm sense; but, of course, the real advantage lies in the fact that is found in the case of all classroom instruction as compared with individual teaching, and that is the enthusiasm arising from working in the group.

At the same time the classroom work in violin was put in, our board also decided to organize a band. Our band leader, Mr. Moore, assembles small groups from time to time throughout the day and

coaches these persons in the use of the brass instruments. We have found that it is more difficult to handle any considerable group with the brass than it is with the violin; but the results obtained have been satisfactory despite the difficulties in the way.

The success of the band and the violin work encouraged us to go still farther with the development of our Musical Department, and at the annual meeting last spring the board authorized free instruction in piano to those who are registered in the teachers' course.

When we began to look about for quarters we found that we had at hand almost an ideal home for our new Piano Department. In the contruction of our Woman's Building the architect planned three rooms over the kitchen. These rooms are detached from all the rest of the chambers and can only be entered either from the outside or through the dining hall; they were intended, of course, for the kitchen help, but conditions were such that we could not make use of them because our help lodges outside in the town; and we were deriving practically no revenue from these rooms. Three pianos were rented and one placed in each room. The head of the Piano Department selected two students who have had advanced training in music—one a graduate of a conservatory of music—and with their help two students are coached each hour at each of the pianos, making six in all. The two students are taken in the morning by the teacher in charge, the lesson is laid out, the method of handling is pointed out, difficulties noted, etc., then the students assemble from time to time in twos; one girl works 15 minutes at the piano, the other observing the practice and noting the teacher's direction, then for 15 minutes the second girl takes the piano and the first girl observes. This is often supplemented by unison practice, and so on. In this way the head of the department, with two assistants, is able to give instruction, two lessons per week, to 68 students. The school plans to offer two years of this work free. It is not within the plan of the management to make pianists, but simply to give such training as will enable any girl to lead the music in her school with the piano or cabinet organ.

We have also added a Commercical Department, and we enrolled more than 50 students in this new line of work the first term. We expect soon to be able to furnish teachers for commercial courses in all the high schools in Southern Illinois. We have also broadened the scope of the work in the Manual Training Department.

A glance at the accompanying attendance report will show that we have made a wonderful growth. In the spring term of 1913, we enrolled only 450 in the Normal Department; the spring term of 1914 we enrolled 717 in the Normal Department, a gain of more than 59 per cent within a single year.

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1911-12.

RESOURCES—GENERAL FUND.

Balance July 1, 1912		$ 777 19
From other sources		9 50
From State Treasurer		75,300 00
From registrar's fees		5,461 64
Total		$81,548 33
Disbursements	$79,326 99	
Balance June 30, 1913	2,221 34	
	$81,548 33	$81,548 33

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1913-14.

RESOURCES—GENERAL FUND.

Balance July 1, 1913	.....	$ 2,221 34
Annual appropriation	.....	86,493 56
From registrar's fees	.....	8,059 66
Total	.....	$96,774 56
Disbursements	$94,719 23	
Balance June 30, 1914	2,055 33	
	$96,774 56	$96,774 56

SPECIAL FUNDS, JULY 1, 1912, TO JULY 1, 1914.

Balance July 1, 1912	.....	$ 3,388 48
Special appropriations	.....	132,500 00
Total	.....	$135,888 48
Disbursements	$80,464 94	
Returned to State Treasurer of Woman's Building Fund	27 61	
Balance June 30, 1914	55,395 93	
	$135,888 48	$135,888 48

ATTENDANCE, 1912-13.

SUMMER SESSION, 1912.

Normal Department	474
Training School	112
Total	586

FALL TERM, 1912.

Normal Department	386
Academic Department	107
Training School	186
Total	679

WINTER TERM, 1913.

Normal Department	408
Academic Department	103
Training School	182
Total	693

SPRING TERM, 1913.

Normal Department	450
Academic Department	91
Training School	179
Total	720

ATTENDANCE, 1913-14.

SUMMER SESSION, 1913.

Normal Department	482
Training School	72
Total	554

FALL TERM, 1913.

Normal Department	451
Academic Department	132
Training School	183
Total	766

WINTER TERM, 1914.

Normal Department	481
Academic Department	116
Training School	166
Total	773

SPRING TERM, 1914.

Normal Department	717
Academic Department	108
Training School	169
Total	994

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, DE KALB.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your directions I have the honor to submit herewith a report of this institution for the two years ending June 30, 1914.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1913, the following constituted the members of the board:

Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, President.
Alexander L. Metzel, Elgin, Secretary.
Hon. Francis G. Blair, Ex officio, Springfield.
William L. Ellwood, DeKalb.
Jason C. Ayres, Dixon.
Roland L. Russell, Princeton.

Mr. John H. Lewis, DeKalb, has been the treasurer of the board since its organization.

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1914, the membership had changed as follows:

Edward W. Vaile, Dixon, succeeded Jason C. Ayres, and Frank E. Richey, LaSalle, succeeded William L. Ellwood.

THE FACULTY.

The faculty for the year 1912-13 was as follows:

John Williston Cook, A. M., LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology.
Charles A. McMurry, Ph. D., Director of Training Department.
Newell Darrow Gilbert, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy and Assistant in Psychology.
Edward Carlton Page, A. B., Professor of History.
Edith S. Patten, Ph. B., Assistant in History.
Swen Franklin Parson, Professor of Mathematics.
Anna Parmelee, Assistant in Mathematics.
Charles W. Whitten, A. B., Professor of Physics and Chemistry.
Ralph E. Wager, A. M., Ped. B., Professor of Biology.
Jessie R. Mann, Assistant in Science.
Lola E. Swift, A. B., Laboratory Assistant.
Ida S. Simonson, B. L., Professor of Literature.
Julia E. Gilbert, Ph. B., Assistant in Literature.
Clyde L. Lyon, A. B., Professor of Reading and Oratory.
Marion Weller, A. B., Professor of Geography.
Mary Ross Whitman, A. B., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
William W. Wirtz, A. B., Assistant in Ancient and Modern Languages and Director of Athletics.
A. Neil Annas, B. S., Professor of Music.
Vera A. Wiswall, A. B., Assistant in Music.

Samuel J. Vaughn, A. B., Professor of Manual Training.
L. Eveline Merritt, Professor of Drawing.
Harriet Niles, Assistant in Drawing.
Edith Hall, B. S., Professor of Domestic Science.
Charley Tidd, A. B., B. S., Assistant in Domestic Science.
Jessica Foster, Director of Physical Training.
James Roy Skiles, A. B., Principal Training School, Normal Building.
May McClane, Critic Teacher Grammar Grades.
Addie L. McLean, Critic Teacher Intermediate Grades.
Mrs. Lida B. McMurry, Critic Teacher, Primary Grades.
Mabel L. Norton, Assistant in Primary Grades.
Daisy Tiffy, Assistant in Primary Grades.
Anna E. King, A. B., Assistant in Primary Grades.
Floyd R. Ritzman, Principal and Critic Teacher Eighth Grade, Glidden School.
Elsie Wendling, Assistant Teacher Eighth Grade, Glidden School.
Carrie B. Edmondson, Critic Teacher Seventh Grade, Glidden School.
Tillie C. Baie, Critic Teacher Sixth Grade, Glidden School.
Bertha F. Huntsman, Critic Teacher Fifth Grade, Glidden School.
Edna Tazewell, Critic Teacher Fourth Grade, Glidden School.
Mary Fitch, Critic Teacher Third Grade, Glidden School.
Leonora Dowdall, Critic Teacher Second Grade, Glidden School.
E. Louise Adams, Critic Teacher First Grade, Glidden School.
Josephine Marie Jandell, Librarian.
Eva I. McMahon, B. L. S., Assistant Librarian.
Lyndeth C. Lund, Clerk.
Frank K. Balthis, Gardner.
George W. Shoop, Superintendent of Buildings.
James A. Clark, Engineer.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS FOR SUMMER SCHOOL.

Edith McLaughlin, Primary Method.
Alice Reiterman, Mathematics.
Kate M. Stoddard, Mathematics.
Mrs. Edith B. Brown, Ph. B., Psychology.
Jesse Conel, A. B., A. M., Biology.
Vernon C. Finch, B. S., Geography.
Myrtle Kaufmann, Eighth Grade Method.
Caroline Livingston, Drawing.

With the exception of the following the faculty for 1913-14 was the same as for the preceding year.

Swen Franklin Parson, head of the Department of Mathematics, was given leave of absence for one year. Miss Clara L. Hughes, A. M., was employed as a substitute teacher for the year in the department.

Miss Marion Weller, for ten years at the head of the Department of Geography, resigned at the close of the year to accept a position in the University of Minnesota. We were unable to offer her such inducements as would warrant her remaining with us when the materially greater advantages of the new position were considered. I desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the admirable work that she did in this institution. She not only discharged the duties of her especial position with great skill and fidelity but she entered so fully into the larger life of the school as to make her withdrawal a matter of great regret.

Miss Eva Southworth, B. S., was employed to succeed Miss Weller. She came to us from the Eastern Illinois State Normal School.

At the close of 1912-13 Miss Edith Hall for five years at the head of the Department of Domestic Science tendered her resignation. She

was highly successful in the management of her department. As she left the institution to become Mrs. H. Walter Forster it was useless to attempt anything in the field of competitive bids. Miss Hall also made large contributions to the general welfare of the school by broad interest in its administration.

Miss Mildred Weighley was selected as Miss Hall's successor coming to us from the local Township High School. As no little assistance is expected by the farmers' institutes and similar organizations from the head of this department it is of the greatest importance that it should be under the management of a highly competent leader. Miss Weighley has shown her entire fitness for the position.

Miss Charley Tidd, Assistant in the Domestic Science Department, retired at the end of 1912-13 to accept a more remunerative position. She was succeeded by Miss Barbara Patten, a graduate of our school.

In the Training Department Miss May McClane was succeeded by Miss Myrtle Kaufmann as critic in the eighth grade of the Normal Practice School; Miss Goldie Sherwood succeeded Miss Leonora Dowdall in the Glidden Practice School, and Miss Elsie A. Wendling was appointed as assistant critic in the same school.

There are several changes in the Summer School Faculty. Miss Mabel J. Dewey had charge of the Department of Literature; Miss Hilma Ross of the Primary Methods Miss Essie Chamberlain of the English Grammar; Miss Clara B. Spohn of Geography; Miss Jessie M. Anderson of Physical Training. In addition to these, Miss Kate M. Stoddard was employed as assistant in mathematics; Mr. E. B. Collett in science; Mr. Merton W. Wilson in mathematics; Mr. Leon G. Selby in manual training, and Mr. Thomas Vance in psychology. The lecturers were the same as in previous year with the exception of Mr. J. L. McBrien, of the United States Bureau of Education.

Too much cannot be said of the faithfulness, loyalty and skill of these men and women. I may be pardoned for referring especially to the superintendent of buildings, Mr. George W. Shoop, who has been with us from the beginning. Any one with the responsibility of an institution upon his hands is extremely fortunate in having so capable and zealous a helper. The condition of these buildings with respect to cleanliness is so noticeable as to attract marked attention and highly favorable comment.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

One of the greatest of the problems presenting themselves in our summer schools is the maintenance of a strong professional element in the instruction. The number of highly capable normal school instructors is not large. There is always the peril therefore that the teaching may become characteristically academic because of the necessity of employing help that may not be strongly imbued with pedagogical ideas. Our regular teachers are greatly preferred and when they find it impossible to remain for the summer term an effort is made to secure in their places teachers from other normal schools or at least those who have had careful professional training. The importance of preserving in these summer terms that professional quality which should mark all normal schools cannot be overestimated. Fortunately, not a few superintendents have

devoted themselves with great conscientiousness to the preparation of teachers and are therefore highly desirable for services of this character. There is, in consequence, reasonable assurance that the summer schools will not drop down to the plane of mere academic institutions.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance for the first half of the biennium was 959 with 126 in the senior class. In the second half the attendance increased to 993 with 144 graduates. This is the largest class thus far graduated from an Illinois State Normal School. There is an increasing percentage of graduates of four-year high schools, the large majority of our pupils now being of that grade. As high schools are so abundant in this part of the State we have not encouraged holders of Normal scholarships to come to us when good high schools are within easy riding distance. The number of students of this character is very small, and even those who have chosen to come have not manifested the best judgment, perhaps, since most of them are quite young and need the advantage of home influences.

The number of young men in attendance steadily increases. As the purpose of this school is, first of all, to furnish teachers for the grades, the main attendance will consist of young women. However, the demand for principals of village and town schools, and for teachers of manual training, is strong. In consequence, a fair number of young men will be attracted to teaching. In this portion of the State, however, the school must compete with business opportunities and young men are disposed to look askance at the school when the call of the city rings in their ears. Teaching is for them a relatively unremunerative occupation. The aspiring youth seeks the main chance and no one can blame him for such a view of life. The ratio of young men to the whole number of students, however, is quite above that of their kind to the whole number at work in the schools of northern Illinois.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Any report of the work of this school would be seriously incomplete if it did not include biennially an account of the work in our Practice Department. As has been stated in each of the preceding reports, the Practice School consists of two of the city grammar schools. The great value of our arrangement with the city of DeKalb by which we are furnished with an ideal Practice School of about 600 children has been dwelt upon in previous reports. Each student, before graduation, is expected to devote at least two terms, half of each day, to the work in this department. The aim is the giving of such an amount of teaching work as will fit the graduates to enter upon the ordinary work of the grade teacher with every assurance of success. If two terms of half-day work are not sufficient to secure this result, a third term is added. If at the end of this period the student is found not to be capable of doing good work, graduation is refused.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

I quote the following paragraph from my report of two years ago: "Our greatest need is a dormitory for women. We find ourselves in an

industrial community. Our pupils room in homes comparatively near the buildings. They are fed in four club houses. Such a thing as private boarding is practically unknown. We must have ample accommodations for our students or we must give up the idea of any material increase in numbers. A bill will be presented to the Legislature this winter, the enactment of which into a law would remove this grave obstacle to our development."

I am happy to be able to say that our representations convinced the members of the General Assembly of our needs and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for the erection of a house for women. At this writing the building is quite well advanced. It is a beautiful structure, three stories high and capable of accommodating most comfortably on its three floors 125 young women. The attic contains 15 additional single rooms that will be occupied mainly by the help. All of the modern conveniences for scientific housekeeping are cared for. The dining room will seat 250 and, in consequence, available rooms near the school may thus be utilized for student purposes. The main parlor is immediately adjacent to the dining room and the two may be thrown together on special occasions in such a way as to furnish comfortable sittings for 500 people.

This is a most significant addition to the plant. Many vexations will be removed. A delightful living place will be furnished to young women where they may not only enjoy the ordinary conveniences of a rooming house, but also the superior advantages of a cultivated home. The building will be ready for occupancy on September 1. It stands on the west side of the main building and balances the practice school building on the east. The views from its windows are peculiarly beautiful, as they include not only a large part of the campus itself but also a wide expanse of fertile farms lying about.

In the administration of the dormitory the general rule will be "First come first served." The cost of living will be substantially the same as in the homes and clubs already receiving students. It is not the purpose of the management to compete with those who are now caring for our young men and young women, but to relieve the pressure now existing because of inadequate rooming and eating places.

THE PLAYGROUND.

Something more than a year ago we began the development of our playground for the children. It is now well equipped with suitable apparatus and is, in consequence, extremely attractive to the little people. It serves the added purpose of affording to the normal students a model playground. When the children are at their games they furnish an interesting object lesson to the young teachers.

SPECIAL COURSES.

The special courses are quite well patronized; especially is this true of the Household Science and Art and Manual Training. Any student who contemplates entering our Household Art Department should make early application as the probabilities are that we shall be obliged to limit the number. Our present facilities are quite thoroughly employed and there is but little room for additions to the number.

The recent demand for manual training teachers has also sent quite a number of young men to that department. Its graduates have no difficulty in securing good places and the demand has far outrun the supply. It is evident that this aspect of school work has come to stay and that the demand for teachers will steadily increase. Our facilities are excellent.

Because of the demand for teachers who can undertake departmental instruction we have introduced a three-year course, following four years of high school work, for the preparation of teachers for that purpose. Similarly, as there are many schools that desire music and art supervisors, but must content themselves with a single teacher for this work, we are offering a three-year course which combines special work in these two departments. We are also requiring students of these departments to spend a portion of their practice work in grade classes in ordinary subjects. By this means we are able to furnish teachers who can do not only the regular work of the grades but can also devote a portion of their time to these special courses.

GOOD TEACHERS.

As was remarked in a previous report, much stress is now being laid upon vocational education. Important as this is it must not be forgotten that teaching is an art, and that it is not enough to furnish courses of study; thorough-going pedagogical instruction and training must receive the main stress in the work of a Normal School. The old conception of methods has radically changed. It is at no distant time that a Normal school graduate was supposed to be one who was tricked out with a list of ingenius devices to be employed in the work of instruction. We have come to realize that the course of study must receive very careful examination and that the method work must be based in large part upon the subjects to be taught. It goes without saying that child study in the truest sense of that term will always be a portion of the Normal School curriculum,—but the increasing necessity of organizing the subjects of instruction and of supplementing ordinary text-book by a body of rich material grows more and more apparent.

Dr. Charles A. McMurry, the head of our Practice Department, has for many years been working out his type-study idea. It has necessitated the preparation of large numbers of special studies in various subjects which may be used in addition to the ordinary text-book work. The preparation of these type studies is far from being a simple task. It has been the aim in the last two or three years to develop in the critic-faculty a good degree of skill in work of this character. Very gratifying success has attended this effort. Indeed, it may be said that the type-study idea is at last quite firmly established in our practice school curriculum. The effect is very noticeable, pupil-teachers acquiring the ability to give superior instruction through the enrichment of the ordinary work of the school.

The text-book, as the term implies, must continue to be a book of texts. Teachers must acquire the ability to enrich these meager outlines with a wealth of material. Generally speaking this must be done through oral instruction particularly in lower grades. If we shall suc-

ceed in preparing a body of teachers who can really do work of this character, we shall contribute very greatly to the teaching power of the students.

THE NEW CERTIFICATING LAW.

The normal schools have not yet felt the pressure upon their accommodating capacity that will result from the new certificating law. The reason is obvious. It became necessary for superintendents to renew large numbers of certificates in order that there might be an adequate supply of teachers. Within a comparatively short time the retiring teachers will make room for the waiting contingent. Then the normal schools will find their capacities taxed. As the percentage of professionally prepared teachers increases, the length of service will increase and the schools will be correspondingly improved. This will be a marked result of the enactment of the new law—one of the most significant events in educational legislation in the history of the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

I submit herewith a financial statement for each of the two years last past:

FINANCIA L STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1912	$11,500 61	
Ordinary expense	81,000 00	
Special science laboratory	1,000 00	
Special library	2,000 00	
Grounds, school garden and greenhouse	1,000 00	
Term fees	2,856 00	
Sale of hay	18 00	
Sale of ice	150 00	
Sale of bulletins	15 00	
		$99,539 61

EXPENDITURES.

Board of Trustees	$ 63 84	
Contingent	4,400 00	
Domestic science	600 00	
Equipment	890 28	
Fuel	4,984 77	
Grounds	1,518 87	
Grounds, special	926 47	
Insurance	110 00	
Laboratory	96 18	
Laboratory, special	1,018 02	
Laboratory, special new	281 10	
Library, special	2,000 00	
Manual training	600 00	
Printing	630 35	
Repairs	2,713 91	
Repairs, special	326 75	
Salaries	70,767 59	
Supplies	1,546 24	
		$93,474 37
Balance on hand, July 1, 1913		6,065 24
		$99,539 61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1913	$ 6,065 24
Ordinary expense	90,000 00
Special science laboratories	1,000 00
Special library	1,000 00
Grounds, school garden and greenhouse	1,500 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Concluded.

Special repairs	$ 2,500 00	
Special dormitory	125,000 00	
Domestic science	1,500 00	
Manual training	1,500 00	
Term fees	3,018 00	
Sale of ice	150 00	
Sale of barrels	1 20	
		$233,234 44

EXPENDITURES.

Board	$ 192 08	
Contingent	3,732 13	
Domestic science	227 59	
Domestic science, special	1,500 00	
Dormitory	2,055 55	
Fuel	5,234 01	
Grounds	1,450 09	
Grounds, special	907 91	
Laboratory	337 78	
Laboratory, special	948 48	
Laboratory, special new	14 05	
Library	28 51	
Library, special	958 08	
Manual training	142 88	
Manual training, special	1,478 19	
Printing	732 16	
Repairs	1,123 47	
Repairs, special	919 94	
Salaries	73,756 13	
Supplies	1,452 13	
		$ 97,191 16
Balance on hand, July 1, 1914	.....	136,043 28
Total		$233,234 44

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. COOK, *President.*

REPORT OF THE EASTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CHARLESTON.

Honorable Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School for the last two years.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. M. Hicks, President.....Newton
Charles C. Lee, Secretary.....Charleston
Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction (trustee ex officio).....Springfield
R. W. Briscoe.....Kansas
Ed. E. Elstun.....Greenup
Edward B. Rogers.....Champaign
I. H. Johnston, Treasurer.....Charleston

THE FACULTY.

Livingston C. Lord, A. M., Harvard University; LL. D., University of Illinois, President, Psychology and School Management.

E. H. Taylor, A. M., Ph. D., Harvard University, Mathematics.

Friederich Koch, Music.

Ellen A. Ford, A. M., Syracuse University, Latin.

Thomas L. Hankinson, B. S., Michigan State Agricultural College, Cornell University, Biological Sciences.

Annie L. Weller, B. S., University of Chicago, Geography.

Albert B. Crowe, A. M., Hanover College, Physics and Chemistry.

Isabel McKinney, A. M., Columbia University, English.

Florence V. Skeffington, A. B., University of Chicago, English.

S. E. Thomas, A. M., University of Iowa, History.

Anabel Johnson, A. B., Elmira College; A. M., Columbia University, German.

Edgar N. Transeau, A. B., Franklin Marshall College; Ph. D., University of Michigan, Biological Sciences.

Charles P. Lantz, B. S., Gettysburg College, Gymnastic and Mathematics.

Olive A. Smith, A. B., Wellesley College; A. M., Columbia University, History.

Raymond L. Modesitt, A. M., Indiana University, Mathematics.

Howard DeF. Widger, A. B., Yale University, Reading.

Leonard E. Davis, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Alanson H. Edgerton, B. S., Columbia University, Manual Training.

Lola Morton, B. S., Teachers College, Columbia University, Domestic Science.

Lena M. Niles, A. B., Bates College, Physical Education.

Fiske Allen, A. B., Indiana University; A. M., Columbia University, Supervisor of Elementary School.

Maude Dott, Ph. B., University of Chicago, Drawing.

DeWitt Clinton Sprague, Ph. B., Grinnell College, English.

Edith E. Ragan, Critic Teacher in Grammar School.

Olive B. Horne, Critic Teacher in Grammar School.

Gilberta Coffman, Critic Teacher in Grammar School.

Jessie Louise Forde, A. B., Kansas State Normal School; A. M., Columbia University, Critic Teacher in Grammar School.

Mellie E. Bishop, B. L., Swarthmore College, Critic Teacher in Primary School.

Florence E. Gardiner, Critic Teacher in Primary School.

Anna H. Morse, Critic Teacher in Primary School.

Olive Bucks, A. B., University of Michigan, History in the Grades.

Mary J. Booth, A. B., Beloit College; B. L. S., University of Illinois, Librarian.

Opha B. Pletcher, A. B., B. L. S., University of Illinois, Assistant Librarian.

Grace Ewalt, Registrar.

Mary E. Hawkins, Head of Pemberton Hall.

Walter Nehrling, Gardener.

The names of teachers, with the exception of the critics, are printed in the order of their engagement.

The following additional instructors were employed in the summer term of 1914:

M. C. Mitchell, History.

George B. Williams, B. S., Geography.

Katherine Fisk, Drawing.

The attendance by years since the opening of the school has been as follows:

1899–1900

Model School	159
Preparatory class	22
Normal School	216
Total	397

1900–1

Model School	202
Normal School	277
Total	479

1901–2

Model School	201
Normal School	326
Total	527

1902–3

Model School	212
Normal School, including Summer School	498
Total	710

1903-

Model School	242
Normal School, including Summer School	467
Total	709

1904–5

Model School	240
Normal School, including Summer School	535
Total	775

1905–6

Model School	265
Normal School, including Summer School	700
Total	965

1906–7

Model School	260
Normal School, including Summer School	703
Total	963

1907–8

Model School	229
Normal School, including Summer School	799
Total	1,028

1908–9

Model School	228
Normal School, including Summer School	870
Total	1,098

1909–10

Model School	222
Normal School, including Summer School	846
Total	1,068

1910–11

Model School	223
Normal School, including Summer School	887
Total	1,110

1911–12

Model School	219
Normal School, including Summer School	1,020
Total	1,239

1912–13

Model School	225
Normal School, including Summer School	1,179
Total	1,404

1913–14

Model School	312
Normal School, including Summer School	1,190
Total	1,502

It may be stated that young men constitute about one-third of the enrollment.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Bond.	Edgar.	Knox.	Morgan.	Shelby.
Champaign.	Edwards.	Lawrence.	Moultrie.	Tazewell.
Christian.	Effingham.	Livingston.	Piatt.	Vermilion.
Clark.	Fayette.	Macon.	Pope.	Wabash.
Clay.	Greene.	Macoupin.	Richland.	Washington.
Coles.	Iroquois.	Madison.	St. Clair.	Wayne.
Crawford.	Jasper.	Marion.	Saline.	White.
Cumberland.	Jefferson.	McHenry.	Sangamon.	Williamson.
Douglas.	Jersey.	Montgomery.	Schuyler.	

OTHER STATES REPRESENTED.

Idaho.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Ohio.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The school year consists of two terms of nineteen weeks each. A summer session of six weeks is held immediately after the close of the regular school year.

The elementary school offers eight years of work and the normal school is open to all graduates of the eighth grade. The act of the State Legislature, known as the Lindley Bill, creates township scholarships in the normal schools of the State and requires them to admit graduates of the eighth grade who possess the highest qualifications in their respective townships. To provide work suitable to these and other graduates of the eighth grade the work of the ninth year is offered.

OUTLINE OF COURSES.

I. A one-year course for college graduates. Five units, taken from the work offered for juniors, and seniors, are required for graduation.

II. A two-year course for graduates of accredited four-year high schools. Ten units are required for graduation.

III. A three-year course for graduates of three-year high schools or holders of first grade certificates. Fourteen units are required for graduation. The first four units are taken from work offered for the first three years of the five-year course. The remaining ten units are the same as for the two-year course. High school work, or work covered by the first grade certificate, must not be duplicated in any of these fourteen units.

IV. A four-year course for those who have completed two years of high school work or who hold a second grade certificate. Eighteen units are required for graduation. The first eight units are taken from the work offered for the first three years of the four-year course, the remaining ten units are the same as for the two-year course. High school work must not be duplicated.

V. A five year course for those who have completed the eighth year of common school work. Twenty-two units are required for graduation, the last ten being almost the same as those offered in the two-year course.

V. c. A two-year course for those who wish to prepare in as short a time as possible to teach a country school. Eight units are required. Graduates of the eighth year may take either this course or the regular five-year course. Upon the completion of this two-year course the school gives the student a statement that he has completed in this school two years of work in preparation for teaching in a common school. The holder of this certificate may receive the diploma of the five-year course upon completing fourteen more units, as indicated under the heading V. c. in the condensed outline of courses.

A unit is a year's work in a subject reciting not less than four times a week.

Never has the need for skilful teachers been more keenly felt nor has the need ever been greater than now. More than 6,000 new teachers are required every year in Illinois, a demand the normal schools are unable to supply. This need is not so much to be met by preparing more teachers as by preparing those who will teach longer. It is evident that if the average number of years which each teacher works be doubled, the number of teachers needed would be halved. Then, too, the longer service is usually the better service, making the need for teachers with a professional spirit doubly important.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON C. LORD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MACOMB.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request of recent date, I submit the following report of this school for the period beginning September 1, 1912, and ending August 31, 1914.

During this period the board of trustees and the faculty have been composed as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....Springfield
Louis H. Hanna, President, term expired May 21, 1913.....Monmouth
John A. Mead, Secretary, term expired May 21, 1913.....Augusta
John M. Keefer, term expired May 21, 1913.....Macomb
Fred R. Jelliff, term expired May 21, 1913.....Galesburg
J. F. Mains, term expired May 21, 1913.....Stronghurst
C. W. Flack, President, appointed May 21, 1913.....Macomb
H. E. McLaren, Secretary, appointed May 21, 1913.....Rushville
Resigned October 2, 1913.
D. P. Hollis, appointed May 21, 1913.....Pittsfield
Elected Secretary October 2, 1913.
L. J. McCreery, appointed October 2, 1913.....Rushville
Joab Green, appointed May 21, 1913.....Carthage
S. S. Hallam, appointed May 21, 1913.....Monmouth
Resigned March 14, 1914.
S. W. Taliaferro, appointed March 14, 1914.....Roseville
Albert Eads, Treasurer, Board of Trustees.....Macomb

FACULTY.

President, Walter P. Morgan, Ph. M.
Vice President, Samuel B. Hursh, A. M.
Dean of Women, Caroline Grote, A. B.
Director of Education, Rupert R. Simpkins, A. M.
*Recorder, Zoe Bayliss.
†Recorder, Kate Adams.
Agriculture and Biology, Charles W. Finley, A. M.
Agriculture and Biology, Roy M. Sallee.
English and Public Speaking, Susan B. Davis, A. M.
English, Mabel L. Corbin, B. A.
Extension Director, E. E. VanCleve, A. M.
Geography, Herbert Bassett, B. S.
German, Blenda Olson, A. M.
*History and Civics, O. M. Dickerson, Ph. D.
†History and Civics, Arthur F. Strome, A. M.
Household Science, Eva Colby.
Household Science, Martha McLean.
*Latin, Martha Hanna.
†Latin, James C. Burns, A. M.
*Library Economy, Margaret Dunbar, B. L. S.

* Member of faculty during year 1912-13.
† Member of faculty during year 1913-14

FACULTY—Concluded.

†Library Economy, Fanny R. Jackson, A. B.
Manual Arts, Charles E. White.
*Manual Arts, Ralph T. Bishop.
†Manual Arts, Wayne Wetzel.
Mathematics, Robert M. Ginnings, A. M.
†Mathematics, James T. Kirk, A. M.
Music, vocal, A. Maud Shamel.
†Music, instrumental, Leota B. Harvey.
Music, accompanist, Clara L. Dunsworth.
Commercial Branches, Lelia E. Griffin.
Physical Education, men, Albert L. Walrath, A. B.
*Physical Education, women, Nina B. Lamkin, B. L.
‡Physical Education, women, Audrey Quinn, B. L.
§Physical Education, women, Helen R. Rockwell.
*Physical Science, John P. Drake, A. M.
†Physical Science, F. H. Currens, A. M.
*Assistant Librarian, Nelle M. Wilson, B. L. S.
Principal, Training School, Cora M. Hamilton.
*Critic Teacher, Ethel Jackson.
†Critic Teacher, Alta E. Thompson, Pd. B.
Critic Teacher, Katherine Thompson.
Critic Teacher, Ethel Robson, B. A.
Critic Teacher, Bessie Cooper.
Critic Teacher, Mary G. Rud, Ph. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Western Illinois State Normal School was established April 24, 1899. In the language of the law, its purpose is "to qualify teachers for the common schools in this State by imparting instruction in the art of teaching in all branches of study which pertain to a common school education, and such other studies as the board of trustees may from time to time prescribe."

The school was located at Macomb, August 14, 1900. The site, comprising nearly 60 acres, was presented to the State by citizens of Macomb and vicinity, and at the present time, the campus is not excelled in beauty by any in the State. The building, erected at a cost of over $400,000, is substantial, beautiful, and well adapted to normal school purposes.

THE LIBRARY.

The library of over 15,000 bound volumes has been selected with the greatest care, with reference to the direct needs of the school. It is primarily a referenced library, and is under the direction and oversight of a skilled librarian, who with her assistants is always ready to assist students in its proper use. About a hundred periodicals and newspapers are kept on file in the reading room.

LABORATORIES.

The laboratories and work rooms for biological studies, physics, chemistry, commercial branches, geography, astronomy, drawing, manual training, and the household arts, are all equipped with apparatus and materials for work.

* Member of faculty during year 1912-13.
† Member of faculty during year 1913-14.
‡ September, 1913, to December, 1913.
§ January, 1914, to close of year.

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL.

Collections of bulletins, pamphlets, charts and pictures, art collections, geographical and other materials for first hand study are large, and increasing very rapidly.

SOIL EXPERIMENT FIELD.

It is evident to any one who has ever traversed even a part of the territory known as the Military Tract in Illinois that the leading industry is agriculture. Surrounded as it is by a rich agricultural district, the Military Tract State Normal School ought to be and is interested very much in the general subject of agriculture. The natural environment suggests agricultural instruction, the young men and women are many of them anxious to study the subject, and the school desires to encourage such training. Although it is only recently that any attention has been given to this work, something has been accomplished already in a very substantial way.

In the spring of 1907 at a regular meeting of the board, the trustees expressed in a permanent way the desirability of offering instruction in agriculture by setting aside a tract of land on the school campus about two acres in area. This space has been set apart for the experiment station used by advanced students in agriculture, and suitable school gardens are available for the pupils in the elementary school and for other industrial purposes. Upon this tract are located the Soil Experiment Field containing forty experimental plots and the School Garden. It is obvious from the general plan that every grade from the lowest to the highest shall have instruction in the most practical way.

Recently arrangements have been made so that two firms which manufacture farm machinery furnish the school with their most up-to-date gang plows, cultivators, corn planters, disc harrows, gasoline engines, grain grinders, etc., for demonstration purposes. These are a great help in connection with the work of the experimental field.

MONROE HALL.

Three years ago the State Legislature appropriated $75,000 for a Woman's Building for this institution. Two years later, $10,000 was appropriated to furnish the building. After various delays, the formal opening occurred on January 23, 1914, although there was still some things to do before it would be entirely finished. There are enough rooms to accommodate eighty-five girls, and the dining room will seat one hundred twenty.

The building has been running at full capacity for some time. A limited number of young men may obtain meals here.

The rates are as follows: Board and room, four dollars up to five dollars per week. Board alone can be had at three dollars per week. If taken by single meals, breakfast and luncheon are twenty cents each, while dinner is twenty-five cents.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. each have had over a hundred active members each of the last two years.

The Irving, Lincoln, Amateurian, Emerisonian, and Platonian literary societies are all wide awake and furnish abundant opportunities for practice in writing, public speaking, debate, parliamentary usage, and dramatic art.

The school is a member of the Oratorical League of State Normal Schools. The work in oratory is under the direction of the Teacher of Public Speaking.

The Chorus and Orchestra provide an excellent opportunity for those who are musically inclined, and give two or more concerts a year. These are under the direction of the Teacher of Music.

The Band has been a students' organization. Several students have brought their instruments and assisted in the work. Usually the school has been well represented in this capacity and the band has helped greatly in the enthusiasm which has attended the various school functions. The student body has enjoyed the music greatly. During the past two years the band has had a membership of twenty-five. Uniforms were purchased and much interest was manifest.

STUDENTS' SPORTS.

In addition to the required and elective work in the gymnasium, there is provision for outdoor work. Modern playground apparatus has been installed and grounds are provided for tennis, baseball, football, volley ball, hand ball, archery, golf, hockey, and field and track work. The "Neighborhood Meet" and "Field Day" are among the events of the year.

STUDENTS' PUBLICATIONS.

As a part of the equipment of the Manual Training shops, the school has a printing office from which is published "The Western Courier," a weekly paper managed and circulated by a board of control comprised of representatives of each class in the school and of the faculty.

"The Sequel" is published annually by the senior class, and is a picture of the life of the school from the student point of view. All classes and student organizations are contributors.

NORMAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

The Military Tract Normal School Quarterly, published four times a year, is furnished free to any teacher in the schools of Illinois, who wishes to receive it.

TUITION, REGISTRATION, AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Tuition and registration are payable in advance. Academic students, except holders of township scholarships, pay $6 per quarter. Normal school students who enter for the purpose of preparing to teach in the schools of Illinois, and who pledge themselves to do so, pay a registration fee of $2 per quarter. Non-residents of the State of Illinois pay $6 per quarter for registration and tuition.

The registration for all correspondence work and all extension work is $2 for each two subjects undertaken and is payable in advance.

Tuition and registration for the summer term are one-half that of a regular quarter.

Good board and room may be obtained in Macomb, within convenient walking distance of the school, for $4 a week. A list of approved rooming places is kept at the office of the president. Room and board may also be had in Monroe Hall at $4 and up per week.

The total cost of books and stationery need not exceed $15 per year.

REGISTRATION.

Students should make special effort to enter school on the first day of the quarter. Registration is made in the main study hall at 10:00 a. m. on the first Monday of each quarter.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examination in all regular and back work and work for advanced standing must be taken on the first day of each quarter so that no incomplete courses will be in process of completion during the remainder of the quarter. Such examinations when not taken on the first day of the quarter must pass over until the first day of the next quarter.

CREDITS.

All recitations in the school are 45 minutes in length. Most subjects have five recitations per week. Each quarter is 12 weeks in length. The summer term is six weeks long. An hour is defined as a recitation period.

The quarter is the unit for Normal credit, and the semester for Academic credit. A Normal credit is given for 60 hours of successful work in any Normal course offered as a Normal elective. A Country School credit is rated in the same way. An Academic credit is given for 90 hours of successful work in any Academic course or in any course given as an Academic elective.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is organized into three divisions: 1. The Normal Elementary School. 2. The Normal Academy. 3. The Normal School.

The Elementary School is organized as a complete common school with a class in each of the grades. Its membership is limited to the number required from time to time, as a school of observation and class criticism for junior student-teachers and as a school of practice for advanced student-teachers.

The Academic Division of the school is organized for the threefold purpose of complying with the township scholarship law, the accommodation of students whose homes are in school districts which do not maintain an accredited high school, and for a practice school for those normal students who are preparing specifically to teach in the high

schools of the State. Those who wish to enter the Academy must have finished the eight grades and hold an eighth grade diploma. The Academic Division is accredited by the University of Illinois, University of Chicago, and by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and it is intended that the quality of its work shall be fully equal to that of the superior high schools of Illinois. Students who complete the course, and who are credited with not less than 15 University entrance units of work, including constants, are given the Academic diploma, which enumerates the studies taken, and the time given to each subject. A University unit is one subject carried five hours per week for 36 weeks.

Two courses are offered for an Academic diploma. One is called the General or Science course, the other the Language course. In the first, no language work is required, although some may be elected in the third and fourth years. In the Language course, Latin or German, or a combination of the two, is required for the full four years. Most students elect to do from two to three years' language work and otherwise take the General course.

The Normal School is a technical school for teachers. The courses of study contain a fair proportion of study of the theory and general principles of teaching, reviews of subject-matter of common school subjects from the point of view of the teaching process—special method—practice teaching and advanced academic study. The regular diploma of the school is given for the completion of any one of the following Normal courses, except the Country School courses.

There are six Normal courses which lead to a diploma:

1. A one-year course for college graduates. It is made up almost wholly of professional work, and the academic basis is assumed. Twelve credits are required to graduate from this course.

2. A two-year course for graduates from four-year accredited high schools. Twenty-four credits are necessary to complete this course. Seventeen of these are strictly professional and are required. Seven are elective.

3. A three-year course for graduates from three-year approved high schools, or for teachers with experience having a first grade certificate. Thirty-six credits compose this course. The same required subjects as in the two-year course must be taken, while an additional twelve academic credits must be made.

4. A four-year course for graduates of approved two-year high schools, or for teachers with experience holding second grade certificates. This course is the same as the two-year course with the exception of twenty-four additional academic credits which present some opportunity for election, but which must also meet certain requirements. Thus the number of credits required is forty-eight.

5. A five-year course for students who have finished a year of approved high school work, or for eighth grade graduates of some mental and physical maturity who are sixteen years of age or more. Sixty credits are required for this course. They are made up of the required subjects for the two-year course and other certain academic and common school branches which are especially appropriate for teachers.

6. A six-year course for eighth grade graduates. This requires seventy-two credits, and is made up of the regular four-year high school course and the regular two-year Normal course.

What is termed the Country School Training Class is a special division to which the students who are preparing expressly to teach in the country school, and who pledge themselves to do so, are admitted on the special recommendation of a county superintendent. The work is based

on the requirements which will enable one to teach a country school satisfactorily according to the Illinois State Course of Study.

The new certificating law provides that a third grade elementary school certificate valid for one year may be issued without examination to persons who have successfully completed two years of work in a recognized normal school, or to one who has done one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade. To meet this condition a two-year Country School Course has been organized for the first group, and a one-year course for the second group. To enter the two-year course one must be an eighth grade graduate. One who enters the one-year course must have completed the tenth grade.

To those who do the work satisfactorily, a general certificate is given, and if the holder wishes to enter one of the regular courses later, leading to the Normal School diploma, credits in most cases may be transferred.

POST-GRADUATE OR SPECIAL COURSES.

Post-graduate or special courses in Manual Training, Home Economics, Library Economy, and Physical Education are provided for students preparing to teach either of those subjects. The prerequisite for either course is the required work for a Normal School diploma, or fully equivalent preparation. The special diploma for either of these courses can be given only to those who are believed to be prepared to install and conduct courses in one of them. The special work required can be done in one year by strong students, but often more time is required.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY.

No diploma or certificate can be given for less than one year's work in residence, but advanced students may often, while teaching, do satisfactory work in one or more subjects in the course of a school year. Occasionally a subject may be well begun in a summer term and finished during the year, or the reverse.

EXTENSION WORK.

During the past two years one regular member of the faculty has given his entire time to this work, and one or two other members have given a small part of their time to it. Ten centers have been organized throughout the Military Tract each year and regular classes in at least two of the following subjects have been conducted in each: Geography, Psychology, Principles of Teaching, History of Education, and Sociology. These are regular Normal School courses and they have been conducted on the recitation plan. The classes have met once every two weeks throughout the year. Their reading and preparation have been directed by a carefully prepared outline in each subject. The examinations held at the close of each course were in the main satisfactory, although several, as was expected, failed to make credit. All who completed the work satisfactorily were given credit for it on the regular courses offered in residence. Other courses will be offered during the coming year.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The total enrollment for the year 1912-1913 was 1,753. Of this number 113 boys and 101 girls were pupils in the elementary school. Of the students in the academic and normal divisions, 168 were young men and 362 were young women. There were 46 men and 318 women who took extension work, and 9 men and 58 women who did work by correspondence.

At the eleventh graduation, June 5, the regular diploma was presented to 4 men and 34 women; the academic diploma to 23 young men and 21 young women; the diploma of the post-graduate course in manual training to one young man; and the certificate of completion of the one-year country school training course to 4 men and 32 women. Fourteen post-graduate certificates were issued.

At a continuation of the same, July 25, the regular diploma was presented to 3 men and 35 women; the academic diploma to 1 man and 4 women; the certificate of the completion of the one-year country school training course to 1 woman. Five post-graduate certificates were issued.

The student body came from the following 34 counties in Illinois and 8 other states:

County.	Residence.	Correspondence and extension.	County.	Residence.	Correspondence and extension.
Adams	131	86	Peoria	8	36
Brown	14	15	Pike	19	38
Bureau	9	1	Rock Island	23	42
Cass	3	1	Sangamon	1	.....
Christian	1	.....	Schuyler	84	24
Cook	2	1	Scott	7	.....
Edgar	1	.....	Stark	8	1
Fulton	77	55	Warren	57	30
Greene	1	.....	Wayne	1	.....
Hancock	76	2	Whiteside	4	.....
Henderson	25	2	Winnebago	1	.....
Henry	23	31			
Jersey	1	.....			
Knox	56	57	OTHER STATES.		
Lee	.....	1			
McDonough	419	5	Alabama	1	.....
McHenry	1	.....	Colorado	2	.....
Madison	1	.....	Idaho	1	.....
Marion	1	.....	Iowa	6	.....
Mason	1	.....	Kansas	1	.....
Mercer	30	3	Ohio	.....	1
Montgomery	2	.....	Missouri	3	.....
Morgan	5	.....	West Virginia	1	.....

The total enrollment for the year 1913-1914 was 1,811. Of this number 94 boys and 85 girls were pupils in the elementary school. Of the students in the academic and normal division, 204 were young men and 697 young women. There were 75 men and 413 women who took extension work, and 7 men and 12 women who did work by correspondence.

At the twelfth graduation, June 11, the regular diploma was presented to 5 men and 38 women; the academic diploma to 11 young men and 29 young women; 2 young ladies received post graduate diplomas, 1 in household arts and 1 in library economy. Eleven post-graduate certificates were issued. One year ago the country school course was lengthened and there were no graduates.

At a continuation of the same, July 24, the regular diploma was presented to 14 women; the academic diploma to 7 men and 6 women;

the certificate of the completion of the country school training course to 2 women. One post-graduate certificate was issued.

The student body came from the following 35 counties in Illinois and 11 other states:

County.	Residence.	Correspondence and extension.
Adams	110	.....
Bond	2	.....
Brown	7	.....
Bureau	7	2
Cass	8	2
Cook	2	2
DuPage	.....	1
Ford	.....	2
Fulton	53	65
Greene	1	.....
Hancock	87	1
Henderson	8	5
Henry	12	23
Jackson	.....	1
Knox	51	53
Logan	1	.....
McDonough	440	8
Macon	.....	11
Marion	.....	1
Mason	9	27
Mercer	24	8
Morgan	6	.....
Perry	1	.....
Peoria	14	50
Pike	23	72
Rock Island	10	27
Sangamon	3	.....
Schuyler	75	26
Scott	8	3
St. Clair	4	.....
Stark	3	1
Vermilion	2	.....
Warren	33	74
Whiteside	2	.....
Winnebago	.....	1
Total	1,006	505

OTHER STATES.

Colorado	1	.....
Idaho	1	.....
Iowa	1	.....
Kansas	1	.....
Michigan	1	1
Missouri	3	.....
North Dakota	2	.....
Oklahoma	1	1
South Dakota	2	.....
Texas	1	.....
West Virginia	3	.....
Total	17	2

ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

(Not including Summer Term.)

1909-10	361
1910-11 (exclusive of correspondence students)	385
Increase, 24.	
Per cent of increase	6.6
1910-11 (exclusive of correspondence students)	385
1911-12 (exclusive of correspondence and extension students)	478
Increase, 93.	
Per cent of increase	24.2
1910-11 (including correspondence students)	401
1911-12 (including correspondence and extension students)	580
Increase, 179.	
Per cent of increase	44.6
1911-12 (exclusive of correspondence and extension students)	478
1912-13 (exclusive of correspondence and extension students)	530
Increase, 52.	
Per cent of increase	10.8
1911-12 (including correspondence and extension students	580
1912-13 (including correspondence and extension students)	961
Increase, 381.	
Per cent of increase	65.7
1912-13 (exclusive of correspondence and extension students)	530
1913-14 (exclusive of correspondence and extension students)	596
Increase, 66.	
Per cent of increase	12.4
1912-13 (including correspondence and extension students)	961
1913-14 (including correspondence and extension students)	1,103
Increase, 142.	
Per cent of increase	14.8

SUMMER TERMS.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
First day	292	306	486	460	420
Total	417	453	567	578	529

EXTENSION WORK, CORRESPONDENCE WORK, MID-SPRING QUARTER AND SUMMER TERM.

The extension work has now been tried out for three years. It has grown every year and has reached an enrollment of 488 for last year. This is an increase of 104 over the preceding year, or a gain of 27 per cent. During the last year, one member of the faculty gave all of his time to this work, one member taught two classes during most of the year, and a third member had one class regularly. Five different subjects, covering six different courses were taught. The following is the enrollment in the extension classes for the last two years:

1912–13

	Psychology.	Principles of teaching.	History of education.	Sociology.	Geography.
Canton	24	60	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg	29	28	.....	10	.....
Kewanee	19	12	.....	.....	.....
Moline and Rock Island	29	28	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	30	25	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Sterling	8	.....	10	.....	.....
Pittsfield	31	29	9	.....	.....
Peoria	19	.....	22	.....	.....
Quincy	17	.....	11	19	58
Rushville	14	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	220	197	52	29	58

Aggregate subjects carried by all students, 556.

1913–14

	Sociology.	History of education.	Principles of teaching.	Geography.	Advanced physiography.
Canton	45	23	.....	15	34
Galesburg	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havana	42	26	.....	.....	.....
Kewanee	16	22	.....	.....	.....
Lewistown	18	12	.....	.....	.....
Moline and Rock Island	23	24	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	85	78	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	31	22	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	79	77	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	16	.....	27	.....	.....
Rushville	25	12	.....	.....	.....
Total	401	296	27	15	34

Aggregate subjects carried for credit, 607. Visitors not working for credit, 166.

A different kind of extension work has been done by members of the faculty who have gone out for county and city institutes, sectional and State teachers' meetings and lectures or courses of lectures. This has helped much also. Probably fifty such meetings have been addressed by members of the faculty.

Correspondence work has not been so extensive during the last two years, due to two things. First, the extension work has decreased the need for it, and in the second place the demands have been so heavy on the time of the members of the faculty that they could not take

students in correspondence work. Even under these conditions, 67 carried correspondence work during 1912-1913, and 19 did correspondence work in 1913-1914.

The Mid-Spring Quarter was organized in 1912 to give those teachers whose schools close about May 1 each year an opportunity to get twelve weeks of professional training during the summer. This plan was followed in 1913, and again in 1914. The enrollment indicates in some measure the success of the undertaking. The enrollment for the years follows in the order named: 30, 60, 98. Thus the increase the second year was 100 per cent while it was 63 per cent this last year. This growth is due in large measure to the demand of the teachers for such work and the insistance of school officials that their teachers take such work. This plan must be continued.

The Summer Terms are very satisfactory. The enrollment one year ago was 578, while during this last summer, it was 529. The attendance is observed to be less for the last summer but there seems to be two or three very reasonable explanations for this, and on that account we are not discouraged. The work which has been done has been of a very high grade.

Each subject now taken during the six weeks summer terms has two recitations daily, and thus full credits are made. This is proving very satisfactory.

Many mature teachers were present each summer. Some were attracted by the new courses and inducements offered teachers of experience. We were confronted by a period of extreme heat and dry weather both summers, but the building was the coolest place in this locality due to its elevation and constant air currents in the rooms furnished by the fan system which was operated all summer. With these conditions, teachers and students worked persistently and the professional interest was kept at a high level. Certainly these efforts will be reflected in the better schools of the district during the coming years.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

In recent years the demands which have been made on the school have been so much greater than formerly that several things are now even more important than was the Woman's Building at the time it was provided. Every room in the building is now in constant use, and most of the first floor is given over to the elementary training school which serves as a laboratory for the training teachers. This first floor was never intended as a permanent housing place for the elementary school, and such an arrangement leads to great confusion to both the Training School and the Normal School. To overcome this difficulty, we need a new Training School and Manual Arts building.

We have an Experiment Field for the agricultural work but have never had any farm machinery for demonstration purposes, nor any horses with which to do the work. We have just now arranged with two manufacturers of farm machinery to have them furnish a display for demonstration purposes, but we must provide shed room for it. In order to carry on this work with the best results we need a barn, some farming implements, horses, etc.

During the last two years we have been much handicapped by the fact that our grounds appropriation and our library fund were less than they had formerly been. On this account, the grounds have run down and the library is showing that it needs to be built up. To do this we must have a larger appropriation for grounds and for library than we have had for some time.

The school has grown quite rapidly during recent years, as is shown by the following figures. Four years ago there were in residence in the fall quarter 335 students, two years ago 416, but during the fall quarter which has just ended, 480 were enrolled. Thus, our fall attendance has increased more than 43 per cent in the last four years. If we take the total attendance, including the Extension students and Correspondence students, we have the following figures: Total enrollment 1909-1910, 978; total enrollment, 1913-1914, 1,811 or an increase of over 85 per cent. In order to meet this growth, we estimate that our appropriations for ordinary expenses, or maintenance fund, should at least increase 35 per cent over those of four years ago. Thus, we feel that we must ask the General Assembly of 1915 to appropriate considerably more for our Ordinary fund, we must ask them to double our Library fund, likewise our Grounds fund, and appropriate at least $2,000 for a barn, agricultural implements, a team, etc., and $150,000 for a new Training School and Manual Arts building.

CONCLUSION.

If we are successful in presenting our needs to the General Assembly at the next meeting in 1915, we shall be able to meet the demands which are being made on this institution, carry forward the work which has already been launched, and add other necessary features to keep the school abreast with the times.

In general, the condition of the school is good.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. Morgan, *President.*

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Illinois School for the Blind.

Illinois School for the Deaf.

The School of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The St. Charles School for Boys.

State Training School for Girls.

The School of the Illinois State Reformatory.

Lincoln State School and Colony.

REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: As per your request, I submit this my biennial report for the State School for the Blind for the period ending June 30, 1914:

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils enrolled during the period covered by this report was 280. Of these. 145 were males and 137 were females. The number enrolled during the first year of the biennial period was 237. During the second year, 236 were enrolled and the average daily attendance was 191.55. Eleven young men and women graduated from the school during this period, 4 being men and 7 being women.

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

County.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Present.	County.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Present.
Adams	4			3	Macoupin	7			5
Alexander	4				Madison	10			7
Calhoun	2			2	Mason	1			1
Cass	3			3	Menard	1			
Champaign	1				Monroe	1			
Christian	5			3	Montgomery	2			1
Clarke	4			4	Morgan	11			8
Coles	1				Moultrie	1			
Cook	85	1	1	52	Ogle	1			
Crawford	1				Peoria	10			9
DeKalb	1				Perry	4			4
Douglas	1				Piatt	2			
DuPage	1				Pike	1			1
Edgar	1				Pulaski	1			1
Edwards	1			1	Randolph	1			1
Fayette	1			1	Richland	1			1
Franklin	1			1	Rock Island	6			6
Fulton	4			4	St. Clair	2			2
Gallatin	2				Saline	3			2
Greene	2			1	Sangamon	9		1	5
Hamilton	1			1	Schuyler	3			
Hancock	3			2	Shelby	2			
Iroquois	2				Stark	1			1
Jackson	1			1	Stephenson	1			
Jefferson	1			1	Tazewell	2			1
Johnson	1			1	Union	1			
Kane	3			3	Vermilion	7			6
Kankakee	3			2	Warren	2			1
Knox	1			1	Wayne	1			1
Lake	1				White	2			2
LaSalle	2			2	Whiteside	2			1
Lawrence	2				Will	5			5
Lee	3			3	Williamson	8			7
Livingston	1			1	Winnebago	2			
Logan	1				Woodford	1			1
McDonough	2			2					
McLean	2			2	Total	280	1	2	180
Macon	11			7					

COURSE OF STUDY.

Year after year the tendency has been growing more and more on the part of colleges and universities to raise the standard for admission.

The public schools have been heeding these demands and meeting the requirements by strengthening their courses of study, so that graduates of most of the high schools, having four-year courses, have no difficulty in entering these schools, without taking a year or more of preparatory work. About six years ago, a very excellent course of study was prepared for this school by Mrs. Louise B. Inglis, Principal of the Literary Department, assisted by the teaching corps. This course of study is still followed. This course embraces four years of high school work, eight years of grade work and one year of kindergarten. In order to meet the modern demands of education and that our graduates might meet on equal terms the graduates of seeing schools in their admission into colleges, our course of study should be strengthened. The first step in bringing this about would be the addition of several more teachers to the corps in the literary department—two more in the high school and one for the irregular students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. With this added help the work that we are now doing could be strengthened, more studies added to the course we are now following and the recitation periods in the high school be made 40 and 45 minutes in length instead of 30, as they now are. With such a course and the physical equipment to teach it, the graduates of this school would be much better prepared to enter college and do so without being compelled to take one or more years of preparatory work. The literary course as now arranged follows along the lines laid down by the State Course of Study so far as our equipment, teaching force and other conditions will permit.

In addition to the work in the literary department the school maintains courses in music, piano tuning, manual training, domestic science, and physical culture, thus taking into account the practical side of the education and the physical development of the body as well as the cultural and intellectual, as provided for by the literary course.

OUTLINE OF COURSES.

Kindergarten—Circle songs, games and stories, gifts, modeling, kindergarten handwork on paper and loomweaving.

Grades—Braille reading, Braille writing (Braille Slates and Hall Braille Writers), language, spelling, grammar, literature, arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, elementary science, manual training, morals and manners, physical culture.

High School—(Freshman) Rhetoric, algebra, physiology, English history; (Sophomore) Physical geography, Greek and Roman history, physics, algebra, 11, spelling, American literature; (Junior) English literature, mediæval and modern history, commercial law, German, geometry; (Senior) German, psychology, American history, civics, economics, Latin.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Our course in music includes piano, organ, voice, violin, piano tuning, chorus, orchestra, harmony, musical history and the study of Braille and Staff notations. Our endeavor in all branches of this department is to give the pupils such training as will not only develop

them mentally and artistically, but will enable them to fill remunerative positions after leaving our school.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical education is threefold in its purpose: First, to correct defects of posture, giving better bodily poise and more self-reliance; second, recreative, teaching them how to play and learning co-operation through organized play; third, to create a normal physical condition, thereby making possible the greatest mental development. The physical work is required of all students.

BASKETRY AND SEWING.

In the department of basketry and sewing there are 68 girls enrolled representing all grades outside the kindergarten and primary departments. During the year each girl is given individual instruction in raffia and reed weaving, sewing, beadwork, corcheting, knitting, etc. The beadwork is taught only because of the excellent training it affords the fingers of the younger children and those of the older students who come to us with hands unskilled in any sort of industrial work. The girls are taught practical sewing and later the use of the sewing machine; many of them being able to operate the sewing machine with all the accuracy of a person with sight. The pupils' work is rated according to her alertness, perseverance, and willingness, and the neatness with which the work is done. Good work is being done in this department, and we have every reason to believe that there is a future for many of our girls in the industrial field.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

As a result of the passage of a postal law entitling books of raised characters to be transmitted free of charge through the mails, the State of Illinois has for some years maintained a Free Circulating Library for the Blind at this school. By virtue of the above-mentioned law which puts the possibility for obtaining reading matter within the reach of the blind persons of all classes, they thus have a fair opportunity of improving much of their time by reading books from this library. The last appropriation made by the State for the support of this department amounted to $1,600 and the State, in supporting this growing factor in the distribution and further acquirement of knowledge, is doing a good work. Twenty-five hundred volumes are in the library, including works of history, biography, philosophy, reference, fiction, etc., and about 5,000 volumes a year are sent out upon request from those who desire them. A few books are sent out of the State, but practically all of them circulate within Illinois.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The primary purpose of the printing department is to furnish printed matter for use in the school, at least so much of it as it can. It is due largely to the art of printing for the blind that schools of this

kind can be conducted easily and successfully. After the perfection of the stereotyping machine on which metal sheets are embossed in the dot system, the work of printing developed rapidly. The stereotyping apparatus was designed in this school under the direction of Superintendent Frank Hall, and it proved to be so practical that similar machines are now used throughout the world. The Illinois School soon became one of the leading places for printing for the blind, especially of music.

Our catalogue of classical music exceeds that of any other place of printing for the blind. The benefit of this valuable store of music extends not only to this school, but also the schools of many other states and to numerous private teachers, individuals and performers in all parts of the world as well. A charge is made for matter shipped out of the department. The price of music is 2 cents per page, which is sufficient to cover all cost of production. In this way, it is made possible to extend an inestimable benefit to the blind at large without a burden to the State. From June, 1912, to June, 1914, 70,000 pages of music and 7,000 pages of literature were shipped from the printing department. Besides this, matter was furnished to the school valued at $500. The total cash receipts amounted to nearly $1,600.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Montgomery, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR: I hereby submit to you this report of the Illinois School for the Deaf:

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS, OCTOBER 1, 1912, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New pupils	46	30	76
Re-admissions	13	8	21
Former pupils returned	196	151	347
Total	255	189	444

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

Counties	Oct 1, 1912, to Oct 1, 1913.		Oct. 1, 1913, to Oct 1. 1914.	
	Pupils admitted.	Number of days board given children.	Pupils admitted.	Number of days board given children.
Adams	3	783	5	807
Alexander			1	16
Bond	1	234	1	226
Boone				
Brown	2	263	2	527
Bureau	9	2,403.	9	2,430
Calhoun				
Carroll				
Cass	6	1,562	4	857
Champaign	5	852	3	810
Christian	5	1,299	4	1,060
Clark	2	275	2	525
Clay	3	643	3	564
Clinton	1	248	1	260
Coles				
Cook	76	18,334	72	17,221
Crawford	1	255		
Cumberland				
DeKalb	3	296	1	260
DeWitt	1	270	1	270
Douglas				
DuPage				
Edgar	3	536	4	804
Edwards				
Effingham	4	792	3	787
Fayette	3	614	3	553
Ford	2	522	1	275
Franklin	5	1,224	9	1,518
Fulton	12	3,073	10	2,400
Gallatin	2	525	1	270
Greene				
Grundy	1	270	1	260
Hamilton				

COUNTY REPRESENTATION—Concluded.

Counties.	Oct. 1, 1912, to Oct. 1, 1913.		Oct. 1, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1914.	
	Pupils admitted.	Number of days board given children.	Pupils admitted.	Number of days board given children.
Hancock	6	1,349	5	825
Hardin	1	270	1	270
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	2	276	2	422
Iroquois	2	270	2	276
Jackson	7	1,536	6	1,348
Jasper	1	255	1	248
Jefferson	7	1,585	8	1,965
Jersey	2	276	2	457
JoDaviess	2	530	2	527
Johnson	3	650	2	538
Kane	3	683	6	871
Kankakee	5	688	3	538
Kendall	1	261	1	258
Knox	3	509	3	760
Lake	5	1,077	5	1,330
LaSalle	11	2,777	11	2,835
Lawrence	2	522	2	530
Lee	1	269	1	270
Livingston	6	1,594	6	1,580
Logan	6	1,773	5	1,292
Macon	5	1,317	5	1,315
Macoupin	11	2,374	10	2,297
Madison	15	3,882	16	3,780
Marion	6	1,013	7	1,459
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1	246	.....	.....
McDonough	5	1,259	5	1,272
McHenry	3	792	3	790
McLean	5	953	6	1,301
Menard	3	533	3	529
Mercer	1	261	1	260
Monroe	2	528	2	528
Montgomery	5	1,296	5	1,288
Morgan	17	4,017	17	3,995
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	2	507	1	238
Peoria	10	2,536	7	1,904
Perry	6	751	6	1,391
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	3	792	3	780
Pope	3	788	3	792
Pulaski	1	270	1	270
Putnam	1	261	1	270
Randolph	2	531	2	508
Richland	2	270	2	273
Rock Island	3	748	3	664
Saline	7	1,606	6	1,110
Sangamon	14	3,294	14	2,842
Schuyler	2	428	2	518
Scott	4	797	4	1,049
Shelby	4	645	3	536
Stark	2	319	2	519
St. Clair	12	3,083	14	2,842
Stephenson	4	788	4	1,025
Tazewell	2	512	1	285
Union	5	1,298	3	808
Vermilion	6	1,126	8	1,846
Wabash	1	255	.....	.....
Warren	5	915	4	860
Washington	2	500	2	530
Wayne	4	1,071	4	1,080
White	6	1,469	4	1,013
Whiteside	2	271	2	529
Winnebago	6	1,581	4	1,068
Will	9	2,192	8	2,039
Williamson	5	1,162	4	653
Woodford	3	792	3	785

Since the submission of my report to you two years ago, nothing remarkable has transpired—nothing other than the usual routine peculiar to a large institution of this kind. The two full terms of school—September 18, 1912-June 11, 1913, and September 17, 1913-June 10, 1914—were passed satisfactorily. The work accomplished in the school room and in the industrial department was fully equal to that done heretofore. This school is classed among schools for the deaf as a "combined method school," which means that two methods of teaching are employed, one being the "oral" method and the other the "manual" method. By the "oral" method, as the word implies, the pupils are taught orally, or by the vocal organs; by the "manual" method they are taught by finger spelling. Under both methods much teaching and reciting is done by writing. There are schools in this and other countries, where only the oral method is employed. The advocates of this method, known as "pure oralists," favor it because they believe that a better command of language is acquired. This is a subject of much discussion, but not as much now as a few years ago.

We who have to do with the education of the deaf are impressed with the discussion among educators generally for and against vocational training. Why any question at all about it? Why not just do it? When a State School for the Deaf is established it goes as a matter of course that there shall be in it a department for the teaching of trades. This school, since its opening in 1846, has had an industrial department for the teaching of trades. Why not in all schools everywhere? In this institution the pupils acquire industrious habits which they might not otherwise acquire, besides being fitted with some means by which to gain a livelihood after leaving the school. One of the problems we have to deal with is how to hold them in school after they have learned something of a trade, so anxious are they to support themselves.

Two boys and four girls were graduated in June, 1913, and four boys and four girls in June, 1914. Two of the class of 1914 have entered Gallaudet College, a National Institution at Washington, D. C.

With much respect, I have the honor to be

Yours very truly,

CHAS. P. GILLETT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I submit herewith my report of the schools of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the biennial period, ending June 30, 1914. The grade schools have been in session eighteen months and the kindergarten twenty months. The attendance averaged 90 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1913, and 93 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1914.

The enrollment by grade is:

1912-1913.

Grade.	Pupils.	Teachers.
Seventh and eighth	30	Sadie Merna
Fifth and sixth	29	E. Julia O'Malley
Fourth	30	Maude S. Dennis
Third	36	Anabel Humphrey
Second	36	Alice C. Elvin
First and second	37	Lucy L. Pollock
First	42	Ellen McGinnis
Kindergarten	22	Emma May Miller
Ungraded	19	Beulah Brown
Drawing	..	Julia V. Criswell
Physical culture	..	Lloyd Eyer
Sewing	40	Mary A. M. Jansen
Cooking	40	Mary Simpson
Woodwork	24	Gilbert E. Wiggle
Forge	30	John Armstrong

1913-1914.

Grade.	Pupils.	Teachers.
Seventh and eighth	26	Sadie Merna
Fifth and sixth	42	E. Julia O'Malley
Fourth	46	Maud S. Dennis
Third	35	Anabel Humphrey
Second	40	Alice C. Elvin
First and second	39	Lucy L. Pollock
First	42	Ellen McGinnis
Kindergarten	38	Vera Lamoreaux
Ungraded	22	Beulah Brown
Drawing	..	Julia V. Criswell
Physical culture	..	Lloyd Eyer
Sewing	59	Mary A. M. Jansen
Cooking	29	Mrs. Frances Bruce
Woodwork	30	Gilbert E. Wiggle
Forge	23	John Armstrong

The State Course of Study is used throughout the grades. The pupils of the seventh and eighth grades take the county superintendent's examination at the close of the year.

There were nine graduates from the eighth grade in 1913, and fourteen graduates in 1914. These graduates receive their county diplomas at the McLean County Commencement exercises, and enjoy an all day picnic with the school children of the county. Commencement exercises are held later at the Home.

The children attend high school in Normal after they have completed the grade work here. The Board of Administration grants an additional year in the institution to each winner of a Normal scholarship.

Connected with the school is a library of about 6,000 volumes. This is a well selected library and the children are encouraged to use it freely.

All children who have reached the age of twelve attend the classes in industrial training for one quarter of the day.

Exhibits of work from the industrial schools were taken to the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met in Springfield in 1912 and in Rockford in 1913. These exhibits show what the State is doing in a practical way to make useful citizens of its wards.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE MERNA, *Principal.*

REPORT OF THE ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ST. CHARLES.

St. Charles, Ill., November 1, 1914.

Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

Sir: As per your request I beg leave to submit herewith the report of the Academic Department of this Institution for the biennial period ending September 30, 1914.

The school building has eight class rooms, with a seating capacity of about 276 boys. A boy attends school one-half day, and in this manner the building will accommodate twice the above number, or about 552. The number of boys at the present in Grade One is about 23 for each half day, while the Grade Four, which has two divisions for each half day, has a total attendance of about 144 boys at the present time. Boys are given a test when they enter the school, to determine as near as possible, the grade of work they are able to do. It is often the result that one grade has many more boys in it than some other grade, creating a crowded condition in this department of the Institution, as will be seen from the figures below, the capacity of each room being about 35 boys:

Teacher.	Grade.	Boys in a. m.	Boys in p. m.
W. W. Womack, Principal	Commercial	30	10
Mary Gillies	Seventh	30	.....
Mary Gillies	Eighth	.....	33
Grace Tenniswood	Sixth	33	32
Ella Erlewine	Fifth	34	33
Mary Rushton	Fourth	34	35
W. F. Shafer	Fourth	35	35
Ruth Renwick	Third	36	38
Vallie Hoffman	Second	30	32
Caroline Read	First	24	22
Total	.....	254	260

The above was the enrollment on December 3, 1914, the time of writing this report. The teacher of Grade Three resigned, leaving that grade at present without a teacher.

An eight-room addition is being erected and will soon be ready for use. New cottages are also being erected, and the population will, of course, be increased accordingly. This will give a chance to relieve the crowded condition in the grades that now exist.

The Commercial Class in Bookkeeping and Typewriting are doing good work, using the Double Entry System, and are supplied with the No. 10 Remington Typewriters which are late models.

The Illinois State Course of Study is followed throughout the grades with a printed supplement adapted to our own particular needs. The teachers are thorough in their work, and are doing all in their power to aid the boys placed under their supervision. Good books are kept in each grade for supplementary reading as well as for general information. The school has a good working library of about 1,000 volumes besides dictionaries and a set of the New International Encyclopedia.

Boys are sent to this institution by the juvenile courts throughout the entire State, and while many of them have been neglected, some few are up in their school work.

It might be of interest to teachers in general to know the average age of boys in the various grades, and so it is given below:

	Years.	Months.
Grade one	13	5
Grade two	13	8
Grade three	13	11
Grade four	14	8
Grade five	14	6
Grade six	15	1
Grade seven	15	10
Grade eight	15	6

Boys can be admitted to the institution only between the ages of 10 years and 17 years. It will be observed among other things, that the difference between the ages of the boys in the first grade, or the lowest, and the eighth grade, or the highest, is only two years, and one month, while the average age of the boys in the fourth grade is greater than the average age of boys in the fifth grade.

Many of the boys, after they are here some sixteen months, are paroled home, and it is a common occurrence for a boy to return to the school, from a choice of his own. In this way the institution is a real home for the boys. Those who can do so, visit the institution after they are sent home, and are always glad to see those whom they formerly knew. Teachers receive many letters from boys after the boys have gone from the school, and the letters always express a feeling of genuine gratitude on the part of the boys, for the good he has received as a result of his stay at the institution.

Boys attend school one-half day and work in the various departments of the institution the other half-day, and in this way he receives his training both in school work proper, and also in the vocational line. School is in session the entire year.

It is the intention to give the boy training in every way possible, in order that he may be more able to acquire and to maintain a place in society and for the State, and thus be fitted to contribute toward service to both society and State and to his fellowmen.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. W. Womack,
Principal, St. Charles School for Boys.

REPORT OF SCHOOL DEPARTMENT STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

To the Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period extending from October 1, 1912, to October 1, 1914.

The Institution proper is located at Geneva, Kane County, Ill., on the banks of the Fox River, 36 miles due west of Chicago. The surroundings are among the most beautiful to be found in the whole State. It comprises a tract of 240 acres; a large part of the land is devoted to farming, gardening, dairying, and the raising of live stock.

The equipment consists of one large building known as the Administration building, which contains the executive offices and provides accommodations for about 120 girls. There are 14 handsome cottages, each containing separate rooms for about 30 pupils. One of these cottages is fitted out as a hospital, and is presided over by a resident physician, and a trained nurse in attendance. There is also, in addition to the regular staff, a visiting dentist and specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, with all the equipment and appliances used in an up-to-date hospital.

All these buildings are placed in the form of a hollow square, and contrary to the belief of many who have never visited the Institution, there is no wall, or fence, or inclosure of any kind surrounding the buildings. In the center of this square is located the school in a modern building, well lighted, heated and ventilated. It consists of five class rooms, and a well-lighted basement, which is used at the present time for gymnasium work.

The seating capacity of the five class rooms is about 222, as each pupil attends school but half a day. There are accommodations for 444 girls per day, a number which has never yet been reached.

The average daily attendance is about 225. The school is well equipped with text books and all necessary supplies, and in addition there is a library containing about 1,500 volumes, from which each pupil is allowed to draw one book each week. The school is conducted along the same lines as any up-to-date elementary school and the same standard of efficiency is required of the teaching staff.

Every girl in the Institution whose physical condition will permit is required to attend school for one-half of each of the five school days each week.

During the period covered by this report, in addition to the regular school work, there has been added special classes in penmanship, elocution, and gymnasium instruction. As heretofore, considerable attention is given to instruction in music in addition to the regular class instruction; many girls receive special individual instruction in this subject.

The industrial and vocational training department has, since our last report, been moved from the main school building to a separate building. About 36 girls receive daily instruction here in the use of the knitting machine, embroidery, crocheting, basketry, rug weaving, dress making, millinery, etc. It is the object of the managing officer to increase the scope of the industrial and vocational training two fold in the near future. For that purpose a special appropriation will be requested at the approaching session of the General Assembly. The age of the pupils enrolled in this school range from 10 to 20 years, the average being about 16 or 17 years.

Exclusive of the regular school hours, from one to two hours are devoted to study in the cottages during the evenings.

The average grade made by pupils on entering this school is about third or fourth grade.

The school work is continued throughout the entire year, with the exception of the month of August.

The first eighth grade commencement exercises were held July 31, 1912; at that time 22 girls received their diplomas. In 1913 there were 18 graduates, and in 1914 there were 17 girls ready to enter high school, which a large number of them did.

We are fortunate in having at the present time a very efficient teaching staff, composed of the following:

Milly Patton, Seventh and Eighth Grades.
Drusilla Breen, Fifth and Sixth Grades.
Mary Coppel, Fourth Grade.
Emma E. Hanchett, Third Grade.
Olive Colean, First and Second Grades.
Mary Mitchell, Industrial Teacher.
H. Gene O'Reilly, Elocution Teacher.
Beaulah Muelhausen, Gymnasium Teacher.
Pauline Miller, Principal.

As this is a Training School for Delinquent Juveniles, many will be interested in the manner of maintaining discipline, and the mode of punishment inflicted for offenses committed in the school. Corporal punishment is not resorted to in any form or manner, the only punishments consist of extra tasks to be performed about the school building such as washing windows, general cleaning, oiling the floors, mowing the lawn, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

PAULINE MILLER, *Principal.*

REPORT OF SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon. F. G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Common School Department of the Reformatory from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Our main school building consists of six large rooms with recitation rooms in connection with five of them, and has in all a seating capacity for about 500 pupils at one time. Each school room is sanitary in every respect, being well ventilated and supplied with running water for lavatory and toilet purposes and furnished with clean towels when necessary. Each desk is equipped with a full set of books necessary for that grade, and each room with such charts, maps, globes and books of reference as may be found in the best regulated school room anywhere. Besides the books which he uses in school each boy is supplied with a complete set which he keeps in his cell, so that if he so desires, he may continue his studies there. These books are left with him during vacation as well as when school is in session.

Following is a list of the text-books now in use:

New Era First Reader.
New Era Second Reader.
New Era Third Reader.
New Era Fourth Reader.
New Era Fifth Reader.
Speller—Sheldon's Word Studies, and Cavin's Orthography.
Arithmetic—Ray's New Practical.
Language—Reed and Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English.
Grammar—Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons.
Primary Physiology—Stowell's "A Healthy Body."
Advanced Physiology—Stowell's "Essentials of Health."
Geography—Dodge's Elementary, and Dodge's Advanced.
Montgomery's Beginner's American History.
Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History."
McMaster's U. S. History.
Smith's History of Illinois.
Civil Government—Dole's American Citizen.
Accounting and Business Practice—(Moore and Minor).
Drawing—(Holmes' New Series).
Dictionary—(Webster's High School).

Having a uniformity of text-books, we have outlined our own course of study, much similar to the one used in this county, and based on the State course. A certain portion of each text is set apart for each month's work, and during the last month of the school year a

general review of the year's work and a final examination for promotion is given. The next grade begins where the preceding grade leaves off, and so on through all the grades, so that when the work of all the grades is completed, the pupil has a thorough working knowledge of all that is required in a good common school education.

We are said by some to be a grade ahead of the outside schools in our work. While that may appear so, the fact must be taken into consideration that our pupils are older, and devote more time to their studies aside from school hours, than the majority of outside pupils do, so that we have to constantly supply them with additional work to keep them busy. We find that keeping the boy busy is the main factor in maintaining discipline, whether in the school or in the shop. Nothing contributes so much to delinquency as idleness.

The average daily enrollment in each grade for the school year beginning October 7, 1912, and ending May 23, 1913, was as follows:

First grade	24
Second grade	38
Third grade	106
Fourth grade	108
Fifth grade	60
Sixth grade	54
Seventh and eighth grades	31
Total average daily enrollment	421
Total average daily attendance	388

The average daily enrollment in each grade for the school year, beginning October 6, 1913, and ending April 30, 1914, was as follows:

First grade	29
Second grade	37
Third grade	152
Fourth grade	106
Fifth grade	76
Sixth grade	35
Seventh and eighth grade	22
Total average daily enrollment	457
Total average daily attendance	415

It will be noticed that the total average daily enrollment and the total average daily attendance during the last year has greatly increased, which speaks well for the diligent work in keeping the inmates in school.

The law requires that we provide a training for each and every boy as far as possible in the common branches of an English education, and as well teach him some trade. To do this, so far as possible, we send half of the boys to school in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon. Those who go to school in the forenoon work in the afternoon, and vice versa.

The idea of a night school, in addition to our regular school of letters, to be taken advantage of by those who are the most interested in an education, as well as those who are in the most need of the same, will be of great assistance to the inmates.

The fact that the numbers in our grades increase through the primary and intermediate, and decrease in the advanced grades, tends to show that lack of education has much to do with the delinquencies and criminal tendencies of boys. And as it is conceded by psycholo-

gists in general that the school has as much, if not more, to do with character building than has the home, the aim of the teacher is to give each boy the most that we possibly can of both literary and ethical training, in the limited time that he remains with us.

Your talks to the officers along exemplary lines were both timely and suggestive, and acted as a stimulant to us as teachers.

The departure from the old system of "all work and no play" for the boy, has proven a most wholesome one. Some time during the school period each day, every boy goes out to play for an hour, and comes back to his classes refreshed in body and mind. Under the old system whereby the boy had no opportunity to exercise his vocal organs, he seemed to lose control of his voice, or to be unable to give his voice the proper pitch when carrying on a conversation or reciting in class. Unaccustomed to speaking above a whisper or in an undertone, the sound of his own voice seemed to stupify him when he stood up to answer a question in recitation. The new order of things, by which he may talk aloud and yell during recreation, seems to remedy these difficulties to a marked extent. The recreation hour cuts away our time for school work some, but the invigorating effects of the play make up for the time lost.

In my last report mention was made of a colored boy who in two years graduated near the head of his class, although unable to either read or write when he entered the institution. This year another boy, also colored, has done nearly as well, having advanced during his sojourn with us, from poor third grade when he entered, to graduating from the eighth grade, almost at the head of the class.

At the close of each school year, the pupils of the eighth grade are given a final examination similar to, and nearly always is, that given by county superintendents to their eighth grade pupils. Those who make the required average of 85 per cent, with a grade in each study not below 75 per cent, are awarded diplomas which admit the holders of them into most high schools. During the period covered by this report 35 pupils completed the course and received diplomas. On June 16 of this year, was held the eleventh of the annual commencement exercises, and no better program was ever executed or more appreciated by the boys and the public who so largely attended.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. C. McLellan,
Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY, LINCOLN.

To the Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your request in recent communication for a report of the activities of the School Department of the Lincoln State School and Colony during the recent biennial period, herewith appended is a brief statement of the institution's educational activities.

In 1865, by an act of the Illinois Legislature, an Experimental School for the Instruction and Education of the Feeble-Minded was established in connection with the School for the Blind at Jacksonville. For the carrying on of this work a special appropriation of $5,000 was made. Dr. C. T. Wilbur, who later was the first superintendent of the permanent Illinois Institution for the Education of the Feeble-Minded, was placed in charge of the Experimental School. In his report after the first year's trial he was gratified to show evidences of success in this then new line of education in Illinois. Previous to the opening of the Experimental School an interesting memorial entitled, "Instruction of Idiots and Imbeciles," was addressed to the Committee on State Institutions, House of Representatives, Illinois Legislature, by Dr. Phillip G. Gillett, Jacksonville. In this paper Dr. Gillett so ably presented the plea for education of idiots and imbeciles that it doubtless was the direct cause of the appropriation being granted.

In each subsequent session of the Legislature, bills were introduced for the permanent continuance. These bills were left in committee and received no definite action until in the spring of 1871, Senate Bill No. 137, providing for the incorporation of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Feeble-Minded, was passed by the House and shortly afterward received the Governor's signature. It was at this time that the location of the permanent institution was given to Lincoln. On the completion of the main building 100 children were removed from the Experimental School at Jacksonville and constituted the first enrollment of the present institution. It is interesting to note that at the present time, after 41 years have elapsed, there are present two of the original one hundred.

Dr. C. T. Wilbur was appointed the first superintendent and for many years he and his able wife made unceasing efforts to promote the welfare of work among the feeble-minded, not only in the immediate institution but the State at large. Dr. Wilbur, who during recent years had been conducting a private institution for the care of mental defectives at Kalamazoo, Mich., died several years ago but his name and that of Mrs. Wilbur will ever live in the annals of our history.

With the permanent establishment of the first building provisions were made for education. On the first floor of what is now known as

the south wing of the main building, school rooms were arranged and instruction begun. There were able teachers provided and the stimulus of their efforts has been felt even to the present time. Their teaching was then as now, along the lines of manual training, though possibly the recent tendency has become steadily away from the literary branches to those practical pursuits which have been found best suited to the ultimate welfare of the feeble-minded child.

It was a number of years later that the present school building was built. It has served its purpose well but at the present time the total population has so increased—being 1,631 at this writing, that it has been entirely outgrown. We have consequently made a request for an appropriation sufficient to cover the building of a new and adequate structure.

In 1910 the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois assumed charge of the charitable institutions of Illinois and included was the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, a name which had been evolved from the changes that occurred during the first few years of its life. One of the board's official moves was to change the title to the one held at this time, namely, Lincoln State School and Colony. Thus were two words "Feeble-minded" and "Asylum," which were found to have been more or less distasteful to the general public, struck out.

At the present time the school has a maximum capacity for instructing 500 children. This does not allow the children to be present during the whole of the day, consequently, there are some children who receive instruction the whole day, some one-half day and some one-quarter of the day. It is the aim of the present management to provide such educational facilities as will meet the requirements of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded. As a result kindergarten and manual training have been given precedence over the literary branches, though as a concession to the views of various patrons of the institution, some instruction in the fundamental branches, such as reading, writing and arithmetic are carried on.

The following is a list of the teachers in charge:

Principal, Miss M. J. Daley.
Vocal and Piano, Miss M. Corwine.
Arts and Crafts, Miss G. Corrie.
Calisthenics, Miss M. Dunn.
Dressmaking, Miss I. Shelton.
Kindergarten, Miss R. Duderstadt.
Kindergarten, Miss S. Jeurgens.
Embroidery—Fancywork, Miss E. Leichleiter.
Primary, Mrs. Thos, Day.
Primary, Miss A. Holmes.
Sewing, Miss I. Plank.
Primary, Miss E. Webster.
Basketry, Miss Kelso.
Weaving, Mrs. L. Randall.
Band Director, Mr. J. W. Batchlet.
Art, Mr. O. W. Rainville.
Sloyd and Carpentry, Mr. C. T. Shaffer.
Brushmaking, Mr. H. Stringer.
Mattressmaking, Mr. H. Maurer.
Shoemaking, Mr. J. W. Hough.

The general aim of the school work is to start the child in with kindergarten exercises and gradually have him advance upward through the simpler forms of manual work, so that when he finishes his school activities he is ready to go into one of the industrial shops where his labor may result in a concrete product which represents an article of commercial value. It is thus figured that he, to a greater or less degree, "Pays for his keep." Those children who show a special tendency toward literary branches are given sufficient instruction to prevent illiteracy. The average feeble-minded child is lacking in the ability to do mathematical problems and his deficiency in this direction is most marked.

Music, the understanding of which is generally considered more simple and elemental, is appreciated in practically all of the children. It is consequently used to a large extent, not only in helping to get rhythm in the various drills and exercises, but also as a stimulus to the children for enthusiasm in their work. A brass band composed entirely of the inmates is kept up at a fairly surprising point of excellence when one considers the material. Congregational singing of the children will probably equal or even surpass that of the average school room of normal children. A great deal of the proficiency in music, both vocal and instrumental, is due to the fact that the children are natural imitators and not that they are able to read music so well. For nearly every child the reading of music comes quite hard. We have been impressed by observing the musical practice of the children that no child attains a high degree of proficiency in piano playing.

The feeble-minded child is by nature inclined to have a shuffling, uncouth gait and carriage. He is likely to be round shouldered, to easily contract habits of improper sitting and standing that will eventually produce various asymmetries of the body. To correct such tendencies, physical culture is strongly featured in the school work. Drills, calisthenic exercises, folk dances, general dancing, exercises on the gymnastic apparatus, roller skating and the more simple forms of sport are taught. During recent years, so far as weather conditions would permit, school exercises have been held out of doors, even to the regular classes of the school, and especially for the major games.

During the past year the methods of Madame Montesorri were modified to suit local requirements and applied to certain of the young children. Owing to the crowded condition of the school and to other deterrent factors, principally of which was shortage of instructors, we did not find this system a success. In a number of ways it offers advantages over the older systems but it seems to us not to be adapted to fill in the whole educational requirement of feeble-minded children in an institution of this size.

In order to teach the children the principle of self-confidence, a number of entertainments by them are held throughout the year. The celebrating of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, the observance of special Easter exercises, suitable programs for Independence Day, Arbor Day and Thanksgiving Day are held. Appropriate numbers are used so that the children may keep fresh in their memories the stories of the great figures in both political and general history. The Christmas holiday period is one of a great degree of anticipation and expect-

ancy on the part of the children and unusual efforts are made to have amusements and all of the extras which go with the occcasion. There is for ten days at this time a period when the children are provided with special features that go with the festivities.

The exhibition of products of the school has been made at various meetings of public interest, for example, the State Conference of Charities and Corrections and other gatherings of kindred nature.

In the last biennial period the health of the children has been markedly improved by the application of modern discoveries in medicine and surgery. The death rate of the school has lowered and the amount of sickness is not so great as formerly. The tendency of the children to gorge with food at meal time is being combatted in that those in charge give closer attention to the table manners and hold practical instruction for the children at the time of meals. Instruction outside of the school and in the various wards, dormitories, dining-rooms and playgrounds have been introduced. Those departments which house the children of lower than school intelligence are regularly visited by teachers from the school who instruct the attendants as well as the children in the introduction of games and educational features which will serve to better their minds.

There has been observed a generous spirit of cooperation on the part of the teachers as well as the officers and employees of the school in general towards striving at a common aim, and that to make the lives of our wards as comfortable and profitable as they possibly can be made. This means of extending the thanks of the management of the institution to all employees for their attention to the arduous duties involved is taken.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. H. LEONARD, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1913.

1. Summary of Statistics for 1913.
2. Statistics Itemized for 1913.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—(1913)

CENSUS

Table 1.	Population of Illinois (federal census, 1910)		5,638,591
	Population under 21 years of age (school census, 1913)—		
	Boys	1,184,429	
	Girls	1,161,666	
	Total		2,346,095
	Population between 6 and 21 years of age (school census, 1913)—		
	Boys	798,406	
	Girls	783,774	
	Total		1,582,180

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ELEMENTARY

		Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent
Table 2.	Kindergarten	15,726	16,100	31,826	3.2
	First year	95,844	87,563	183,407	18.2
	Second year	64,821	59,988	124,809	12.3
	Third year	64,268	60,870	125,138	12.4
	Fourth year	55,824	53,256	109,080	10.7
Table 3.	Fifth year	59,066	56,235	115,301	11.4
	Sixth year	41,864	41,793	83,657	8.3
	Seventh year	48,371	49,461	97,832	9.7
	Eighth year	29,146	31,077	60,223	6
	Total	474,930	456,343	931,273	92.2

SECONDARY (HIGH)

Table 4.	Ninth year	15,517	18,426	33,943	3.4
	Tenth year	9,228	11,372	20,600	2
	Eleventh year	6,205	7,852	14,057	1.4
	Twelfth year	4,358	5,984	10,342	1
	Total	35,308	43,634	78,942	7.8
Table 5.	Grand total	510,238	499,977	1,010,215	100

ATTENDANCE AND LENGTH OF TERM

Number of days attendance	139,578,546
Average daily attendance	872,365
Average number of days schools were in session	160
Average number of days each pupil attended	138
Average number of months schools were in session	7.6
Average cost per pupil enrolled for all expenses	$37 54
Average cost per pupil enrolled for current expenses	27 70

PROMOTIONS, GRADUATES AND TUITION PUPILS

Table 6.	Number of eight year pupils promoted	41,361
	Number of elementary tuition pupils	4,433
	Number of high school graduates	11,087
	Number of high school tuition pupils	8,111

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS

Number of teachers graduates of a—	
College and State Normal School	808
College, only	3,166
State Normal School, only	4,193
Four-year high school, only	9,688
Attended but not a graduate of a—	
College	2,251
State Normal School	5,875
High school	2,988
No school above elementary	1,596
Total	30,565

TEACHERS

Table 7.

Number of superintendents who do no teaching	125	
Number of superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	664	
Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more	29,776	
Total		30,565
Number of teaching positions filled by—		
Men	5,609	
Women	24,956	
Total		30,565
Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year, including resignations, etc—		
Men	5,941	
Women	26,295	
Total		32,236
Average annual salaries paid teachers—		
Men	$772 07	
Women	643 70	
All		$662 07

LENGTH OF SERVICE

Table 8.

Teachers length of service in same district—			
One year	10,958	Eleven years	324
Two years	5,104	Twelve years	365
Three years	2,658	Thirteen years	380
Four years	1,553	Fourteen years	362
Five years	1,164	Fifteen years	441
Six years	923	Sixteen years	341
Seven years	751	Seventeen years	321
Eight years	675	Eighteen years	374
Nine years	556	Nineteen years	361
Ten years	565	Twenty years or more	2,389
Total			30,565

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TEACHERS

Table 9, 10, 11 and 12.

	Elementary		*Secondary (High)*		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Receiving under $200	74	332	4	2	412
$ 200–$ 299	697	2,017	2	7	2,723
300– 399	1,070	4,289	6	12	5,377
400– 499	819	5,587	12	67	6,485
500– 599	363	2,165	46	257	2,831
600– 699	269	1,620	94	322	2,305
700– 799	128	1,043	121	237	1,529
800– 899	82	935	147	216	1,380
900– 999	72	754	167	152	1,145
1,000– 1,099	89	700	177	110	1,076
1,100– 1,199	54	1,609	108	83	1,854
1,200– 1,299	39	1,325	112	88	1,564
1,300– 1,399	35	126	109	65	335
1,400– 1,499	16	87	68	48	219
1,500– 1,599	21	178	70	52	321
1,600– 1,699	28	11	70	42	151
1,700– 1,799	9	1	47	42	99
1,800– 1,899	10	22	65	45	142
1,900– 1,999	3	4	17	18	42
2,000– 2,499	30	26	131	93	280
2,500– 2,999	55	38	26	4	123
3,000 and over	77	61	33	1	172
Total	4,040	22,930	1,632	1,963	
Grand total	26,970		3,595		30,565

DISTRICTS, SCHOOL HOUSES AND LIBRARIES, ETC.

Table 13.

Number of districts		11,825
Number of public school houses not used	59	
Number of public school houses used	13,118	
		13,177
Number of rented buildings		154
Total		13,331
Number of sittings (capacity)		1,139,053
Number of libraries		10,935
Number of volumes in libraries		1,464,564

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

Table 14.

School buildings and sites	107,281,492	
Equipment (furniture, libraries and apparatus)	4,611,319	
Total		111,892,811

TAX LEVY AND BONDS

Amount of taxes levied August, 1912	31,264,855
School bonds outstanding June 30, 1913	10,088,789

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Table 15.

Number of private schools		894
Number of teachers employed—		
Male	1,915	
Female	3,214	
Total		5,129
Number of pupils enrolled—		
Boys	103,695	
Girls	100,982	
Total		204,677

ILLITERACY

Number of persons between the age of 12 and 21 unable to read and write—		
Boys	418	
Girls	329	
		747

DEPARTMENTAL WORK

Number of elementary grade buildings doing departmental work	119
Grades included in departmental work	5th-8th

DISTRICTS FUNDS

RECEIPTS

Table 16.

Balance, July 1, 1912		$10,409,199 94
Distribution of trustees	$ 3,298,651 75	
District taxes	30,482,082 58	
Tuition fees paid by pupils	231,597 82	
Sale or rent of school property	161,178 95	
Sale of school bonds	1,684,333 43	
Insurance adjustments	84,581 46	
Other sources	388,279 59	
Net receipts		$36,330,705 58
Other township treasurers	$287,815 57	
Transfers of pupils	11,827 55	
Total duplications		299,643 12
Total		$47,039,548 64

DISTRICT FUNDS—*Concluded*

EXPENDITURES

Tables 17, 18 and 19.	General control—		
	Schoolboards and business offices	$305,104 94	
	Compulsory attendance	103,713 05	
	Superintendents who do no teaching	298,727 07	
	Total		$ 707,545 06
	Instruction—		
	Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	$ 1,291,757 12	
	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more	18,765,267 44	
	Text-books, stationery, supplies, etc	643,768 51	
	Interest on teachers orders	79,007 39	
	Tuition of transferred pupils	21,535 48	
	Total		20,801,335 94
	Operating school plants—		
	Janitors, engineers, etc	$1,891,084 23	
	Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies, etc	1,788,210 82	
	Total		3,679,295 05
	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)		1,999,601 35
	Auxiliary agencies—		
	Libraries	$ 54,557 73	
	Promotion of health	13,863 23	
	Transportation of pupils	20,836 70	
	Rent	98,995 35	
	Night schools	194,248 85	
	Other sources	420,382 00	
	Total		802,883 86
	Total current expenses		$27,990,661 26
	Capital outlay—		
	New grounds and buildings, alterations (not repairs)	$8,249,709 94	
	New equipment (not replacements)	343,639 15	
	Total		$8,593,349 09
	Bonded debt—		
	District bonds cancelled	$893,664 29	
	Interest on bonds	446,268 49	
	Total		1,339,932 78
	Net expenses		$37,923,943 13
	Paid other treasurers		286,836 46
	Balance, June 30, 1913		8,828,769 05
	Total		$47,039,548 64

TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUND

RECEIPTS

Table 20.	Balance, July 1, 1912		$ 153,926 19
	Income of township fund	2,175,530 80	
	County distribution	1,937,474 25	
	Other sources	4,813 02	
	Net receipts		4,117,818 07
	Total		$4,271,744 26

EXPENDITURES

Table 21.	Expenses of trustees	$ 39,698 31	
	Publishing statements	5,409 74	
	Compensation of treasurers	178,826 67	
	Added to township fund	16,958 31	
	Distributed to districts	3,298,651 75	
	Net expenditures		$3,539,544 78
	Balance, June 30, 1913		732,199 48
	Total		$4,271,744 26

TOWNSHIP FUND CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Table 22.	Balance, July 1, 1912		$688,522 78
	Loans paid	$587,291 42	
	Real estate sold	3,155 14	
	Additions from distributive fund	16,958 31	
	Cash additions	8,192 47	
	Net receipts		615,597 34
	Total		$1,304,120 12

EXPENDITURES

Table 23.	Loans or investments	$656,489 48	
	Losses of cash	1,467 53	
	Net expenditures		$657,957 01
	Balance, June 30, 1913		646,163 11
	Total		$1,304,120 12

TOWNSHIP FUND BALANCE SHEET

DEBIT

Table 24.	Balance, July 1, 1912	$ 688,522 78	
	Notes, bonds and real estate held July 1, 1912	18,505,162 23	
	Net township fund, July 1, 1913		$19,193,685 01
	Cash additions during year	$25,226 28	
	Increase in value of investments	57,269 21	
	Net increase		82,495 49
	Total		$19,276,180 50

CREDIT

Table 25.	Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1913	$ 5,958,970 72	
	Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1913	11,386,455 12	
	Value of other lands held June 30, 1913	1,281,714 94	
	Balance, June 30, 1913	646,163 11	
	Net township fund June 30, 1913		$19,273,303 89
	Losses of cash and investments during the year		2,876 61
	Total		$19,276,180 50

TOWNSHIP FUND INCOME

Table 26.	Interest on bank deposits	$ 40,446 05	
	Interest on loans	236,624 12	
	Rents	1,645,997 89	
	Interest on bonds	252,462 74	
	Total		$2,175,530 80

LANDS BELONGING TO TOWNSHIP FUND

Number of acres	6,192
Number of city lots	63

COUNTY DISTRIBUTIVE FUND

RECEIPTS

Table 27.	Balance, July 1, 1912		$ 10,562 04
	Balance, July 1, 1912, apportioned but not distributed		1,887 58
	State school tax fund	$1,802,037 50	
	Interest on State school fund	56,937 31	
	Fines and forfeitures	73,653 18	
	Other sources	10,029 53	
	Net receipts		1,942,657 52
	Total		$1,955,107 14

EXPENDITURES

Table 28.	Distributed to township treasurers		$1,937,474 25
	Balance, June 30, 1913	$16,947 06	
	Balance, June 30, 1913, apportioned but not distributed	685 83	
	Net cash on hand		17,632 89
	Total		$1,955,107 14

COUNTY INSTITUTE FUND

RECEIPTS

Table 29.	Balance, July 1, 1912		$29,479 33
	Examination and renewal fees	$29,546 00	
	Registration fees	1,398 00	
	Other sources	2,253 40	
	Net receipts		$33,197 40
	Total		$62,676 73

EXPENDITURES

Table 30.	Institute instructors	$26,274 95	
	Incidental expenses of institutes	4,434 55	
	County Teachers' Association lectures	2,042 55	
	Incidental expenses of teachers' associations	1,089 83	
	Commissions retained by county treasurers	75 39	
	Net expenditures		$33,917 27
	Balance, June 30, 1913		28,759 46
	Total		$62,676 73

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

SALARIES

Table 31.	State Auditor	$193,500 01	
	County board	3,837 50	
	Total salary		$197,337 50

EXPENSES

	Incidentals	$30,595 64	
	Salaries of assistants	38,449 37	
	Total expenses		69,045 01
	Total salary and expenses		$266,382 51

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

Table 32.	Number of applicants examined—		
	Men	3,227	
	Women	11,931	
	Total		15,158
	Number of county certificates issued on examinations—		
	First grade—		
	Men	460	
	Women	827	
	Total		1,287
	Second grade—		
	Men	1,821	
	Women	6,758	
	Total		8,579
	Grand total		9,866
	Number of applicants rejected—		
	Men	915	
	Women	4,219	
	Total		5,134

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—*Concluded*

Table 33.

Number of county certificates renewed—		
First grade—		
Men	723	
Women	1,988	
Total		2,711
Second grade—		
Men	1,792	
Women	9,885	
Total		11,677
Grand total		14,388
Number of State certificates registered—		
Men	129	
Women	147	
Total		276
Number enrolled at county institute—		
Free	20,639	
Paying fee	1,019	
Total		21,658

CENTRAL AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS

Table 34.

Seventh year—		
Boys	3,312	
Girls	4,265	
Total		7,577
Eighth year—		
Boys	2,326	
Girls	3,134	
Total		5,460
Final—		
Boys	12,829	
Girls	15,451	
Total		28,280

NUMBER OF STATE NORMAL SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED

Boys	461	
Girls	800	
Total		1,261

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' EXAMINATIONS

Table 35.

Number of examinations held—	
Teachers	615
Finals	441
Centrals	368
Monthly or bi-monthly	450

COUNTY INSTITUTES

Number of counties holding institutes	100
Number held	124
Length in days	524
Average length of each	4.2

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Number of counties holding associations		90
Number held		286
Length in days		349
Average length of each		1.2
Number of counties allowing teachers' salary for attending county institutes and associations		75
Average number of days allowed		2.6
Number enrolled—		
Men	3,821	
Women	12,640	
Total		16,461

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Table 36.

Number of lectures delivered—		
In county	826	
Outside of county	174	
Total		1,000
Number of days given to educational meetings—		
In county	1,014	
Outside of county	537	
Total		1,551

SCHOOL VISITATION

Number of days given to school visitation		9,765
Number of schools not visited—		
One-room	697	
Two rooms or more	165	
Total		862

ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Number of counties having assistant		32
Number of assistants allowed by county board		37
Number of days spent in—		
School visitation	646	
Educational meetings	229	
Total		875
Number of consolidated districts		30
Number of districts using State course of study		11,043
Amount contributed to county institute fund by—		
Teachers	$2,504 68	
County board	788 90	
Total		$3,293 58

SCHOOLS

Table 37.

Number of districts maintaining—		
No school	74	
School less than six months	32	
School six months or more	11,719	
Total		11,825

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Number of districts governed by a—		
Board of directors	11,401	
Board of education	390	
Special charter	34	
Total		11,825
Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school on present tax rate fixed by statute		162
Number of conferences of school officers held		48
Number of districts maintaining kindergartens		29
Number of private kindergartens		74

CONDITION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Table 38.

Number of standard school diplomas issued	589
Number of unsanitary buildings	880
Number of shadeless grounds	968
Number of attractive buildings and grounds	5,812

ENROLLMENT IN SMALL SCHOOLS

Number of schools enrolling fewer than six pupils	134
Number of schools enrolling six-ten pupils	722
Number of schools enrolling eleven-fifteen pupils	1,608

QUALIFICATIONS OF BEGINNING TEACHERS

Number graduates of a—		
Four-year high school	1,478	
State Normal School	157	
College	124	
Total		1,759
Number having attended but not a graduate of a—		
High school	541	
State Normal School	602	
College	105	
Elementary school only	49	
Total		1,297
Grand total		3,056

SPECIAL TEACHERS

Table 39.

Number of special teachers employed in teaching—		
Music	234	
Drawing	140	
Manual training	244	
Physical training	54	
Commercial training	89	
Agriculture	16	
Total		777
Number of districts employing special teachers in—		
Music	249	
Drawing	119	
Manual training	99	
Physical training	36	
Commercial training	76	
Agriculture	19	
Total		598

PROMOTION OF HEALTH

Table 40.

Number of districts employing nurses or physicians		30
Number of nurses employed	18	
Number of physicians employed	45	
Total		63

TRUANT OFFICER

Number of districts employing truant officers		508
Number of men truant officers	540	
Number of women truant officers	94	
Total		634

ENDOWMENT

Number of districts endowed	20
Amount of endowment	$102,158 40

ITEMS PERTAINING TO ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS

Table 41.

Number of districts having one-room buildings only		10,367
Enrollment (three counties out)—		
Boys	Not complete	
Girls	Not complete	
Total (ninty-nine counties)		263,356
Number of eighth grade graduates or promotions—		
Boys	Not complete	
Girls	Not complete	
Total (ninty-two counties)		8,223
Number of teaching positions filled by—		
Men	Not complete	
Women	Not complete	
Total		10,565

ITEMS PERTAINING TO ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS—*Concluded*

Average annual salaries—		
Men	Not complete	
Women	Not complete	
Total (ninty-three counties)		$384 22
Total days attendance (eighty-three counties)		22,877,650
Amount of bonds outstanding June 30, 1913 (eighty-three counties)		$ 291,208 00
Amount of current expenses for schools (eighty-three counties)		3,848,352 05

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS

For Year Ending June 30, 1913

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES

Table 42.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Ninth year	14,280	16,727	31,007
Tenth year	8,842	10,985	19,827
Eleventh year	6,320	8,009	14,329
Twelfth year	4,556	6,018	10,574
Postgraduate	137	210	347
Total	34,135	41,949	76,084

	Number schools	Enrollment
Three-year high schools	126	3,327
Four-year high schools	453	72,757
Total	579	76,084

GRADUATES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Three-year schools	247	426	673
Four-year schools	3,892	5,570	9,462
Vocational courses	381	382	763
Total	4,520	6,378	10,898

ATTENDANCE, COURSES OFFERED, NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Table 43.

Total days' attendance	12,166,369
Average number of days each school was in session	178
Average number of days each pupil attended	160
Average daily attendance	65,843
Per cent of attendance	86.47
Number of tuition pupils	7,862

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING THE FOLLOWING COURSES

Academic	579
Commercial	181
Technical	116
Agricultural	57
Domestic science	105
Teachers	43

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Men	1,474	
Women	1,909	
Total		3,383
Number of teachers graduates of—		
College and State Normal School		336
College, only		1,930
State Normal School, only		456
Four-year hihg school, only		267
Attended but not graduate of—		
College		293
State Normal School		73
High School		28

EXPENDITURES

Table 44.	General control	$ 42,179 00	
	Instruction	3,608,727 00	
	Operating school plant	553,101 00	
	Maintenance of plant	229,837 00	
	Auxilliary	50,833 00	
	Total current expenses		$4,484,577 00
	Capital outlay—		
	New grounds and buildings	$1,408,527 00	
	New equipment	84,311 00	
	Total		1,492,838 00
	Total high school expenditures		$5,977,415 00
	Average cost per enrollment		$ 58 92
	Average annual salary of high school teachers		1,067 43

HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY

	Value of—		
	Sites and buildings	$16,528,487 00	
	Equipment	1,712,522 00	
	Total		$18,241,009 00

EVENING SCHOOLS AND VACATION SCHOOLS

For Year Ending June 30, 1913

EVENING SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT

		Of school age		*Adults*		
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Table 45-A.	Elementary schools	6,734	3,360	6,878	1,942	18,914
	High schools	4,275	2,464	2,442	1,869	11,050
	Trade schools	1,361	638	1,083	648	3,730
	Total	12,370	6,462	10,403	4,459	33,694

EXPENDITURES

Table 45-B.	Number of—		
	Cities supporting evening schools wholly with public school funds		10
	Evening schools		50
	Teachers employed		769
	Amount paid for—		
	Teaching	$149,724	
	Other expenses	46,870	
	Total		$196,600

VACATION SCHOOL (SUMMER OF 1912)

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURES

Table 45-C.	Number of—	
	Cities maintaining vacation schools	5
	Days in session (average)	29
	Teachers employed	455

ENROLLMENT

Boys	8,499
Girls	8,338
Total	16,837

VACATION SCHOOL (SUMMER OF 1912)—*Concluded*

EXPENDITURES

Amount paid for—		
Teaching	$26,251	
Other expenses	6,686	
Total		$32,937

CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS

For Year Ending June 30, 1913

SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER AND SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND ATTENDANCE AND TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,499

Table 46-A.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 1,000–2,499		228
Cities making complete report		148
Superintendents who do no teaching		4
Total annual salary		$5,619 00
Average annual salary		1,404 75
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		52
Total annual salary		$64,180 00
Average annual salary		1,234 23
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		1,594
Total annual salary		$845,261 00
Average annual salary		530 27
Men, total number		266
Total salaries paid to men		$252,291 00
Average annual salary		944 70
Women, total number		1,383
Total salaries paid to women		$662,769 00
Average annual salary		479 22
Total number teachers		1,649
Total salaries paid		$915,060 00
Average annual salary		554 91
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	1	
Nurses	1	
Total		2
Attendance—		
Men	104	
Women	3	
Total		107
Total current expenses		$1,209,508 00
Total enrollment		57,237
Average cost per enrollment		$21 13
Average number of pupils for each teacher		34

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 2,500–4,999

Table 46-B.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 2,500-4,999	75
Cities making complete report	59
Superintendents who do no teaching	15
Total annual salary	$24,675 00
Average annual salary	1,645 00
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	55
Total annual salary	$62,903 00
Average annual salary	1,143 69
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	1,107
Total annual salary	$592,645 00
Average annual salary	535 36
Men, total number	154
Total salaries paid to men	$158,522 00
Average annual salary	1,029 36
Women, total number	1,023

SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMNT, ETC.—*Continued*

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 2,500 TO 4,999—*Concluded*

Total salaries paid to women		$521,701 00
Average annual salary		509 96
Total number of teachers		1,177
Total salaries paid		$680,223 00
Average annual salary		577 07
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	1	
Nurses	1	
Total		2
Attendance—		
Men	54	
Women	3	
Total		57
Total current expenses		$959,528 00
Total enrollment		42,056
Average cost per enrollment		$22 81
Average number of pupils for each teacher		35

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 5,000–7,999

Table 46-C.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 5,000-7,999		30
Cities making complete report		23
Superintendents who do no teaching		21
Total annual salary		$33,938 00
Average annual salary		1,616 09
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		13
Total annual salary		$12,868 00
Average annual salary		989 86
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		765
Total annual salary		$399,836 00
Average annual salary		522 66
Men, total number		96
Total salaries paid to men		$94,530 00
Average annual salary		984 68
Women, total number		703
Total salaries paid to women		$352,110 00
Average annual salary		500 86
Total number of teachers		799
Total salaries paid		$446,640 00
Average annual salary		557 74
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians		
Nurses		
Total		.....
Attendance—		
Men	16	
Women	3	
Total		19
Total current expenses		$608,465 00
Total enrollment		30,456
Average cost per enrollment		$19 97
Average number of pupils for each teacher		38

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 8,000–11,999

Table 46-D.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 8,000–11,999	15
Cities making complete report	12
Superintendents who do no teaching	12
Total annual salary	$25,683 00
Average annual salary	2,144 25
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	20
Total annual salary	$22,707 00
Average annual salary	1,135 35
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	595
Total annual salary	$349,017 00
Average annual salary	586 58
Men, total number	72
Total salaries paid to men	$84,805 00
Average annual salary	1,177 84
Women, total number	555

SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, ETC.—*Continued*

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 8,000 TO 11,999—*Concluded*

Total salaries paid to women		$312,602 00
Average annual salary		563 24
Total number of teachers		627
Total salaries paid		$397,404 00
Average annual salary		633 82
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	1	
Nurses	1	
Total		2
Attendance—		
Men	7	
Women	4	
Total		11
Total current expenses		$587,292 00
Total enrollment		23,343
Average cost per enrollment		$25 20
Average number of pupils for each teacher		37

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 12,000–19,999

Table 46-E.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 12,000–19,999		11
Cities making complete report		8
Superintendents who do no teaching		8
Total annual salary		$19,544 00
Average annual salary		2,443 00
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		23
Total annual salary		$23,338 00
Average annual salary		1,014 69
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		569
Total annual salary		$347,792 00
Average annual salary		611 23
Men, total number		63
Total salaries paid to men		$78,091 00
Average annual salary		1,239 53
Women, total number		537
Total salaries paid to women		$312,583 00
Average annual salary		582 09
Total number of teachers		600
Total salaries paid		$390,674 00
Average annual salary		651 12
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	1	
Nurses	1	
Total		2
Attendance—		
Men	4	
Women	3	
Total		7
Total current expenses		$570,455 00
Total enrollment		20,120
Average cost per enrollment		$28 40
Average number of pupils for each teacher		33

CITIES HAVING POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE

Table 46-F.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 20,000 or more		17
Cities making complete reports		16
Superintendents who do no teaching		35
Total annual salary		$134,321 00
Average annual salary		$3,837 74
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		443
Total annual salary		$1,072,154 00
Average annual salary		2,420 21
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		9,017
Total annual salary		$9,159,177 00
Average annual salary		1,015 76
Men, total number		964
Total salaries paid to men		$1,587,629 00
Average annual salary		1,646 91
Women, total number		8,531
Total salaries paid to women		$8,778,023 00

SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, ETC,—*Concluded*

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE—*Concluded*

Average annual salary		1,028 91
Total number of teachers		9,495
Total salaries paid		$10,365,632 00
Average annual salary		1,091 69
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	108	
Nurses	104	
Total		212
Attendance—		
Men	27	
Women	50	
Total		77
Total current expenses		$14,268,814 00
Total enrollment		394,887
Average cost per enrollment		$36 13
Average number of pupils for each teacher		41
Total number of—		
Cities with population of 1,000 or more		376
Cities making complete reports		266
Superintendents who do no teaching		95
Total annual salary		$243,780 00
Average annual salary		2,566 10
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		606
Total annual salary		$1,258,148 00
Average annual salary		2,076 10
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		13,647
Total annual salary		$11,693,728 00
Average annual salary		849 54
Men, total number		1,615
Total salaries paid to men		$2,255,868 00
Average annual salary		1,396 82
Women, total number		12,732
Total salaries paid to women		$10,939,788 00
Average annual salary		859 23
Total number of teachers		14,347
Total salaries paid		$13,195,656 00
Average annual salary		919 75
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	112	
Nurses	108	
Total		220
Attendance—		
Men	212	
Women	66	
Total		278
Total current expenses		$18,204,152 00
Total enrollment		568,099
Average cost per enrollment		$32 04
Average number of pupils for each teacher		38

Table 1—Population and school census—1913

Counties	Population as per federal census, 1910	School census, June 30, 1913					
		Under 21 years of age			Between 6 and 21 years of age		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois	5,638,591	1,184,429	1,161,666	2,346,095	798,406	783,774	1,582,180
Adams	64,588	13,816	13,558	27,374	9,961	9,703	19,664
Alexander	22,741	4,545	4,320	8,865	3,292	3,333	6,625
Bond	17,075	3,678	3,988	7,666	2,536	2,797	5,333
Boone	15,481	2,505	2,887	5,392	1,771	2,103	3,874
Brown	10,397	1,916	1,968	3,884	1,410	1,417	2,827
Bureau	43,975	9,203	9,411	18,614	6,026	6,204	12,230
Calhoun	8,610	2,072	1,907	3,979	1,372	1,305	2,677
Carroll	18,035	3,154	3,196	6,350	2,246	2,255	4,501
Cass	17,372	3,680	3,495	7,175	2,621	2,407	5,028
Champaign	51,829	11,206	10,284	21,490	7,956	7,184	15,140
Christian	34,594	7,847	7,714	15,561	5,709	5,400	11,109
Clark	23,517	4,557	4,524	9,081	3,335	3,230	6,565
Clay	18,661	4,479	4,404	8,883	3,069	2,943	6,012
Clinton	22,832	5,548	5,315	10,863	3,819	3,603	7,422
Coles	34,517	7,469	7,405	14,874	5,283	5,186	10,469
Cook	2,405,233	497,933	491,303	989,236	322,255	322,441	644,696
Crawford	26,281	5,373	4,937	10,310	3,634	3,202	6,836
Cumberland	1,421	3,070	2,890	5,960	2,204	2,067	4,271
DeKalb	33,457	6,199	6,495	12,694	4,227	4,531	8,758
DeWitt	18,906	3,670	3,681	7,351	2,692	2,690	5,382
Douglas	19,591	3,763	3,907	7,670	2,531	2,595	5,126
DuPage	33,432	7,473	7,145	14,618	5,307	5,093	10,400
Edgar	27,336	5,452	5,175	10,627	3,884	3,653	7,537
Edwards	10,049	2,275	2,139	4,414	1,615	1,509	3,124
Effingham	20,055	4,428	4,255	8,683	3,128	2,970	6,098
Fayette	28,075	6,570	6,481	13,051	4,650	4,457	9,107
Ford	17,096	3,519	3,367	6,886	2,467	2,402	4,869
Franklin	25,943	8,027	7,506	15,533	5,238	4,792	10,030
Fulton	49,549	10,158	9,887	20,045	6,963	6,983	13,946
Gallatin	14,628	3,630	3,321	6,951	2,621	2,184	4,805
Greene	22,363	4,769	4,556	9,325	3,346	3,219	6,565
Grundy	24,162	5,009	4,896	9,905	3,350	3,347	6,697
Hamilton	18,227	4,481	4,367	8,848	3,168	2,924	6,092
Hancock	30,638	5,506	5,469	10,975	4,097	3,983	8,080
Hardin	7,015	1,825	1,664	3,489	1,273	1,068	2,341
Henderson	9,724	2,064	1,999	4,063	1,546	1,392	2,938
Henry	41,736	7,980	7,713	15,693	5,606	5,389	10,995
Iroquois	35,543	7,338	6,949	14,287	5,307	4,911	10,218
Jackson	35,143	8,079	7,978	16,057	5,779	5,622	11,401
Jasper	18,157	4,201	4,049	8,250	3,017	2,800	5,817
Jefferson	29,111	7,215	6,728	13,943	5,108	4,626	9,734
Jersey	13,954	2,714	2,627	5,341	1,939	1,812	3,751
JoDaviess	22,657	4,230	4,127	8,357	2,951	3,031	5,982
Johnson	14,331	3,233	3,241	6,474	2,249	2,233	4,482
Kane	91,862	16,618	16,416	33,034	11,786	11,768	23,554
Kankakee	40,752	10,009	9,536	19,545	7,190	6,672	13,862
Kendall	10,777	2,029	1,950	3,979	1,404	1,366	2,770
Knox	46,159	8,233	8,249	16,482	5,884	5,895	11,779
Lake	55,058	10,858	10,668	21,526	7,183	6,941	14,124
LaSalle	90,132	18,856	18,439	37,295	13,051	12,658	25,709

TABLE 1—*Concluded*

Counties	Population as per federal census, 1910	School census, June 30, 1913					
		Under 21 years of age			Between 6 and 21 years of age		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	22,661	5,323	5,199	10,522	3,554	3,449	7,003
Lee	27,750	5,289	5,408	10,697	3,700	3,756	7,456
Livingston	40,465	7,605	7,537	15,142	5,256	5,103	10,359
Logan	30,216	7,394	7,230	14,624	5,106	4,882	9,988
Macon	54,186	10,781	10,581	21,362	7,699	7,454	15,153
Macoupin	50,685	11,963	11,642	23,605	8,047	7,822	15,869
Madison	89,847	19,792	19,128	38,920	13,605	13,063	26,668
Marion	35,094	7,980	7,727	15,707	5,475	5,320	10,795
Marshall	15,679	3,014	2,873	5,887	2,048	1,931	3,979
Mason	17,377	3,479	3,372	6,851	2,490	2,387	4,877
Massac	14,200	3,190	3,153	6,343	2,180	2,050	4,230
McDonough	26,887	5,171	5,110	10,281	3,537	3,542	7,079
McHenry	32,509	6,362	6,067	12,429	4,431	4,173	8,604
McLean	68,008	13,022	13,105	26,127	9,074	9,165	18,239
Menard	12,796	2,536	2,465	5,001	1,776	1,765	3,541
Mercer	19,723	3,745	3,615	7,360	2,641	2,490	5,131
Monroe	13,508	2,989	2,930	5,919	2,191	2,090	4,281
Montgomery	35,311	8,126	7,620	15,746	5,004	4,685	9,689
Morgan	34,420	6,860	6,565	13,425	4,886	4,854	9,740
Moultrie	14,630	3,215	3,041	6,256	2,204	2,115	4,319
Ogle	27,864	5,209	5,315	10,524	3,615	5,098	8,713
Peoria	100,255	16,806	17,108	33,914	11,715	9,812	21,527
Perry	22,088	4,968	4,703	9,671	3,425	3,114	6,539
Piatt	16,376	3,337	3,218	6,555	2,321	2,207	4,528
Pike	28,622	5,646	5,373	11,019	3,988	3,796	7,784
Pope	11,215	2,706	2,531	5,237	1,917	1,799	3,716
Pulaski	15,650	3,424	3,180	6,604	2,437	2,138	4,575
Putnam	7,561	1,799	1,816	3,615	1,153	1,136	2,289
Randolph	29,120	6,183	5,840	12,023	4,361	4,093	8,454
Richland	15,970	3,459	3,314	6,773	2,509	2,323	4,832
Rock Island	70,404	12,689	12,344	25,033	9,035	8,756	17,791
Saline	30,204	8,146	7,603	15,749	5,626	5,264	10,890
Sangamon	91,024	18,452	18,157	36,609	12,955	12,950	25,905
Schuyler	14,852	3,040	2,961	6,001	2,169	2,056	4,225
Scott	10,067	2,018	1,963	3,981	1,359	1,348	2,707
Shelby	31,693	6,684	6,409	13,093	4,827	4,474	9,301
Stark	10,098	2,050	2,040	4,090	1,393	1,431	2,824
St. Clair	119,870	37,611	37,482	75,093	24,043	23,731	47,774
Stephenson	36,821	6,867	6,867	13,734	4,819	4,850	9,669
Tazewell	34,027	7,232	7,256	14,488	5,152	5,143	10,295
Union	21,856	4,583	4,484	9,067	3,205	3,114	6,319
Vermilion	77,996	15,486	14,990	30,476	10,716	10,325	21,041
Wabash	14,913	3,333	3,214	6,547	2,261	2,274	4,535
Warren	23,313	4,632	4,564	9,196	3,322	3,261	6,583
Washington	18,759	4,374	4,206	8,580	3,100	2,992	6,092
Wayne	25,697	6,119	5,990	12,109	4,139	4,103	8,242
White	23,052	5,227	5,040	10,267	3,651	3,517	7,168
Whiteside	34,507	7,007	6,793	13,800	4,995	4,710	9,705
Will	84,371	17,401	17,321	34,722	11,615	11,677	23,292
Williamson	45,098	11,495	11,085	22,580	7,468	7,039	14,507
Winnebago	63,153	11,802	11,583	23,385	8,077	8,009	16,086
Woodford	20,506	4,346	4,062	8,408	3,078	2,842	5,920

TABLE 2—ENROLLMENT FOR FIRST FOUR YEARS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—1913

Counties	Kindergarten		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illinois	15,726	16,100	95,844	87,563	64,821	59,988	64,268	60,870	55,824	53,256
Adams	30	15	881	795	572	530	588	554	558	517
Alexander	.....	.....	386	421	284	304	297	277	291	288
Bond	13	22	380	303	291	251	352	322	195	199
Boone	15	25	241	218	173	159	188	149	204	162
Brown	.....	.....	204	167	113	104	152	127	107	116
Bureau	.....	.....	919	835	533	550	567	571	551	536
Calhoun	.....	.....	198	168	115	119	135	111	132	113
Carroll	.....	.....	293	244	212	198	196	209	198	198
Cass	.....	.....	310	233	231	216	252	243	221	208
Champaign	.....	.....	932	925	689	639	652	640	648	562
Christian	.....	.....	777	674	553	506	532	497	364	339
Clark	.....	.....	519	385	317	291	364	310	281	265
Clay	.....	.....	472	415	318	283	366	319	163	166
Clinton	.....	.....	269	295	230	215	251	269	227	206
Coles	.....	.....	748	690	507	479	534	491	400	439
Cook	14,341	14,687	33,644	31,105	21,522	19,832	21,098	19,862	20,114	18,697
Crawford	.....	.....	613	542	437	350	455	371	290	264
Cumberland	.....	.....	403	316	216	205	280	242	180	189
DeKalb	.....	.....	573	502	380	323	373	399	349	331
DeWitt	.....	.....	368	340	295	248	261	248	247	227
Douglas	.....	.....	425	395	271	274	281	252	214	235
DuPage	.....	.....	529	440	398	307	351	352	355	320
Edgar	.....	.....	522	526	439	393	379	394	330	327
Edwards	.....	.....	187	163	156	149	155	130	119	102
Effingham	8	11	394	332	289	236	273	272	160	165
Fayette	.....	.....	783	631	426	394	451	456	323	369
Ford	.....	.....	271	245	230	199	213	204	219	193
Franklin	.....	.....	1,014	973	680	640	561	566	481	487
Fulton	.....	.....	1,134	1,005	799	737	781	785	647	683
Gallatin	.....	.....	406	332	258	224	258	221	245	222
Greene	.....	.....	573	517	374	293	339	308	233	217
Grundy	.....	.....	446	451	312	310	286	267	299	284
Hamilton	.....	.....	470	430	334	311	350	318	307	312
Hancock	.....	.....	549	507	381	306	373	348	320	319
Hardin	.....	.....	283	231	123	126	188	170	53	74
Henderson	.....	.....	173	145	120	97	113	120	109	115
Henry	.....	.....	730	640	500	464	512	464	510	490
Iroquois	.....	.....	792	681	525	450	531	495	457	408
Jackson	.....	.....	814	775	492	495	540	541	412	405
Jasper	.....	.....	482	374	282	255	327	277	228	203
Jefferson	.....	.....	884	766	531	510	669	610	166	168
Jersey	.....	.....	288	239	188	172	142	150	185	162
JoDaviess	.....	.....	343	346	240	256	221	263	249	234
Johnson	.....	.....	374	398	274	315	280	269	201	219
Kane	.....	.....	955	918	814	800	795	790	773	733
Kankakee	.....	.....	750	703	568	509	473	463	493	523
Kendall	.....	.....	159	153	142	114	126	136	138	113
Knox	.....	.....	603	629	515	510	562	498	463	438
Lake	70	71	824	714	619	590	631	516	554	494
LaSalle	.....	.....	1,384	1,275	1,106	1,007	969	970	892	863

TABLE 2—*Concluded*

Counties	Kindergarten		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lawrence			580	610	394	346	388	386	282	279
Lee	35	35	414	409	263	271	294	302	267	284
Livingston			714	637	483	438	484	472	450	438
Logan			453	475	343	341	385	377	283	321
Macon			873	776	632	599	678	684	568	511
Macoupin	213	181	922	863	773	688	857	813	524	527
Madison	9	14	1,654	1,571	1,142	1,049	1,096	1,066	967	917
Marion			783	753	581	524	537	483	259	254
Marshall	78	61	244	220	163	164	159	166	144	140
Mason			329	302	231	231	261	196	192	215
Massac			402	356	255	248	270	249	137	116
McDonough			472	395	362	321	364	343	324	309
McHenry			558	474	468	391	419	379	408	369
McLean			1,037	924	779	748	771	766	644	641
Menard			288	290	184	183	182	162	177	136
Mercer			352	321	275	217	301	222	218	219
Monroe			258	268	195	165	179	177	96	114
Montgomery			787	740	605	541	513	505	429	432
Morgan			505	430	409	352	341	378	354	338
Moultrie			351	284	233	220	226	192	167	179
Ogle			458	437	318	354	325	344	307	328
Peoria	627	675	1,282	1,211	1,024	989	1,010	906	960	942
Perry			532	500	353	290	352	314	273	229
Piatt			398	324	258	203	354	270	136	140
Pike			614	518	378	352	395	369	373	353
Pope			358	320	187	170	219	186	120	113
Pulaski			418	397	249	224	261	253	177	176
Putnam			186	194	123	123	130	141	86	88
Randolph			570	498	357	311	333	325	269	235
Richland	5	15	380	393	228	266	309	297	198	161
Rock Island	233	230	956	878	760	709	755	678	662	673
Saline			1,026	974	684	666	596	596	503	499
Sangamon			1,600	1,472	1,168	1,061	1,118	996	1,046	929
Schuyler			342	299	195	198	231	233	93	133
Scott			162	163	167	150	145	123	114	121
Shelby	38	45	720	549	452	396	520	500	402	405
Stark			142	127	114	138	126	108	108	103
St. Clair	11	13	2,129	1,997	1,436	1,344	1,319	1,343	1,124	1,079
Stephenson			575	533	406	395	401	383	377	364
Tazewell			658	608	500	494	440	433	490	475
Union			553	508	338	319	315	333	288	289
Vermilion			1,753	1,488	1,105	1,074	1,110	1,101	1,003	991
Wabash			391	279	224	222	190	262	120	144
Warren			453	366	251	274	301	290	281	225
Washington			360	296	233	200	213	172	145	158
Wayne			805	790	450	354	474	444	266	264
White			520	463	429	378	387	364	360	368
Whiteside			624	537	483	427	415	424	439	416
Will			1,084	974	862	755	763	706	741	744
Williamson			1,621	1,489	966	983	978	885	665	597
Winnebago			1,127	1,028	722	641	762	684	689	633
Woodford			400	348	257	246	293	273	264	243

TABLE 3—ENROLLMENT FOR SECOND FOUR YEARS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—1913

Counties	Fifth year		Sixth year		Seventh year		Eighth year		Total		Total boys and girls in elementary schools
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	59,066	56,235	41,864	41,793	48,371	49,461	29,146	31,077	474,930	456 343	931,273
Adams	487	504	405	435	457	438	418	443	4,396	4,231	8,627
Alexander	161	186	169	152	162	220	68	102	1,818	1,950	3,768
Bond	344	298	123	110	299	299	69	100	2,066	1,904	3,970
Boone	156	149	111	146	125	125	79	121	1,292	1,254	2,546
Brown	142	141	67	77	176	189	99	99	1,060	1,020	2,080
Bureau	464	454	405	414	337	335	306	324	4,082	4,019	8,101
Calhoun	96	124	68	66	148	171	27	20	919	892	1,811
Carroll	182	211	186	188	180	165	163	195	1,610	1,608	3,218
Cass	229	231	185	172	178	177	147	161	1,753	1,641	3,394
Champaign	560	575	501	488	559	548	359	354	4,900	4,731	9,631
Christian	535	520	199	247	567	569	134	151	3,661	3,503	7,164
Clark	341	313	209	231	322	323	231	297	2,584	2,415	4,999
Clay	444	409	105	90	363	400	86	78	2,317	2,160	4,477
Clinton	279	218	194	138	186	191	55	46	1,691	1,578	3,269
Coles	456	461	299	335	430	380	160	207	3,534	3,482	7,016
Cook	19,030	17,631	15,989	15,587	12,287	12,805	9,657	10,358	167,682	160,564	328,246
Crawford	465	451	179	222	448	459	182	169	3,069	2,828	5,897
Cumberland	268	284	93	111	270	326	82	98	1,792	1,771	3,563
DeKalb	338	352	271	275	282	311	236	239	2,802	2,732	5,534
DeWitt	262	268	156	192	257	288	128	133	1,974	1,944	3,918
Douglas	291	298	179	178	294	246	123	129	2,078	2,007	4,085
DuPage	362	307	301	290	278	239	205	211	2,779	2,466	5,245
Edgar	409	359	212	195	401	428	134	134	2,826	2,756	5,582
Edwards	177	186	56	53	210	220	70	65	1,130	1,068	2,198
Effingham	289	303	84	113	277	325	84	81	1,858	1,838	3,696
Fayette	519	506	207	224	563	616	91	108	3,363	3,304	6,667
Ford	210	176	174	191	225	222	131	140	1,673	1,570	3,243
Franklin	435	453	337	358	373	370	243	222	4,124	4,069	8,193
Fulton	579	567	507	516	500	503	427	533	5,374	5,329	10,703
Gallatin	212	218	138	145	179	171	140	149	1,836	1,682	3,518
Greene	343	287	130	123	307	327	123	125	2,422	2,197	4,619
Grundy	294	270	239	235	223	217	134	175	2,233	2,209	4,442
Hamilton	362	349	169	131	433	444	102	105	2,527	2,400	4,927
Hancock	359	352	280	297	474	459	193	200	2,929	2,788	5,717
Hardin	159	148	36	30	121	86	38	39	1,001	904	1,905
Henderson	109	132	99	80	144	129	116	125	983	943	1,926
Henry	458	428	424	381	353	370	310	323	3,797	3,560	7,357
Iroquois	474	440	348	343	420	377	339	325	3,886	3,519	7,405
Jackson	501	476	228	259	433	458	198	196	3,618	3,605	7,223
Jasper	411	378	123	121	417	446	72	64	2,342	2,118	4,460
Jefferson	769	747	109	104	663	721	53	68	3,844	3,694	7,538
Jersey	161	169	133	133	106	116	91	91	1,294	1,232	2,526
JoDaviess	225	243	214	214	217	231	184	212	1,893	1,999	3,892
Johnson	307	266	161	173	244	248	118	133	1,959	2,021	3,980
Kane	793	768	645	663	656	643	531	499	5,962	5,814	11,776
Kankakee	443	386	329	292	326	301	275	281	3,657	3,458	7,115
Kendall	112	92	90	97	106	103	104	98	977	906	1,883
Knox	441	450	439	382	396	430	378	353	3,797	3,690	7,487
Lake	497	475	412	423	405	386	315	375	4,327	4,044	8,371
LaSalle	855	759	648	657	706	623	357	480	6,917	6,634	13,551

TABLE 3—*Concluded*

Counties	Fifth year		Sixth year		Seventh year		Eighth year		Total		Total boys and girls in elementary schools
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	345	386	153	168	401	426	111	116	2,654	2,717	5,371
Lee	280	285	246	273	334	341	111	117	2,244	2,317	4,561
Livingston	413	419	385	370	354	359	393	395	3,676	3,528	7,204
Logan	340	303	292	299	275	298	149	199	2,520	2,613	5,133
Macon	691	708	406	416	692	693	234	259	4,774	4,646	9,420
Macoupin	680	712	365	376	744	743	207	252	5,285	5,155	10,440
Madison	999	943	612	614	888	769	419	435	7,786	7,378	15,164
Marion	542	554	97	138	483	649	188	220	3,470	3,575	7,045
Marshall	172	156	129	134	120	114	82	87	1,291	1,242	2,533
Mason	205	228	159	169	237	228	179	138	1,793	1,707	3,500
Massac	199	214	71	76	193	229	67	74	1,594	1,562	3,156
McDonough	353	331	254	248	332	319	228	241	2,689	2,507	5,196
McHenry	377	390	282	302	268	275	209	223	2,989	2,803	5,792
McLean	771	736	481	468	694	787	293	354	5,470	5,424	10,894
Menard	136	133	110	122	189	168	71	78	1,337	1,272	2,609
Mercer	229	245	179	184	203	194	174	173	1,931	1,775	3,706
Monroe	175	162	49	56	184	166	43	24	1,179	1,132	2,311
Montgomery	501	465	337	325	464	440	217	249	3,853	3,697	7,550
Morgan	331	332	306	325	263	268	278	330	2,787	2,753	5,540
Moultrie	165	179	137	158	215	262	104	95	1,598	1,569	3,167
Ogle	296	295	274	240	290	272	229	203	2,497	2,473	4,970
Peoria	841	764	744	746	765	769	473	528	7,726	7,530	15,256
Perry	264	261	183	182	244	277	149	149	2,350	2,202	4,552
Piatt	282	296	102	100	276	350	55	61	1,861	1,744	3,605
Pike	340	354	306	292	440	436	200	239	3,046	2,913	5,959
Pope	274	250	20	35	248	298	5	5	1,431	1,377	2,808
Pulaski	290	227	103	105	171	200	58	87	1,727	1,669	3,396
Putnam	94	75	82	93	58	63	56	63	815	840	1,655
Randolph	383	339	171	163	345	323	255	249	2,683	2,443	5,126
Richland	302	279	120	94	351	362	72	92	1,965	1,959	3,924
Rock Island	672	658	545	551	556	505	496	511	5,635	5,393	11,028
Saline	518	479	363	331	414	423	198	206	4,302	4,174	8,476
Sangamon	894	928	749	778	644	634	519	552	7,738	7,350	15,088
Schuyler	304	289	62	57	350	289	53	56	1,630	1,554	3,184
Scott	137	118	84	80	160	177	47	40	1,016	972	1,988
Shelby	578	457	262	284	538	601	232	182	3,742	3,419	7,161
Stark	103	113	90	95	100	96	78	105	861	885	1,746
St. Clair	1,179	1,066	757	740	853	803	412	467	9,220	8,852	18,072
Stephenson	380	359	336	338	259	307	262	287	2,996	2,966	5,962
Tazewell	413	439	351	374	390	323	259	258	3,501	3,404	6,905
Union	293	247	219	261	196	213	289	289	2,491	2,459	4,950
Vermilion	917	918	593	631	707	761	338	367	7,526	7,331	14,857
Wabash	260	246	72	87	311	301	122	96	1,690	1,637	3,327
Warren	305	325	176	192	342	356	112	124	2,221	2,152	4,373
Washington	263	189	117	119	174	156	123	73	1,631	1,363	2,994
Wayne	658	692	149	175	655	693	67	62	3,524	3,474	6,998
White	327	317	347	327	314	314	305	267	2,989	2,798	5,787
Whiteside	430	381	332	382	304	300	311	355	3,338	3,222	6,560
Will	742	654	622	571	585	546	542	588	5,941	5,538	11,479
Williamson	747	776	327	333	644	695	199	232	6,147	5,990	12,137
Winnebago	644	589	561	545	459	512	340	344	5,304	4,976	10,280
Woodford	237	206	230	194	212	204	165	147	2,058	1,861	3,919

Table 4—Enrollment for third four years or secondary (high) schools—1913

Counties	Ninth year		Tenth year		Eleventh year		Twelfth year		Total		Total boys and girls in high school
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	15,517	18,426	9,228	11,372	6,205	7,852	4,358	5,984	35,308	43,634	78,942
Adams	150	217	115	144	85	105	55	67	405	533	938
Alexander	45	82	42	50	28	33	16	23	131	188	319
Bond	27	41	21	27	15	16	5	12	68	96	164
Boone	60	46	46	47	25	42	17	54	148	189	337
Brown	19	36	12	15	13	14	10	9	54	74	128
Bureau	100	140	79	104	63	87	34	66	276	397	673
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	79	78	45	79	34	55	35	45	193	257	450
Cass	83	104	60	59	38	63	23	50	204	276	480
Champaign	227	295	184	221	116	136	128	148	655	800	1,455
Christian	147	197	82	104	57	77	37	55	323	433	756
Clark	53	57	42	40	19	36	15	21	129	154	283
Clay	29	33	9	36	14	4	2	6	54	79	133
Clinton	35	31	16	17	8	9	3	13	62	70	132
Coles	90	124	67	86	35	54	27	39	219	303	522
Cook	5,313	6,133	3,036	3,496	1,914	2,053	1,424	1,669	11,687	13,351	25,038
Crawford	82	72	62	67	47	45	40	50	231	234	465
Cumberland	25	47	22	33	16	25	21	25	84	130	214
DeKalb	143	170	120	146	78	110	35	80	376	506	882
DeWitt	116	123	45	76	42	59	20	31	223	289	512
Douglas	78	124	52	65	46	54	29	49	205	292	497
DuPage	115	144	85	101	58	87	35	59	293	391	684
Edgar	117	154	70	73	60	69	31	40	278	336	614
Edwards	30	40	15	18	4	4	9	20	58	82	140
Effingham	29	27	15	20	8	9	12	17	64	73	137
Fayette	31	42	31	34	21	33	10	20	93	129	222
Ford	78	95	49	89	44	48	34	44	205	276	481
Franklin	33	40	29	27	8	19	6	7	76	93	169
Fulton	196	217	89	107	68	89	47	96	400	509	909
Gallatin	22	35	8	10	14	14	1	3	45	62	107
Greene	131	147	52	76	58	67	51	34	292	324	616
Grundy	71	85	37	64	22	37	16	31	146	217	363
Hamilton	5	12	3	8	4	8	4	5	16	33	49
Hancock	154	162	117	81	58	72	33	47	362	362	724
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	26	39	29	16	14	17	11	17	80	89	169
Henry	161	184	112	145	70	122	59	76	402	527	929
Iroquois	119	171	100	106	55	54	29	47	303	378	681
Jackson	46	50	30	31	16	16	10	12	102	109	211
Jasper	31	26	20	28	13	12	11	9	75	75	150
Jefferson	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24
Jersey	38	37	24	29	19	25	12	15	93	106	199
JoDaviess	59	86	48	54	31	64	15	27	153	231	384
Johnson	4	8	2	4	1	4	4	.....	11	16	27
Kane	346	416	253	320	198	216	152	197	949	1,149	2,098
Kankakee	154	158	72	93	41	41	25	37	292	329	621
Kendall	47	35	29	38	20	23	15	27	111	123	234
Knox	221	238	162	220	122	186	67	115	572	759	1,331
Lake	141	188	108	146	85	96	62	71	396	501	897
LaSalle	234	311	200	239	107	186	107	141	648	877	1,525

TABLE 4—*Concluded*

Counties	Ninth year		Tenth year		Eleventh year		Twelfth year		Total		Total boys and girls in high school
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	72	103	36	53	28	51	28	20	164	227	391
Lee	128	169	65	73	36	64	32	50	261	356	617
Livingston	111	132	68	105	53	71	34	62	266	370	636
Logan	114	136	57	92	27	41	28	37	226	306	532
Macon	359	359	101	117	101	122	52	84	613	682	1,295
Macoupin	154	185	96	137	65	88	26	52	341	462	803
Madison	205	248	118	178	95	89	60	118	478	633	1,111
Marion	77	96	61	84	39	63	24	38	201	281	482
Marshall	59	67	24	43	13	30	17	27	113	167	280
Mason	61	88	52	45	25	38	14	23	152	194	346
Massac	32	24	15	14	9	10	7	12	63	60	123
McDonough	100	131	64	87	41	60	13	42	218	320	538
McHenry	103	131	73	103	58	82	33	65	267	381	648
McLean	298	361	183	227	79	161	73	92	633	841	1,474
Menard	36	55	43	53	26	40	21	31	126	179	305
Mercer	75	100	62	59	38	36	24	24	199	219	418
Monroe	25	28	11	6	8	7	6	7	50	48	98
Montgomery	109	143	63	87	41	57	28	34	241	321	562
Morgan	92	141	52	100	43	65	34	56	221	362	583
Moultrie	97	98	37	49	31	34	16	23	181	204	385
Ogle	97	142	66	90	46	85	45	44	254	361	615
Peoria	250	314	174	182	141	155	103	125	668	776	1,444
Perry	41	42	21	25	15	33	11	15	88	115	203
Piatt	113	134	57	54	30	48	10	21	210	257	467
Pike	109	166	67	97	29	39	22	25	227	327	554
Pope	8	7	2	1	2	1	2	3	14	12	26
Pulaski	39	34	20	15	9	27	2	3	70	79	149
Putnam	27	36	15	34	12	17	23	25	77	112	189
Randolph	88	91	48	41	28	32	13	20	177	184	361
Richland	61	54	31	19	18	24	18	14	128	111	239
Rock Island	268	327	165	196	104	135	69	88	606	746	1,352
Saline	75	71	54	47	35	35	21	30	185	183	368
Sangamon	345	358	174	224	128	223	67	106	714	911	1,625
Schuyler	93	104	12	21	16	17	5	22	126	164	290
Scott	29	41	21	22	8	17	5	6	63	86	149
Shelby	72	77	34	46	26	36	13	22	145	181	326
Stark	48	57	37	43	25	29	20	21	130	150	280
St. Clair	210	268	106	168	70	87	63	85	449	608	1,057
Stephenson	111	135	74	112	48	71	37	69	270	387	657
Tazewell	152	201	81	101	48	72	37	42	318	416	734
Union	46	47	25	22	26	28	20	24	117	121	238
Vermilion	214	295	131	176	106	126	62	84	513	681	1,194
Wabash	55	56	20	18	10	10	10	13	95	97	192
Warren	114	147	55	91	56	77	30	58	255	373	628
Washington	39	25	12	16	8	20	6	11	65	72	137
Wayne	11	12	11	14	7	8	5	6	34	40	74
White	49	52	43	48	24	31	14	22	130	153	283
Whiteside	128	150	64	110	47	78	36	59	275	397	672
Will	268	285	164	211	129	172	67	115	628	783	1,411
Williamson	105	122	40	59	38	40	19	20	202	241	443
Winnebago	313	392	130	219	117	125	65	131	625	867	1,492
Woodford	82	78	47	49	31	50	24	32	184	209	393

TABLE 5—TOTAL ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, AND LENGTH OF TERM—1913

Counties	Total enrollment			Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Average number of months schools were in session	Average number of days schools were in session	Average number of days each pupil attended school
	Boys	Girls	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illinois	510,238	499,977	1,010,215	139,578,546	872,365	7.6	160	138
Adams	4,801	4,764	9,565	1,255,224	8,716	7.4	144	131
Alexander	1,949	2,138	4,087	471,589	3,573	6.6	135	115
Bond	2,134	2,000	4,134	*765,324	5,711	8.6	134	185
Boone	1,440	1,443	2,883	451,143	2,534	8.6	178	156
Brown	1,114	1,094	2,208	227,145	1,577	6.7	144	102
Bureau	4,358	4,416	8,774	1,227,581	7,307	8.1	168	139
Calhoun	919	892	1,811	153,909	1,068	6.6	144	84
Carroll	1,803	1,865	3,668	521,889	3,158	8.0	165	142
Cass	1,957	1,917	3,874	494,420	3,109	7.7	159	127
Champaign	5,555	5,531	11,086	1,456,393	8,932	7.8	163	131
Christian	3,984	3,936	7,920	987,681	6,497	7.6	152	124
Clark	2,713	2,569	5,282	632,430	3,977	7.3	159	119
Clay	2,371	2,239	4,610	475,090	3,146	7.7	151	103
Clinton	1,753	1,648	3,401	398,799	2,641	7.7	151	117
Coles	3,753	3,785	7,538	1,056,240	6,544	7.8	162	140
Cook	179,369	173,915	353,284	54,747,574	300,810	9.1	182	154
Crawford	3,300	3,062	6,362	675,646	4,596	7.1	147	106
Cumberland	1,876	1,901	3,777	418,261	2,733	7.2	153	110
DeKalb	3,178	3,238	6,416	958,990	5,240	8.8	183	149
DeWitt	2,197	2,233	4,430	527,817	3,179	7.9	166	119
Douglas	2,283	2,299	4,582	602,864	3,653	7.8	165	131
DuPage	3,072	2,857	5,929	850,969	4,835	8.7	176	143
Edgar	3,104	3,092	6,196	784,785	4,814	7.9	163	126
Edwards	1,188	1,150	2,338	265,592	1,819	7.0	146	113
Effingham	1,922	1,911	3,833	451,169	2,837	7.5	159	117
Fayette	3,456	3,433	6,889	716,292	4,621	7.2	152	103
Ford	1,878	1,846	3,724	525,139	3,163	8.1	166	141
Franklin	4,200	4,162	8,362	763,765	5,416	6.7	141	91
Fulton	5,774	5,838	11,612	1,448,204	9,108	7.5	159	124
Gallatin	1,881	1,744	3,625	314,496	2,154	7.2	146	86
Greene	2,714	2,521	5,235	642,377	4,065	7.7	158	122
Grundy	2,379	2,426	4,805	693,145	3,894	8.6	178	144
Hamilton	2,543	2,433	4,976	428,891	3,200	6.3	134	86
Hancock	3,291	3,150	6,441	834,909	5,122	7.7	163	129
Hardin	1,001	904	1,905	126,180	985	6.0	128	108
Henderson	1,063	1,032	2,095	*454,047	2,670	8.0	170	216
Henry	4,199	4,087	8,286	1,104,579	6,735	7.7	164	133
Iroquois	4,189	3,897	8,086	1,029,697	6,057	8.3	170	127
Jackson	3,720	3,714	7,434	679,636	4,860	6.1	131	91
Jasper	2,417	2,193	4,610	453,286	3,169	6.6	143	98
Jefferson	3,854	3,708	7,562	715,610	5,340	6.0	134	94
Jersey	1,387	1,338	2,725	305,372	2,106	6.9	145	112
JoDaviess	2,046	2,230	4,276	581,554	3,503	8.1	166	136
Johnson	1,970	2,037	4,007	336,658	2,609	6.0	129	84
Kane	6,911	6,963	13,874	2,310,032	13,200	8.8	175	166
Kankakee	3,949	3,787	7,736	999,835	5,846	8.0	171	129
Kendall	1,088	1,029	2,117	307,763	1,709	8.8	180	145
Knox	4,369	4,449	8,818	1,189,870	7,344	7.8	162	134
Lake	4,723	4,545	9,268	1,360,726	8,051	8.5	169	146
LaSalle	7,565	7,511	15,076	2,257,507	12,754	8.5	177	149

TABLE 5—*Concluded*

Counties	Total enrollment			Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Average number of months schools were in session	Average number of days schools were in session	Average number of days each pupil attended school
	Boys	Girls	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lawrence	2,818	2,944	5,762	731,803	4,944	7.0	148	127
Lee	2,505	2,673	5,178	709,198	4,177	8.1	170	137
Livingston	3,942	3,898	7,840	1,071,956	6,305	8.2	170	136
Logan	2,746	2,919	5,665	744,839	4,486	8.0	166	131
Macon	5,387	5,328	10,715	1,506,582	9,130	7.9	165	140
Macoupin	5,626	5,617	11,243	1,417,089	9,447	7.2	150	126
Madison	8,264	8,011	16,275	2,109,927	13,187	7.9	160	129
Marion	3,671	3,856	7,527	888,019	6,529	6.5	136	118
Marshall	1,404	1,409	2,813	399,024	2,293	8.3	174	141
Mason	1,945	1,901	3,846	512,068	3,240	8.0	158	133
Massac	1,657	1,622	3,279	392,633	2,952	6.3	133	119
McDonough	2,907	2,827	5,734	750,858	4,578	7.8	164	130
McHenry	3,256	3,184	6,440	776,285	4,539	8.5	171	120
McLean	6,103	6,265	12,368	1,637,512	9,747	8.1	168	132
Menard	1,463	1,451	2,914	372,456	2,285	7.8	163	120
Mercer	2,130	1,994	4,124	539,381	3,268	7.8	165	130
Monroe	1,229	1,180	2,409	293,889	1,781	8.0	165	121
Montgomery	4,094	4,018	8,112	1,024,082	6,827	7.2	150	126
Morgan	3,008	3,115	6,123	751,908	4,914	7.3	153	122
Moultrie	1,779	1,773	3,552	405,649	2,504	7.7	162	114
Ogle	2,751	2,834	5,585	746,618	4,266	8.3	175	133
Peoria	8,394	8,306	16,700	2,753,204	14,963	8.3	184	164
Perry	2,438	2,317	4,755	523,397	3,792	6.6	138	110
Piatt	2,071	2,001	4,072	539,975	3,373	7.7	160	132
Pike	3,273	3,240	6,513	765,774	5,139	7.1	149	117
Pope	1,445	1,389	2,834	200,986	1,556	6.0	129	70
Pulaski	1,797	1,748	3,545	340,604	2,255	6.6	151	96
Putnam	892	952	1,844	234,910	1,373	8.2	171	127
Randolph	2,860	2,627	5,487	576,444	4,003	6.7	144	105
Richland	2,093	2,070	4,163	411,194	3,091	6.3	133	98
Rock Island	6,241	6,139	12,380	1,728,483	10,288	8.1	168	139
Saline	4,487	4,357	8,844	872,115	6,708	6.2	130	98
Sangamon	8,452	8,261	16,713	2,428,344	14,200	8.0	171	145
Schuyler	1,756	1,718	3,474	393,892	2,591	7.2	152	113
Scott	1,079	1,058	2,137	249,902	1,759	7.0	142	116
Shelby	3,887	3,600	7,487	833,539	4,991	7.5	167	111
Stark	991	1,035	2,026	302,515	1,758	8.2	172	149
St. Clair	9,669	9,460	19,129	2,736,181	16,095	8.5	170	143
Stephenson	3,266	3,353	6,619	942,353	5,543	8.2	170	142
Tazewell	3,819	3,820	7,639	*1,264,812	7,665	8.0	165	165
Union	2,608	2,580	5,188	533,889	4,138	6.1	129	102
Vermilion	8,039	8,012	16,051	2,185,708	13,746	7.7	159	136
Wabash	1,785	1,734	3,519	382,829	3,087	6.2	124	106
Warren	2,476	2,525	5,001	640,739	3,769	8.1	170	128
Washington	1,696	1,435	3,131	318,883	2,344	6.6	136	101
Wayne	3,558	3,514	7,072	710,053	4,863	6.8	146	100
White	3,119	2,951	6,070	579,342	4,108	6.6	141	95
Whiteside	3,613	3,619	7,232	1,042,130	5,921	8.5	176	144
Will	6,569	6,321	12,890	1,758,832	9,936	8.5	177	136
Williamson	6,349	6,231	12,580	1,472,177	10,905	6.4	135	117
Winnebago	5,929	5,843	11,772	2,030,492	11,536	8.4	176	172
Woodford	2,242	2,070	4,312	604,979	3,644	8.0	166	140

* Error in reporting.

Table 6—Promotions, graduates, tuition, pupils, and qualifications of teachers—1913

Counties	Number of eighth year pupils promoted	Number of elementary tuition pupils	Number of high school graduates	Number of high school tuition pupils	Qualifications of teachers						
					Graduates of a—				Attended but not a graduate of—		
					College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four-year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	41,361	4,433	11,087	8,111	808	3,166	4,193	9,688	2,251	5,875	2,988
Adams	470	82	121	120	4	31	85	60	7	114	26
Alexander	113	1	37	19	3	16	14	19	14	28	9
Bond	125	26	31	25	2	7	5	17	11	18	16
Boone	120	17	71	48	.....	17	11	60	12	15	10
Brown	66	21	17	38	.....	5	3	22	11	35	9
Bureau	454	90	102	129	.....	35	16	124	38	74	59
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	6	1
Carroll	221	39	74	89	3	19	16	89	11	18	14
Cass	207	8	67	68	4	13	31	46	6	30	7
Champaign	491	103	209	215	15	49	30	150	28	98	40
Christian	229	15	98	76	4	27	7	94	13	86	12
Clark	288	24	40	43	5	9	4	33	6	89	22
Clay	63	17	8	5	2	5	.....	2	8	4	10
Clinton	75	32	21	21	7	8	2	25	12	14	27
Coles	169	30	51	45	6	19	64	48	23	80	26
Cook	16,828	182	3,637	212	344	1,214	2,199	2,779	764	374	786
Crawford	149	31	83	63	12	20	12	36	23	51	16
Cumberland	92	5	.....	16	1	9	4	8	14	50	18
DeKalb	319	57	123	184	5	31	58	9	13	151	5
DeWitt	180	27	66	46	4	15	4	59	7	67	15
Douglas	184	77	68	60	11	17	23	61	4	30	18
DuPage	346	76	88	113	5	38	31	119	8	22	1
Edgar	219	81	68	131	7	14	11	66	22	84	26
Edwards	185	23	30	24	1	7	.....	4	40	18	7
Effingham	102	33	28	7	3	8	1	20	13	37	22
Fayette	636	17	32	12	.....	3	4	25	17	40	6
Ford	175	43	70	95	4	14	22	48	8	51	30
Franklin	.....	.....	13	14	3	3	13	19	2	79	.....
Fulton	460	67	138	137	6	32	25	130	38	75	17
Gallatin	73	.....	21	.....	2	14	3	6	16	44	11
Greene	168	45	99	139	3	8	2	84	4	30	20
Grundy	212	14	61	79	1	8	8	73	2	44	30
Hamilton	31	5	8	6	.....	3	.....	1	2	3	1
Hancock	266	74	89	201	1	21	11	99	12	4	26
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....
Henderson	225	16	20	44	4	8	14	47	.....	.....	10
Henry	368	68	144	139	7	44	29	190	4	30	57
Iroquois	276	75	112	137	15	23	35	96	20	91	47
Jackson	228	38	25	11	5	26	14	29	.....	131	.....
Jasper	69	8	22	10	.....	5	3	21	16	61	1
Jefferson	353	18	.....	.....	3	1	7	38	28	40	11
Jersey	126	22	23	54	.....	3	1	44	2	10	19
JoDaviess	169	46	35	65	2	13	18	74	10	1	25
Johnson	95	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	5	1	59	6
Kane	826	101	274	214	5	87	124	115	44	119	16
Kankakee	362	84	56	55	8	31	20	89	18	29	56
Kendall	103	29	50	68	11	11	12	44	1	13	6
Knox	420	59	220	253	11	53	17	113	44	54	49
Lake	480	100	118	81	15	40	55	98	28	68	33
LaSalle	707	95	249	227	6	53	35	350	45	68	41

TABLE 6—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of eighth year pupils promoted	Number of elementary tuition pupils	Number of high school graduates	Number of high school tuition pupils	Qualifications of teachers						
					Graduates of a—				Attended but not a graduate of—		
					College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four-year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	228	4	.....	.....	2	15	3	20	1	86	.....
Lee	249	63	103	106	4	25	16	101	36	46	35
Livingston	302	44	95	123	3	24	12	149	7	70	85
Logan	232	45	54	30	1	14	13	61	34	55	27
Macon	319	24	131	70	11	46	61	54	59	81	14
Macoupin	296	94	157	165	4	21	9	121	15	91	48
Madison	614	180	177	104	17	49	24	178	26	107	53
Marion	195	14	51	33	1	13	14	31	14	113	21
Marshall	111	24	43	54	3	4	7	44	.....	56	8
Mason	140	13	43	47	8	4	7	25	14	57	20
Massac	64	3	28	6	.....	5	2	11	4	27	3
McDonough	264	49	80	80	1	19	34	60	13	77	19
McHenry	261	51	99	220	1	34	25	145	12	103	6
McLean	565	116	184	268	14	42	74	181	21	128	34
Menard	146	15	54	64	3	10	20	54	3	10	.....
Mercer	181	69	56	70	4	11	14	66	9	21	38
Monroe	34	9	17	26	1	2	.....	16	.....	14	32
Montgomery	278	69	89	107	1	10	19	76	11	107	21
Morgan	309	62	109	99	1	21	6	92	4	35	26
Moultrie	147	9	39	47	10	12	11	33	9	25	16
Ogle	229	55	110	156	1	24	24	80	22	37	61
Peoria	760	64	180	83	9	75	180	212	4	74	23
Perry	106	52	26	23	2	8	2	41	13	44	15
Piatt	116	55	51	69	.....	11	11	70	9	61	.....
Pike	274	48	95	161	2	8	18	33	5	49	56
Pope	66	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	23	.....
Pulaski	97	2	13	.....	.....	3	4	15	4	50	5
Putnam	61	41	32	48	5	.....	10	14	.....	9	19
Randolph	177	33	31	118	8	9	6	50	3	15	10
Richland	77	6	29	21	.....	4	3	38	7	38	5
Rock Island	495	47	181	136	5	57	82	140	29	62	17
Saline	122	29	51	18	2	10	13	25	19	76	13
Sangamon	740	63	207	114	6	51	33	269	30	32	42
Schuyler	96	13	27	89	.....	3	6	31	3	54	29
Scott	55	11	17	37	1	1	8	22	1	24	7
Shelby	195	56	49	37	20	12	13	27	18	39	23
Stark	94	18	46	58	6	12	2	70	5	2	6
St. Clair	597	107	155	90	9	50	44	114	53	236	19
Stephenson	252	30	116	78	3	18	11	67	27	81	35
Tazewell	288	50	78	89	11	28	14	124	16	81	92
Union	345	17	27	27	.....	5	8	31	7	58	5
Vermilion	425	113	170	226	11	50	42	152	21	90	41
Wabash	80	7	.....	.....	.....	2	3	31	13	38	7
Warren	196	41	89	204	5	35	9	96	8	44	14
Washington	105	44	27	32	.....	.....	3	20	7	69	13
Wayne	65	11	11	8	1	1	2	7	23	17	3
White	103	18	53	43	14	11	15	12	19	22	15
Whiteside	278	19	98	103	11	25	28	111	23	30	33
Will	570	103	176	127	10	57	25	205	42	67	65
Williamson	193	29	41	11	7	16	22	13	9	123	61
Winnebago	476	115	205	268	5	49	58	190	26	43	25
Woodford	170	58	65	77	4	11	16	71	10	52	3

TABLE 7—NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES, AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PERSONS EMPLOYED IN TEACHING DURING THE YEAR—1913

Counties	Number of superintendents who do no teaching	Number of principals who teach less than half time	Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more	Actual number of teachers			Average annual salaries of teachers			Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year		
				Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois...	125	664	29,776	5,609	24,956	30,565	$772 07	$643 70	$662 07	5,941	26,295	32,236
Adams.....	1	9	345	80	275	355	$ 607 79	$ 496 72	$ 521 75	85	308	393
Alexander....	1	3	116	28	92	120	525 73	417 06	442 42	28	99	127
Bond.....	.....	.....	129	30	99	129	534 13	297 58	352 59	31	99	130
Boone.....	1	1	123	8	117	125	1,103 75	501 71	540 24	10	121	131
Brown.....	.....	1	81	21	61	82	397 77	336 03	351 85	21	68	89
Bureau.....	1	2	343	34	312	346	889 13	434 20	478 90	37	336	373
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	46	17	29	46	298 78	278 45	285 99	17	29	46
Carroll.....	1	5	166	19	153	172	789 94	410 20	452 15	19	158	177
Cass.....	1	1	135	21	116	137	681 72	429 34	429 34	21	116	137
Champaign..	2	5	420	71	356	427	700 33	485 75	521 43	73	377	450
Christian.....	3	.....	261	77	187	264	670 95	494 36	545 87	80	195	275
Clark.....	.....	2	158	50	110	160	571 92	337 01	410 42	76	152	228
Clay.....	1	.....	145	62	84	146	330 25	340 65	336 24	66	102	168
Clinton.....	.....	2	111	42	71	113	464 99	337 82	385 08	42	71	113
Coles.....	2	3	237	61	181	242	582 23	451 92	484 77	65	200	265
Cook.....	38	337	7,843	830	7,388	8,218	1,796 48	1,092 80	1,163 87	872	7,588	8,460
Crawford.....	1	1	165	55	112	167	591 06	369 77	442 65	78	138	216
Cumberland.	.....	2	120	53	69	122	407 04	341 27	369 84	66	89	155
DeKalb.....	1	10	261	29	243	272	1,032 24	500 05	556 79	30	255	285
DeWitt.....	1	.....	165	27	139	166	663 43	440 15	482 49	32	146	178
Douglas.....	1	3	176	35	145	180	680 96	443 77	489 89	35	145	180
DuPage.....	2	11	214	26	201	227	928 27	519 29	566 12	26	217	243
Edgar.....	1	2	231	47	187	234	630 41	463 18	496 75	49	194	243
Edwards.....	.....	.....	77	33	44	77	367 70	290 33	323 49	33	44	77
Effingham...	.....	1	113	38	76	114	485 81	321 85	376 50	43	84	127
Fayette.....	.....	1	199	85	115	200	361 19	330 32	343 44	85	166	251
Ford.....	.....	4	167	26	145	171	862 45	423 07	486 37	26	145	171
Franklin.....	1	.....	182	100	83	183	408 57	345 76	380 09	100	83	183
Fulton.....	1	2	355	66	292	358	634 94	397 24	441 07	71	312	383
Gallatin.....	.....	.....	95	36	59	95	397 35	302 27	338 30	41	60	101
Greene.....	.....	.....	163	43	120	163	546 03	391 12	431 99	46	125	171
Grundy.....	.....	1	165	11	155	166	933 18	422 18	456 04	11	166	177
Hamilton....	.....	1	112	86	27	113	289 23	272 04	285 11	97	38	135
Hancock.....	.....	1	275	51	225	276	579 54	381 90	418 49	51	242	293
Hardin.....	.....	.....	40	24	16	40	254 20	239 00	248 22	23	17	40
Henderson...	.....	.....	95	16	79	95	643 01	348 19	461 00	16	81	97
Henry.....	2	6	363	40	331	371	867 27	421 88	467 21	42	373	415
Iroquois.....	.....	.....	361	52	309	361	637 80	412 52	444 97	53	309	362
Jackson.....	.....	.....	217	51	166	217	460 83	310 85	348 87	55	166	221
Jasper.....	.....	1	132	69	64	133	327 70	307 53	317 99	84	101	185
Jefferson.....	1	1	200	98	104	202	294 30	314 41	304 65	102	136	238
Jersey.....	.....	.....	92	19	73	92	529 45	300 46	342 31	19	74	93
JoDaviess....	.....	1	176	19	158	177	675 65	389 40	420 08	19	169	188
Johnson.....	.....	.....	95	60	35	95	306 13	282 20	297 31	60	36	96
Kane.....	5	27	478	51	459	510	1,171 45	596 61	654 09	52	479	531
Kankakee....	1	4	279	40	244	284	740 25	424 95	469 36	40	244	284
Kendall.....	.....	.....	104	9	95	104	837 77	409 60	446 66	10	96	106
Knox.....	1	6	336	44	299	343	805 69	455 40	500 34	45	320	365
Lake.....	4	3	330	49	288	337	1,104 77	572 10	649 55	51	298	349
LaSalle.....	10	.....	588	67	531	598	1,047 85	478 66	542 45	70	554	624

TABLE 7—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of superintendents who do no teaching	Number of principals who teach less than half time	Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more	Actual number of teachers			Average annual salaries of teachers			Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year		
				Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	1	2	142	57	88	145	$ 564 96	$438 40	$495 04	59	101	160
Lee	2	4	257	23	240	263	736 36	389 89	420 19	23	245	268
Livingston	.....	3	362	39	326	365	719 97	448 24	477 27	43	353	396
Logan	1	1	203	36	169	205	753 46	515 66	557 42	40	183	223
Macon	2	2	327	53	278	331	767 77	597 59	624 84	54	294	348
Macoupin	.....	3	324	72	255	327	533 09	380 60	414 17	72	263	335
Madison	6	16	450	75	397	472	810 63	483 76	535 70	76	414	490
Marion	1	1	234	60	176	236	401 76	351 45	364 25	68	197	265
Marshall	.....	.....	123	15	108	123	853 84	408 57	455 63	15	110	125
Mason	.....	1	144	30	115	145	625 21	442 94	480 65	34	115	149
Massac	1	1	83	29	56	85	372 20	289 09	317 44	30	57	87
McDonough	.....	2	225	40	187	227	602 34	415 48	448 41	41	204	245
McHenry	.....	4	253	16	241	257	1,129 68	399 87	445 30	17	252	269
McLean	2	3	489	60	434	494	821 50	498 26	537 26	68	445	513
Menard	.....	1	103	15	89	104	697 46	437 28	474 80	16	90	106
Mercer	.....	2	163	23	142	165	610 12	415 77	442 87	24	154	178
Monroe	.....	.....	75	31	44	75	478 75	386 25	424 48	31	44	75
Montgomery	.....	.....	265	62	203	265	590 95	387 71	435 27	62	203	265
Morgan	1	7	213	43	178	221	648 54	504 17	532 26	43	184	227
Moultrie	.....	1	143	33	111	144	491 56	381 43	406 66	34	111	145
Ogle	.....	6	262	40	228	268	622 52	412 52	406 55	40	233	273
Peoria	1	24	564	73	516	589	935 71	603 14	644 36	75	519	594
Perry	.....	2	133	38	97	135	441 66	338 68	367 66	40	104	144
Piatt	.....	2	160	48	114	162	632 22	485 02	528 63	51	123	174
Pike	.....	1	233	71	163	234	458 27	355 19	386 46	77	176	253
Pope	.....	.....	70	43	27	70	275 09	229 70	257 57	43	27	70
Pulaski	.....	.....	89	31	58	89	392 27	303 53	334 44	31	60	91
Putnam	.....	.....	57	9	48	57	787 91	434 20	490 04	10	49	59
Randolph	.....	1	171	36	136	172	513 90	328 89	367 61	36	137	173
Richland	.....	1	123	42	82	124	328 76	294 10	305 84	46	100	146
Rock Island	2	31	376	50	359	409	1,050 09	553 22	613 99	52	367	419
Saline	1	2	179	100	82	182	423 97	388 21	407 87	103	84	187
Sangamon	1	23	480	98	406	504	912 07	630 00	684 84	98	423	521
Schuyler	.....	1	125	31	95	126	480 39	354 89	385 76	34	96	130
Scott	.....	.....	70	16	54	70	547 29	396 57	431 02	16	54	70
Shelby	1	.....	238	99	140	239	438 05	411 28	442 37	111	182	293
Stark	.....	.....	103	14	89	103	667 49	410 00	515 00	16	95	111
St. Clair	5	15	518	127	411	538	720 93	599 98	628 52	131	433	564
Stephenson	1	1	240	35	207	242	703 42	464 41	494 89	36	225	261
Tazewell	1	2	257	40	220	260	767 23	488 74	531 58	41	226	267
Union	.....	1	124	69	56	125	372 71	352 97	363 87	71	59	130
Vermilion	2	10	490	108	394	502	692 43	487 90	531 90	112	405	517
Wabash	.....	1	93	43	51	94	365 05	401 62	384 90	45	52	97
Warren	1	2	208	23	188	211	773 97	487 43	518 66	24	204	228
Washington	.....	1	114	28	87	115	374 53	272 15	297 95	28	87	115
Wayne	.....	1	193	121	73	194	288 84	299 07	292 69	143	144	287
White	.....	1	174	100	75	175	328 83	239 11	290 38	113	89	202
Whiteside	3	3	264	34	236	270	779 57	476 49	514 65	34	239	273
Will	2	7	481	54	436	490	1,120 21	521 46	585 33	56	469	525
Williamson	1	1	276	110	168	278	421 85	354 18	380 95	111	167	278
Winnebago	1	10	386	39	358	397	1,018 87	561 72	606 63	41	378	419
Woodford	.....	.....	167	21	146	167	682 41	458 84	486 95	22	149	171

TABLE 8—TEACHERS LENGTH OF

Counties	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illinois	10,958	5,104	2,658	1,553	1,164	923	751	675	556
Adams	127	73	38	12	16	11	14	5	4
Alexander	31	22	14	3	2	7	3	2	13
Bond	65	29	12	7	5	4	2	1	1
Boone	51	27	12	11	4	3	4	3	1
Brown	45	20	7	3	1	1	.....	2	.....
Bureau	167	65	43	22	10	8	5	4	5
Calhoun	32	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	89	37	17	7	8	3	2	3	.....
Cass	40	28	20	9	3	4	5	3	.....
Champaign	201	84	48	20	17	10	9	10	7
Christian	144	42	14	8	12	12	5	1	1
Clark	96	39	6	7	4	1	3	.....	1
Clay	96	23	10	9	1	2	1	1	.....
Clinton	57	16	11	7	5	2	3	2	1
Coles	131	46	18	10	4	6	1	2	.....
Cook	707	632	507	376	380	377	355	340	285
Crawford	106	28	14	7	3	4	1	1	.....
Cumberland	86	20	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
DeKalb	125	55	27	16	12	6	6	3	10
DeWitt	.....	79	36	21	11	4	5	3	3
Douglas	103	42	14	7	1	2	3	1	2
DuPage	82	46	38	18	11	6	2	4	1
Edgar	107	51	18	17	10	4	2	4	2
Edwards	41	19	8	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Effingham	58	33	13	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Fayette	134	37	7	4	5	6	.....	.....	2
Ford	88	50	13	9	1	1	2	.....	2
Franklin	112	36	18	10	4	.....	2	1	.....
Fulton	188	69	36	17	12	2	9	1	1
Gallatin	48	25	7	5	4	.....	.....	1	2
Greene	74	42	25	6	3	2	2	.....	.....
Grundy	62	34	21	11	10	3	1	6	4
Hamilton	87	19	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	152	60	29	10	9	3	3	1	2
Hardin	29	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	56	20	8	4	1	.....	1	1	.....
Henry	168	72	31	25	11	18	5	8	1
Iroquois	195	77	42	13	6	5	7	5	1
Jackson	122	46	24	6	9	3	1	.....	.....
Jasper	86	34	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Jefferson	123	38	11	5	7	3	4	6	1
Jersey	42	25	5	7	1	1	3	1	.....
JoDaviess	79	48	15	4	12	2	1	1	.....
Johnson	70	16	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	117	105	44	26	25	15	11	17	9
Kankakee	126	62	26	7	20	4	.....	2	5
Kendall	53	28	13	4	2	.....	2	1	.....
Knox	152	58	25	20	6	8	6	6	10
Lake	141	46	36	35	13	18	6	6	15
LaSalle	212	105	55	40	33	14	15	17	7

SERVICE IN SAME DISTRICT—1913

10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years or more	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
565	324	365	380	362	441	341	321	374	361	2,389	30,565
6	2	6	3	6	3	5	4	6	.....	14	355
2	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	1	.....	12	.....	120
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	129
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	125
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	82
6	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	172
6	5	1	.....	1	4	2	1	1	.....	4	137
3	5	4	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	427
2	3	4	4	4	2	1	.....	2	1	2	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	160
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	113
4	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	13	242
298	142	197	261	240	219	224	246	289	283	1,760	8,218
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	122
1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	272
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	166
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180
1	3	2	2	.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	227
4	2	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	234
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	200
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
4	2	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	1	1	7	358
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	163
5	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	166
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	276
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
3	3	2	6	2	1	4	1	4	1	5	371
1	2	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	361
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	217
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	202
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	92
3	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	4	177
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
36	11	16	1	1	26	2	1	3	3	41	510
2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	6	9	284
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
2	3	6	.....	2	.....	.....	3	4	1	31	343
8	1	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	337
11	7	5	7	3	7	3	1	3	4	49	598

TABLE 8—

Counties	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lawrence	89	20	20	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Lee	126	66	25	18	4	5	2	1	2
Livingston	172	85	46	22	9	4	3	3	4
Logan	88	48	21	12	10	4	6	1	6
Macon	131	73	42	13	9	6	11	7	3
Macoupin	157	67	41	13	11	8	3	5	3
Madison	157	96	56	35	23	17	14	15	4
Marion	129	42	16	14	8	6	2	1	1
Marshall	57	18	15	11	4	7	2	.....	2
Mason	66	35	15	7	8	4	2	3	.....
Massac	50	9	8	6	4	1	3	.....	2
McDonough	108	49	19	18	8	7	1	2	1
McHenry	119	61	29	25	13	4	.....	.....	1
McLean	223	83	50	24	15	15	13	6	4
Menard	54	17	13	5	5	2	3	.....	.....
Mercer	99	38	14	3	2	3	1	.....	1
Monroe	35	19	8	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	125	48	30	11	7	8	7	11	2
Morgan	75	46	21	15	9	13	4	3	1
Moultrie	93	23	13	3	5	2	.....	1	.....
Ogle	136	68	27	9	6	3	3	1	5
Peoria	147	80	63	48	25	19	16	20	16
Perry	68	33	6	6	2	1	3	1	5
Piatt	97	32	13	5	1	3	1	2	.....
Pike	149	54	10	7	4	3	2	.....	.....
Pope	50	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulaski	47	18	6	6	3	3	1	1	1
Putnam	32	15	4	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
Randolph	93	36	12	8	.....	5	4	1	3
Richland	87	15	11	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Rock Island	115	74	40	22	16	17	12	8	8
Saline	111	30	17	10	7	.....	1	.....	3
Sangamon	156	91	48	37	30	28	16	15	14
Schuyler	77	23	6	6	6	4	1	1	.....
Scott	37	19	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	105	57	34	14	13	6	3	1	2
Stark	63	26	6	1	1	2	.....	1	1
St. Clair	138	102	43	30	37	27	17	18	14
Stephenson	95	39	24	14	9	4	5	4	4
Tazewell	114	64	23	12	4	10	4	4	3
Union	70	23	15	9	.....	1	2	2	1
Vermilion	233	97	53	27	19	9	10	13	5
Wabash	47	16	7	6	2	3	1	2	.....
Warren	109	37	18	3	8	8	5	1	5
Washington	64	25	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wayne	150	30	8	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
White	109	34	17	6	1	1	.....	1	.....
Whiteside	107	63	31	13	7	6	5	5	3
Will	152	63	37	44	39	21	23	16	11
Williamson	154	48	33	11	10	8	4	5	1
Winnebago	100	70	44	28	14	18	17	15	11
Woodford	90	43	14	6	2	5	2	.....	.....

Concluded

10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years or more	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
5	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	263
3	3	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	365
.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	205
3	3	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	.....	14	331
4	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	3	327
10	6	2	4	4	2	8	.....	1	1	17	472
2	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	236
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	123
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	145
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	85
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	227
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	257
4	2	3	6	3	2	2	2	1	4	32	494
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	104
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	2	1	265
.....	10	1	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	15	221
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	144
1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	268
9	8	19	8	7	4	6	15	8	4	67	589
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	135
2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	172
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
13	7	3	6	9	5	4	5	3	4	39	409
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	182
11	2	6	1	9	5	2	2	7	4	20	504
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	239
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
8	13	8	11	8	4	3	5	4	4	44	538
7	3	2	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	21	242
5	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	260
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
5	6	4	2	4	2	4	1	2	1	5	502
.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	94
3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	1	5	211
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	115
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	175
7	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	4	1	3	3	270
9	15	7	7	4	2	5	3	6	4	22	490
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	278
7	8	9	4	2	5	2	3	4	2	34	397
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	167

Table 9—Number of elementary teachers

Counties	Under $200		$200 to $299		$300 to $399		$400 to $499		$500 to $599		$600 to $699		$700 to $799	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	74	332	697	2,017	1,070	4,289	819	5,587	363	2,165	269	1,620	128	1,043
Adams	1	5	11	43	10	60	12	53	6	27	5	33	3	7
Alexander	1	4	4	11	8	30	3	17	1	10	.....	6	1	3
Bond	....	7	3	29	9	39	8	14	3	3	4	1	.....	.....
Boone	....	....	....	5	1	45	.....	21	.....	12	.....	11	.....	10
Brown	....	1	1	32	9	19	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau	....	4	1	13	1	118	7	102	3	32	.....	15	3	3
Calhoun	....	2	6	16	9	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	....	1	1	27	4	51	3	47	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....
Cass	....	2	1	10	4	20	3	53	1	15	1	3	1	.....
Champaign	....	1	2	10	6	40	20	179	6	79	.....	16	1	6
Christian	....	....	....	3	6	37	21	83	16	41	10	6	5	2
Clark	....	2	4	22	30	54	14	13	2	1	2	.....	.....	1
Clay	1	4	25	41	26	24	3	11	1	2	1	.....	1	.....
Clinton	....	1	8	28	8	21	13	17	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Coles	....	1	2	6	11	32	18	84	9	31	6	8	1	3
Cook	2	11	3	28	1	53	5	93	3	142	15	463	11	626
Crawford	....	....	....	11	28	34	12	35	2	3	2	2	2	2
Cumberland	....	3	14	22	20	25	14	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
DeKalb	..1	1	....	4	.....	45	2	98	.....	56	1	10	1	2
DeWitt	....	....	....	1	2	26	8	80	3	8	6	5	1	1
Douglas	....	10	1	3	2	16	10	67	2	27	4	5	1	4
DuPage	2	2	1	9	2	36	.....	39	4	45	1	29	2	13
Edgar	....	....	....	7	6	36	14	89	5	30	7	9	1	1
Edwards	2	....	6	28	15	12	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	1	4	8	29	17	14	6	18	5	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Fayette	....	....	20	50	42	43	12	11	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....
Ford	....	4	....	1	3	36	6	74	5	16	2	.....	1	2
Franklin	3	7	27	28	36	23	16	13	4	1	.....	2	3	6
Fulton	1	4	3	36	14	108	14	99	12	17	2	2	4	1
Gallatin	....	2	9	28	14	25	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	....	1	3	12	8	55	13	36	3	4	2	1	1	.....
Grundy	....	2	....	5	.....	55	.....	69	2	14	.....	2	2	.....
Hamilton	8	8	52	8	18	9	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	....	1	2	38	13	90	12	70	6	8	2	1	.....	.....
Hardin	1	1	13	13	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	....	....	....	1	1	16	2	39	4	16	3	4	1	1
Henry	2	7	....	54	2	125	3	73	.....	21	.....	12	1	4
Iroquois	....	1	1	8	6	107	13	145	6	22	2	4	.....	1
Jackson	1	21	12	72	21	46	5	9	2	8	.....	2	3	1
Jasper	....	1	25	44	33	15	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	7	46	51	35	6	4	34	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
Jersey	....	10	6	23	4	32	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	....	2	1	36	3	58	3	47	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	1	10	24	14	25	7	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	....	2	3	8	1	54	.....	98	2	89	.....	92	1	29
Kankakee	....	....	....	30	5	76	11	70	4	42	2	9	1	4
Kendall	....	....	....	9	1	37	.....	31	.....	8	1	3	.....	1
Knox	....	2	1	20	4	85	11	100	3	18	1	33	1	8
Lake	....	....	....	11	2	37	4	77	3	38	4	20	2	41
LaSalle	....	2	1	24	6	163	6	130	6	48	1	81	1	26

RECEIVING LESS THAN $1,700 PER ANNUM—1913

$800 to $899		$900 to $999		$1,000 to $1,099		$1,100 to $1,199		$1,200 to $1,299		$1,300 to $1,399		$1,400 to $1,499		$1,500 to $1,599		$1,600 to $1,699	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
82	935	72	754	89	700	54	1,609	39	1,325	35	126	16	87	21	178	28	11
3	28	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
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12	524	26	682	54	654	32	1,600	21	1,317	22	117	9	82	15	175	8	1
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1	13	1	8	2	3	1	3	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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1	23	2	6	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
1	11	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 9—

Counties	Under $200		$200 to $299		$300 to $399		$400 to $499		$500 to $599		$500 to $699		$700 to $799	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	....	1	4	14	14	26	12	31	7	2	4	1	5	2
Lee	1	3	....	26	.....	87	5	84	1	15	1	6	1	.....
Livingston	....	....	....	2	6	102	11	173	3	19	4	5	2	.....
Logan	....	....	....	.....	.....	15	4	67	3	45	8	26	8	4
Macon	....	1	....	.. 5	.....	7	3	52	10	63	9	104	6	7
Macoupin	1	1	5	46	18	104	17	85	6	6	7	2	.....	.....
Madison	....	6	2	33	2	72	9	132	8	60	8	44	6	7
Marion	2	17	38	50	14	50	2	27	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1
Marshall	....	....	....	.....	.....	51	4	44	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	....	....	....	6	7	19	11	77	2	4	3	1	.....	.....
Massac	1	12	14	10	8	15	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	....	1	2	17	3	52	13	80	7	20	2	4	.....	.....
McHenry	....	....	....	12	.....	82	.....	76	1	43	.....	8	1	1
McLean	....	....	1	1	3	72	13	208	8	48	1	42	.....	6
Menard	....	1	....	.....	.....	27	3	36	3	17	1	1	1	.....
Mercer	....	1	....	12	4	50	4	57	5	9	1	3	.....	.....
Monroe	....	....	3	8	9	14	10	18	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Montgomery	....	4	10	54	19	39	9	79	3	15	3	1	2	.....
Morgan	....	2	....	12	9	36	6	55	7	43	7	8	.....	1
Moultrie	5	10	....	5	3	27	10	44	6	11	1	4	2	.....
Ogle	1	4	4	14	10	84	7	75	2	28	3	1	.....	.....
Peoria	2	1	....	5	2	43	14	124	6	70	6	48	.....	48
Perry	....	2	8	45	13	30	6	10	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Piatt	....	1	....	1	3	6	13	62	8	30	10	6	2	.....
Pike	....	6	18	64	17	61	15	12	6	10	4	1	2	.....
Pope	11	12	14	13	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	3	9	1	20	13	24	7	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	....	....	....	.....	.....	13	2	26	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....
Randolph	2	2	9	55	8	46	4	20	3	3	3	1	1	.....
Richland	2	12	25	43	9	16	1	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Rock Island	....	3	1	9	4	45	6	103	.....	52	1	80	2	15
Saline	1	6	20	17	48	9	15	40	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	....	1	....	1	2	26	15	116	12	79	17	23	3	15
Schuyler	....	....	2	27	8	39	10	24	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Scott	....	....	....	8	2	16	7	24	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	1	....	7	21	36	49	30	49	7	10	5	5	.....	.....
Stark	....	1	....	4	3	32	2	37	1	5	1	2	1	.....
St. Clair	....	2	1	13	6	29	21	97	19	72	12	83	7	67
Stephenson	....	....	1	22	6	55	11	66	1	13	1	23	.....	7
Tazewell	....	....	2	4	5	40	7	91	5	41	4	14	2	2
Union	1	3	21	22	28	10	9	13	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	....	4	....	9	10	60	34	177	16	83	16	20	2	6
Wabash	....	1	11	10	23	14	4	13	2	5	1	2	.....	3
Warren	....	1	....	1	.....	33	5	80	2	43	1	8	1	.....
Washington	....	7	15	45	4	28	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3	6	56	49	54	16	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	3	11	26	27	37	26	17	9	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	....	3	2	10	2	49	3	80	8	58	3	17	2	.....
Will	1	3	1	23	1	96	2	90	.....	58	2	34	1	38
Williamson	1	10	22	43	40	51	10	46	10	10	8	1	3	1
Winnebago	....	....	....	15	1	56	4	87	.....	55	.....	92	1	3
Woodford	....	....	....	2	3	29	5	87	4	17	1	2	.....	.....

Concluded

$800 to $899		$900 to $999		$1,000 to $1,099		$1,100 to $1,199		$1,200 to $1,299		$1,300 to $1,399		$1,400 to $1,499		$1,500 to $1,599		$1,600 to $1,699	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	6	2	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	8	9	2	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
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.....	3	.....	6	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
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1	123	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	....	....	....	....	2	8
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5	5	4	4	2	9	2	.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
4	101	3	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	3	....	2	3	1
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2	17	5	.....	6	6	2	.....	3	2	3	....	2	....	....	....	9	....
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7	33	3	4	2	9	1	1	1	.....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
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Table 10—Number of elementary teachers receiving $1,700 or more per annum—1913

Counties	$1,700 to $1,799		$1,800 to $1,899		$1,900 to $1,999		$2,000 to $2,499		$2,500 to $2,999		$3,000 to more		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illinois	9	1	10	22	3	4	30	26	55	38	77	61	4,040	22,930	26,970
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	259	322
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	82	101
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	94	122
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	106	109
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	60	77
Bureau	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	289	307
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	29	46
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	137	146
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	103	114
Champaign	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	333	371
Christian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	172	235
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	93	145
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	82	141
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	68	105
Coles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	165	213
Cook	1	1	3	21	2	4	17	26	50	38	73	61	385	6,719	7,104
Crawford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	92	146
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	63	112
DeKalb	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	219	225
DeWitt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	121	143
Douglas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	133	155
DuPage	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	18	176	194
Edgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	172	209
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	43	71
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	65	108
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	112	187
Ford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	133	152
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	80	170
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	267	317
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	57	88
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	109	142
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	148	153
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	26	110
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	208	243
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	18	40
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	77	89
Henry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	298	313
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	289	317
Jackson	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	162	209
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	63	127
Jefferson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	99	193
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	72	87
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	147	155
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	33	92
Kane	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	15	400	415
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	234	257
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	89	91
Knox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	267	289
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	27	255	282
LaSalle	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	29	492	521

TABLE 10—*Concluded*

Counties	$1,700 to $1,799		$1,800 to $1,899		$1,900 to $1,999		$2,000 to $2,499		$2,500 to $2,999		$3,000 or more		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	77	126
Lee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	221	230
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	301	328
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	28	162	190
Macon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	252	288
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	244	300
Madison	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	365	420
Marion	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	153	211
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	101	108
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	107	130
Massac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	53	79
McDonough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	174	201
McHenry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	222	224
McLean	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	392	420
Menard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	82	90
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	132	146
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	45	71
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	192	238
Morgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	163	192
Moultrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	101	128
Ogle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	206	233
Peoria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	478	513
Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	95	123
Piatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	106	145
Pike	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	154	219
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	27	68
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	58	84
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	46	49
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	127	158
Richland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	80	118
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	33	326	359
Saline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91	74	165
Sangamon	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	70	375	445
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	90	115
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	51	61
Shelby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87	134	221
Stark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	81	89
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	100	388	488
Stephenson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	192	212
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	192	221
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	50	112
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	84	365	449
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	48	89
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	170	180
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	86	110
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118	72	190
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	75	168
Whiteside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	218	241
Will	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	27	390	417
Williamson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	162	258
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	328	340
Woodford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	137	150

Table 11—Number of secondary (high) teachers

Counties	Under $200		$200 to $299		$300 to $399		$400 to $499		$500 to $599		$600 to $699		$700 to $799	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	4	2	2	7	6	12	12	67	46	257	94	322	121	237
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	6	1	1	2	.....
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	1	2
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	7	.....	3	1	4
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	2
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	.....	4	1	3
Champaign	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	7	1	4
Christian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	5	.....	6
Clark	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Coles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	.....	5	5	3
Cook	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	4	2	1	.....	24	1	13
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	1
DeKalb	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	2	5	.....	3
DeWitt	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	7	3	5
Douglas	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	.....	3	1	.....
DuPage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	12
Edgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	3	.....	4
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fayette	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	.....
Ford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	4	2	2
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	.....	1	2
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	8	1	7	.....	5
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	5	4	2	.....	2
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	.....	7	3	1
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Henry	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	3	.....	5	4	9	4	2
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	.....	6	2	5	5	3
Jackson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	5	2	.....
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	2	.....	2	3	15
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....
Knox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	10	.....	8	4	8
Lake	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	2	4	.....	1	3	3
LaSalle	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	3	3	8	.....	4

RECEIVING LESS THAN $1,700 PER ANNUM—1913

$800 to $899		$900 to $999		$1,000 to $1,099		$1,100 to $1,199		$1,200 to $1,299		$1,300 to $1,399		$1,400 to $1,499		$1,500 to $1,599		$1,600 to $1,699	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
147	216	167	152	177	110	108	83	112	88	109	65	68	48	70	52	70	42
3	3	4	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	3	.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
14	6	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	20	8	14	27	37	19	55	24	55	38	62	38	47	35	50	53	42
.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	5	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	4	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	4	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	4	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	5	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
2	1	6	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	15	6	9	5	10	3	2	6	.....	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
.....	2	2	1	2	1	4	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
5	3	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	2	.....	9	3	4	1	2	.....	1	6	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
3	9	5	3	4	6	5	2	4	1	4	....	4	....	2	....	1	....

TABLE 11—

Counties	Under $200		$200 to $299		$300 to $399		$400 to $499		$500 to $599		$600 to $699		$700 to $799	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence							1				1		1	4
Lee									1	7	5	6	2	5
Livingston										8		6		2
Logan									1	3	1	1		2
Macon									1	3		3	2	4
Macoupin									1	4	2	5	3	
Madison						1	1	1		1		8	2	9
Marion								3		1	2	7	2	5
Marshall								1	1	4	2	2		
Mason							1			1		5	1	
Massac							1			1	1		1	
McDonough									1	8	1	1	2	
McHenry												12	1	5
McLean							1		1	15	4	9	1	6
Menard								1		3	1	3	1	
Mercer								4	1	1	2	1		2
Monroe											1	1		
Montgomery							1		1	3	3	8	1	
Morgan								1		1	1	1	3	
Moultrie							1	1		2	1	6	1	
Ogle										4	1	1	4	9
Peoria				1			2	2	2	2	1	5		2
Perry										2	3	4		
Piatt									1	6	1	1	1	1
Pike										3	2	3	1	2
Pope										1			1	
Pulaski									1			1	1	
Putnam										2				
Randolph								1		3		2		1
Richland										1	1	1		1
Rock Island					2	1		1			1	9	2	1
Saline	1								1		2	1		2
Sangamon											1	6	3	3
Schuyler									2	4	2		1	
Scott								1	2	1	1		1	1
Shelby								2	1	3	2	1	2	
Stark						2		1		4		1	2	
St. Clair										1		7	3	2
Stephenson									1	1	1	2	3	1
Tazewell								3		4	1	8	2	2
Union			1			1	1			3	1	1	1	
Vermilion									1	5		6	1	5
Wabash														2
Warren	1									1	1	7		7
Washington										1	2		1	
Wayne										1	1			
White										3	1			
Whiteside					1	1				1		1	1	8
Will									1	3	1	2		4
Williamson										1	1	2	1	1
Winnebago										2			1	7
Woodford										7	1	1	1	1

Concluded

$800 to $899		$900 to $999		$1,000 to $1,099		$1,100 to $1,199		$1,200 to $1,299		$1,300 to $1,399		$1,400 to $1,499		$1,500 to $1,599		$1,600 to $1,699	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	4	3	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	13	4	2	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	5	4	6	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	1	1	1	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
3	1	3	1	5	10	6	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
2	.....	1	10	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
2	9	2	9	6	4	3	2	3	7	5	1	....	....	2	1	....	....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	1	4	9	3	2	2	1	2	.....	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....
1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
3	8	3	2	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
3	6	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	4	....
2	5	3	4	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	7	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2	8	9	.....	7	4	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	6	3	9	1	6	8	7	3	8	3	....	2	1	2	....	1	....
2	.....	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	7	3	9	8	3	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 12—NUMBER OF SECONDARY (HIGH) TEACHERS RECEIVING $1,700 OR MORE PER ANNUM—1913

Counties	$1,700 to $1,799		$1,800 to $1,899		$1,900 to $1,999		$2,000 to $2,499		$2,500 to $2,999		$3,000 or more		Total		Total—elementary and secondary
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illinois	47	42	65	45	17	18	131	93	26	4	33	1	1,632	1,963	30,565
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	17	16	355
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	11	120
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	129
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	11	125
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	82
Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	23	346
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	46
Carroll	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	16	172
Cass	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	13	137
Champaign	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	32	24	427
Christian	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	15	264
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	160
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	146
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	113
Coles	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	13	16	242
Cook	32	42	49	43	11	18	111	92	10	4	26	1	487	627	8,218
Crawford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	167
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	122
DeKalb	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	23	24	272
DeWitt	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	16	166
Douglas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	12	180
DuPage	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	25	227
Edgar	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	15	234
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	77
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	114
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	200
Ford	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	171
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	183
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	25	358
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	95
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	11	163
Grundy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	166
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	113
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	17	276
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	40
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	95
Henry	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	33	371
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	20	361
Jackson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	217
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	133
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	202
Jersey	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	92
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	177
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	95
Kane	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	37	58	510
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	17	10	284
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	104
Knox	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	22	32	343
Lake	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	22	33	337
LaSalle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	38	39	598

TABLE 12—*Concluded*

Counties	$1,700 to $1,799		$1,800 to $1,899		$1,900 to $1,999		$2,000 to $2,499		$2,500 to $2,999		$3,000 or more		Total		Total—elementary and secondary
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	145
Lee	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	19	263
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	25	365
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	205
Macon	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	26	331
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	11	327
Madison	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	20	32	472
Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	16	236
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	123
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	145
Massac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	85
McDonough	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	13	227
McHenry	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	20	257
McLean	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	32	42	494
Menard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	104
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	165
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	75
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	11	265
Morgan	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	15	221
Moultrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	10	144
Ogle	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	22	268
Peoria	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	38	45	589
Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	135
Piatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	162
Pike	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	234
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	70
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	89
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	57
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	172
Richland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	124
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	25	25	409
Saline	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	182
Sangamon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	28	31	504
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	126
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	70
Shelby	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	6	239
Stark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	103
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	26	24	538
Stephenson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	15	15	242
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	26	260
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	125
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	24	29	502
Wabash	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	94
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	19	211
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	115
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	194
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	175
Whiteside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	17	270
Will	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	27	46	490
Williamson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	6	278
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	26	31	397
Woodford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	167

TABLE 13—NUMBER OF DISTRICTS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, SEATS OR SITTINGS AND LIBRARIES—1913

Counties	Number of districts	Number of public school houses		Number of rented school houses	Total number of school houses	Number of seats or sittings	Number of libraries	Number of volumes
		Not used	Used					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illinois	11,825	59	13,118	154	13,331	1,139,053	10,935	1,464,564
Adams	179	1	182	1	184	12,342	130	14,252
Alexander	31	.....	53	5	58	5,247	32	1,324
Bond	78	.....	79	1	80	4,507	69	2,130
Boone	69	.....	73	.....	73	3,944	73	8,742
Brown	63	.....	65	.....	65	2,688	63	2,928
Bureau	195	2	203	1	206	11,396	184	19,347
Calhoun	37	.....	38	.....	38	2,136	16	2,003
Carroll	104	.....	109	.....	109	5,253	100	13,992
Cass	63	.....	71	.....	71	4,693	64	6,282
Champaign	228	.....	243	1	244	13,891	185	24,858
Christian	144	.....	150	.....	150	9,465	135	13,285
Clark	103	.....	108	.....	108	6,905	75	5,438
Clay	103	.....	106	2	108	6,292	50	3,843
Clinton	70	.....	72	2	74	4,524	51	7,907
Coles	126	.....	137	.....	137	8,980	104	12,628
Cook	187	.....	684	24	708	325,301	526	227,672
Crawford	104	.....	107	1	108	7,266	95	10,488
Cumberland	90	.....	90	.....	90	5,085	80	6,227
DeKalb	143	3	152	.....	155	8,390	142	24,615
DeWitt	96	.....	99	1	100	5,241	85	8,769
Douglas	90	.....	92	1	93	5,858	88	16,139
DuPage	81	.....	89	2	91	7,321	81	10,850
Edgar	141	.....	146	.....	146	7,788	146	16,343
Edwards	46	.....	50	.....	50	3,124	47	3,746
Effingham	81	.....	82	4	86	4,777	71	6,666
Fayette	142	.....	149	.....	149	9,651	142	15,717
Ford	110	.....	109	3	112	4,809	87	10,405
Franklin	98	.....	105	1	106	8,363	85	5,206
Fulton	200	1	215	.....	216	13,486	169	30,814
Gallatin	58	.....	68	2	70	4,025	30	2,117
Greene	99	.....	102	1	103	6,306	97	13,754
Grundy	94	2	103	.....	105	5,937	96	18,139
Hamilton	88	.....	89	.....	89	5,746	59	2,789
Hancock	180	1	185	1	187	8,959	157	13,862
Hardin	32	.....	33	.....	33	1,820	12	400
Henderson	73	.....	73	.....	73	2,754	68	6,837
Henry	191	2	198	1	201	12,503	183	16,529
Iroquois	232	.....	240	2	242	11,092	187	16,591
Jackson	103	1	127	.....	128	8,869	90	8,627
Jasper	111	.....	111	.....	111	5,590	69	4,451
Jefferson	138	.....	142	.....	142	8,802	92	3,715
Jersey	65	1	70	1	72	3,869	44	2,440
JoDaviess	118	4	121	.....	125	5,756	88	9,716
Johnson	69	.....	73	.....	73	4,581	60	3,964
Kane	127	.....	161	2	163	16,598	119	26,262
Kankakee	150	.....	160	3	163	9,311	98	9,852
Kendall	71	.....	71	.....	71	3,158	68	5,993
Knox	175	3	185	1	189	10,536	172	21,343
Lake	106	.....	118	2	120	10,373	90	17,300
LaSalle	271	5	303	1	309	20,280	271	54,662

TABLE 13—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of districts	Number of public school houses		Number of rented school houses	Total number of school houses	Number of seats or sittings	Number of libraries	Number of volumes
		Not used	Used					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lawrence	77	.....	82	.....	82	6,072	75	7,492
Lee	163	.....	166	5	171	7,480	163	14,181
Livingston	251	2	259	.....	261	11,337	243	26,795
Logan	120	1	129	2	132	7,234	124	10,499
Macon	126	1	142	2	145	12,676	127	18,122
Macoupin	173	.....	187	4	191	13,256	160	13,825
Madison	132	1	158	6	165	18,558	118	26,037
Marion	125	.....	132	5	137	9,399	100	11,811
Marshall	80	.....	81	.....	80	3,751	80	10,392
Mason	92	.....	99	.....	99	5,185	85	6,620
Massac	44	.....	54	1	55	3,852	27	2,329
McDonough	148	1	153	1	155	7,657	136	10,363
McHenry	139	.....	144	.....	144	10,375	115	14,466
McLean	261	2	271	1	274	16,309	272	38,872
Menard	57	.....	60	1	61	3,577	56	4,466
Mercer	117	2	117	.....	119	5,734	106	13,337
Monroe	54	.....	56	.....	56	3,268	28	3,575
Montgomery	141	.....	149	2	151	9,946	110	8,747
Morgan	108	.....	116	.....	116	8,016	102	10,799
Moultrie	82	1	83	.....	84	4,609	76	8,415
Ogle	177	3	175	.....	178	8,233	139	15,500
Peoria	150	3	167	.....	170	18,339	170	26,365
Perry	73	.....	80	1	81	5,923	66	7,240
Piatt	101	.....	103	.....	103	5,093	103	22,517
Pike	161	.....	168	1	169	8,562	107	4,749
Pope	63	.....	64	.....	64	3,289	52	4,890
Pulaski	32	.....	54	.....	54	3,899	54	3,170
Putnam	29	.....	30	2	32	1,982	23	3,994
Randolph	97	.....	105	3	108	6,727	89	9,850
Richland	88	.....	89	1	90	5,232	60	4,933
Rock Island	99	3	128	6	137	13,925	83	17,315
Saline	91	1	102	.....	103	8,786	77	12,612
Sangamon	167	1	190	5	196	18,393	170	22,844
Schuyler	93	.....	95	1	96	4,484	93	10,663
Scott	46	.....	47	.....	47	2,610	39	3,565
Shelby	167	.....	169	.....	169	9,164	143	8,884
Stark	70	.....	68	3	71	3,135	58	7,515
St. Clair	117	.....	173	12	185	21,254	116	25,953
Stephenson	135	1	144	.....	145	9,516	135	16,317
Tazewell	131	.....	143	6	149	9,459	127	20,021
Union	77	.....	80	.....	80	6,316	70	8,075
Vermilion	218	6	231	4	241	20,306	215	30,166
Wabash	51	.....	57	.....	57	4,326	51	7,353
Warren	126	2	131	1	134	6,296	124	13,604
Washington	85	1	85	1	87	4,199	72	6,144
Wayne	157	.....	159	1	160	8,499	137	6,267
White	107	.....	111	.....	111	7,797	28	1,558
Whiteside	144	.....	152	.....	152	9,072	144	17,122
Will	190	1	216	2	219	16,314	107	20,336
Williamson	113	.....	127	6	133	12,992	113	9,909
Winnebago	113	.....	133	.....	133	13,355	133	17,528
Woodford	113	.....	114	1	115	5,696	109	19,613

TABLE 14—VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, TAX LEVY AND BONDED DEBT—1913

Counties	Value of school sites and buildings	Value of equipment (furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc.)	Total value of school property	Amount of taxes levied August, 1912	Amount of school bonds outstanding June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$107,281,492	$4,611,319	$111,892,811	$31,624,855	$10,088,789
Adams	$ 977,990	$ 63,193	$ 1,041,183	$ 2,771	$ 42,601
Alexander	393,500	43,730	437,230	108,364	65,000
Bond	125,520	8,894	134,414	73,700	33,550
Boone	214,130	14,543	228,673	85,955	.....
Brown	123,775	8,400	132,175	39,990	30,800
Bureau	707,230	79,124	786,354	237,780	71,800
Calhoun	46,285	6,016	52,301	17,467	5,950
Carroll	327,985	38,045	366,030	105,105	43,000
Cass	278,825	26,140	304,965	89,605	64,600
Champaign	889,775	72,844	962,619	354,497	260,710
Christian	594,375	63,487	657,862	218,192	74,520
Clark	266,667	27,175	293,842	91,615	35,882
Clay	139,860	16,085	155,945	67,800	55,850
Clinton	132,790	13,615	146,405	54 411	19,100
Coles	533,120	48,061	581,181	176,040	96,000
Cook	60,357,209	443,590	60,800,799	15,369,471	2,476,550
Crawford	275,745	27,346	303,091	118,368	27,285
Cumberland	162,650	17,843	180,493	58,637	23,210
DeKalb	584,332	64,197	648,529	231,009	158,550
DeWitt	376,570	21,230	397,800	131,110	94,700
Douglas	262,920	30,345	293,265	126,817	48,000
DuPage	839,675	49,666	889,341	220,267	132,000
Edgar	426,800	40,710	467,510	163,529	91,100
Edwards	81,030	8,245	89,275	39,160	6,625
Effingham	142,685	13,447	156,132	52,885	11,000
Fayette	206,485	24,410	230,895	96,023	26,305
Ford	297,675	36,355	334,030	124,637	91,850
Franklin	236,225	20,132	256,357	92,047	75,490
Fulton	667,850	68,777	736,627	231,585	112,780
Gallatin	117,951	10,499	128,450	40,942	15,050
Greene	239,910	29,122	269,032	97,400	13,825
Grundy	231,215	29,765	260,980	106,525	34,400
Hamilton	87,950	13,821	110,771	37,475	1,250
Hancock	411,810	34,303	446,113	151,842	38,040
Hardin	24,930	3,020	27,950	14,780	2,500
Henderson	104,476	13,093	117,569	60,745	13,400
Henry	964,175	91,159	1,055,334	238,800	136,500
Iroquois	532,304	58,839	591,143	234,563	97,700
Jackson	305,280	29,448	334,728	120,514	33,100
Jasper	127,458	16,562	144,020	51,625	8,100
Jefferson	176,910	29,805	206,715	79,925	16,300
Jersey	120,665	15,087	135,752	42,765	3,100
JoDaviess	316,155	28,774	344,929	104,135	17,250
Johnson	82,205	11,322	93,527	38,943	3,800
Kane	1,877,525	194,682	2,072,207	578,640	574,550
Kankakee	575,200	26,805	602,005	197,520	54,770
Kane	147,925	14,850	162,775	61,065	3,666
Knox	832,915	68,559	901,474	264,566	53,590
Lake	1,109,194	113,954	1,223,148	418,884	279,450
LaSalle	1,783,125	176,558	1,959,683	47,734	256,500

TABLE 14—*Concluded*

Counties	Value of school sites and buildings	Value of equipment (furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc.)	Total value of school property	Amount of taxes levied August, 1912	Amount of school bonds outstanding June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 263,500	$ 29,245	$ 292,745	$111,677	$ 53,090
Lee	404,245	51,267	455,512	153,697	89,800
Livingston	653,380	66,494	719,874	230,852	61,100
Logan	409,675	38,047	447,722	179,995	67,748
Macon	1,074,112	125,316	1,199,428	339,891	233,220
Macoupin	583,230	49,135	632,365	211,790	100,700
Madison	1,144,440	84,545	1,228,985	378,350	357,200
Marion	311,875	26,015	337,890	138,241	54,170
Marshall	137,150	22,297	159,447	71,302	10,800
Mason	250,425	20,218	270,643	94,830	31,200
Massac	99,333	11,013	110,346	42,771	14,232
McDonough	368,240	29,060	397,300	140,230	29,424
McHenry	478,679	35,054	513,733	170,425	83,550
McLean	1,293,729	111,587	1,405,316	389,139	233,050
Menard	157,000	15,433	172,433	65,895	10,500
Mercer	243,845	24,820	268,665	104,187	23,800
Monroe	77,725	10,091	87,816	37,576	705
Montgomery	365,788	38,833	404,131	165,033	55,600
Morgan	386,150	32,850	419,000	165,770	2,100
Moultrie	203,601	25,027	228,628	83,305	30,400
Ogle	499,515	52,740	552,255	150,085	39,716
Peoria	1,785,809	162,027	1,947,836	766,392	22,555
Perry	181,971	25,398	207,369	81,309	24,100
Piatt	265,430	31,454	296,884	115,140	26,400
Pike	342,347	44,021	386,368	111,191	15,200
Pope	41,275	7,773	49,048	23,388	200
Pulaski	81,780	11,143	92,923	453,557	12,900
Putnam	117,950	7,999	125,949	53,580	38,000
Randolph	207,176	21,301	228,477	78,944	23,200
Richland	129,935	12,040	141,975	50,295	800
Rock Island	1,492,635	74,390	1,567,025	414,320	231,400
Saline	336,011	38,231	374,242	136,954	121,870
Sangamon	1,443,618	91,605	1,535,223	578,075	190,870
Schuyler	167,575	21,865	189,440	64,045	11,100
Scott	94,875	12,442	107,317	40,392	8,300
Shelby	337,665	35,304	372,969	143,878	68,900
Stark	171,450	17,745	189,195	62,266	2,500
St. Clair	1,723,309	113,428	1,836,737	542,436	520,375
Stephenson	566,250	49,300	615,550	187,630	103,850
Tazewell	599,784	44,512	644,296	224,075	179,080
Union	163,405	24,720	188,125	66,330	26,150
Vermilion	1,229,608	83,412	1,313,020	403,088	219,235
Wabash	125,960	10,086	136,046	51,923	5,300
Warren	564,948	56,196	621,144	157,842	153,100
Washington	92,155	9,356	101,511	37,773	2,500
Wayne	138,770	21,827	160,597	71,070	6,700
White	197,060	17,276	214,336	71,182	16,300
Whiteside	586,510	58,585	645,095	187,966	47,050
Will	1,846,388	73,150	1,919,538	511,069	165,950
Williamson	376,005	42,328	418,333	169,059	189,375
Winnebago	1,301,378	52,293	1,353,671	443,000	48,950
Woodford	327,867	35,843	363,710	133,420	43,125

Table 15—Private schools—illiteracy and departmental work—1913

Counties	Number of private schools	Number of men teachers	Number of women teachers	Total number of teachers	Number of boys enrolled	Number of girls enrolled	Total enrollment	Number of persons between ages of 12 and 21 years unable to read and write			Departmental work	
								Boys	Girls	Total	Number of buildings	Years of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois...	894	1,915	3,214	5,129	103,695	100,982	204,677	418	329	747	119	5-8
Adams	18	20	44	64	1,697	1,770	3,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander ...	3	1	10	11	204	209	413	15	13	28	.....	.....
Bond.....	1	11	10	21	129	178	307	4	.....	4	1	8
Boone.....	2	2	4	6	108	132	240	.....	1	1	1	6-8
Brown.....	2	2	4	6	42	43	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau.....	7	3	15	18	324	403	727	13	12	25	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	2	.....	5	5	41	42	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	2	2	19	21	54	193	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	4	3	1	4	65	72	137	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Champaign ..	13	8	19	27	331	380	711	1	2	3	.....	.....
Christian	4	.....	14	14	263	358	621	1	1	2	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	3	1	3	4	54	55	109	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Clinton.....	14	4	33	37	717	723	1,440	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Coles	1	1	.....	1	25	24	49	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Cook.....	276	1,319	1,902	3,221	73,390	68,639	142,029	107	103	210	54	6-8
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	3	3	10	13	16	97	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	1	.....	3	3	30	45	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	1	1	.....	1	20	19	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	28	22	22	44	836	791	1,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	2	2	3	5	50	48	98	.....	1	1	4	7-8
Edwards	1	3	3	6	60	45	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham...	12	9	8	17	289	331	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	4	4	.....	4	120	126	246	2	2	4	.....	.....
Ford.....	3	.....	.....	.....	431	415	846	3	.....	3	2	8
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	4	6-8
Gallatin	1	.....	1	1	28	35	63	3	1	4	.....	.....
Greene.....	1	.....	2	2	50	55	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	4	2	12	14	76	191	267	3	2	5	1	6-8
Hamilton....	2	.....	4	4	64	75	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	4	1	18	19	111	181	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Henderson...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Henry.....	7	7	17	24	371	421	792	1	1	2	.....	.....
Iroquois	9	8	11	19	238	247	485	4	.....	4	3	6-8
Jackson.....	4	3	8	11	130	200	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	5	.....	9	9	154	132	286	6	1	7	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	27	.....	.....
Jersey.....	3	1	5	6	73	85	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess....	4	1	5	6	93	93	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	28	28	81	109	1,492	1,588	3,080	6	8	14	3	6-8
Kankakee ...	15	30	44	74	982	796	1,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	5	4	1	5	67	58	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	7	10	18	28	254	410	664	5	2	7	.....	.....
Lake	22	32	55	87	1,303	1,223	2,526	4	4	8	5	5-8
LaSalle.....	18	15	86	101	1,811	1,873	3,684	.....	.....	.....	2	5-8

TABLE 15—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of private schools	Number of men teachers	Number of women teachers	Total number of teachers	Number of boys enrolled	Number of girls enrolled	Total enrollment	Number of persons between ages of 12 and 21 years unable to read and write			Departmental work	
								Boys	Girls	Total	Number of buildings	Years of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	1	.....	2	2	22	28	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	4	6	8	14	243	168	411	1	2	3	1	5-8
Livingston	8	3	19	22	282	237	519	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Logan	11	7	14	21	269	285	554	.....	.....	.....	2	7-8
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	7-8
Macoupin	11	11	10	21	492	466	958	4	4	8	.....	.....
Madison	39	50	53	103	1,738	1,558	3,296	18	13	31	2	7-8
Marion	4	2	6	8	190	186	376	1	5	6	.....	.....
Marshall	5	1	11	12	225	257	482	28	17	45	.....	.....
Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
McHenry	10	15	8	23	324	289	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	9	22	23	45	744	739	1,483	.....	2	2	2	6-8
Menard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	1	1	.....	1	10	4	14	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Monroe	11	7	11	18	294	309	603	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Montgomery	3	2	3	5	100	115	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	9	25	51	76	498	911	1,409	35	28	63	5	6-8
Moultrie	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	3	18	5	23	183	146	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	11	7	52	59	800	1,000	1,800	7	1	8	.....	.....
Perry	11	4	12	16	255	277	532	1	1	2	.....	.....
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....
Pike	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	1	5-8
Pope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	1	1	.....	1	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	22	16	14	30	542	560	1,102	3	1	4	.....	.....
Richland	2	.....	3	3	54	58	112	1	1	2	.....	.....
Rock Island	13	25	53	78	888	1,032	1,920	1	.....	1	2	7-8
Saline	1	1	1	2	102	85	187	10	6	16	1	7-8
Sangamon	14	18	75	93	1,666	1,843	3,509	14	15	29	14	6-8
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	4	4	2	6	92	93	185	1	1	2	.....	.....
Stark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	41	27	108	135	2,665	2,771	5,436	4	6	10	2	6-8
Stephenson	7	10	10	20	333	363	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tazewell	6	5	1	6	99	125	224	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Union	2	3	5	8	67	73	140	4	4	8	.....	.....
Vermilion	13	17	31	48	493	729	1,222	16	16	32	1	8
Wabash	3	1	4	5	116	130	246	2	3	5	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	7-8
Washington	23	19	11	30	555	534	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
White	1	.....	1	1	9	7	16	7	1	8	.....	.....
Whiteside	3	2	1	3	21	32	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will	23	12	62	74	2,036	2,008	4,044	1	1	2	.....	.....
Williamson	3	2	4	6	92	99	191	2	4	6	.....	.....
Winnebago	4	2	19	21	384	449	833	9	11	20	.....	.....
Woodford	10	6	11	17	212	202	414	2	.....	2	.....	.....

Table 16—District fund

Counties	Total	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Distribution of trustees	District taxes	Tuition fees paid by pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$47,039,548 64	$10,409,199 94	$3,298,651 75	$30,482,082 58	$231,597 82
Adams	$ 339,053 30	$ 52,108 56	$ 19,024 56	$ 259,639 76	$2,194 75
Alexander	147,270 33	24,691 55	6,088 19	80,813 68	254 60
Bond	119,271 23	41,724 88	5,731 05	66,353 48	509 80
Boone	154,899 67	45,095 86	4,081 84	102,236 11	1,298 25
Brown	88,521 15	20,532 03	2,720 26	40,241 82	642 00
Bureau	357,702 78	92,473 86	16,981 12	230,460 68	5,103 62
Calhoun	33,645 39	7,585 65	2,651 12	17,389 19	52 70
Carroll	204,111 76	66,579 90	78,940 85	105,140 46	2,333 02
Cass	183,438 65	53,969 07	5,675 91	93,994 29	1,581 25
Champaign	643,848 64	150,900 56	21,007 88	332,192 92	6,140 00
Christian	313,991 72	85,848 00	12,346 95	208,221 65	2,145 15
Clark	140,211 19	38,413 68	8,390 19	87,690 13	753 45
Clay	150,524 93	27,059 25	6,873 83	69,785 92	343 59
Clinton	103,382 76	36,479 75	8,237 14	56,018 57	872 62
Coles	299,385 89	69,377 59	20,329 44	143,394 86	1,569 01
Cook	20,640,534 43	3,318,496 97	2,114,905 57	14,624,311 43	8,246 68
Crawford	210,885 12	65,381 18	9,242 91	110,914 76	1,944 99
Cumberland	96,775 83	19,437 09	5,084 48	68,271 28	984 49
DeKalb	347,545 15	67,054 92	10,805 64	222,178 88	4,720 07
DeWitt	178,090 46	30,878 02	5,261 36	117,007 09	1,408 02
Douglas	202,847 28	71,240 41	7,804 01	119,547 39	2,492 05
DuPage	311,620 64	72,710 14	9,900 20	216,417 43	3,444 31
Edgar	233,335 39	47,611 91	8,622 26	165,465 57	3,028 88
Edwards	58,128 16	18,770 69	2,969 04	33,155 91	252 70
Effingham	94,421 29	31,588 44	6,222 66	53,628 33	467 91
Fayette	147,210 65	39,510 80	10,630 87	89,534 42	588 27
Ford	249,949 87	105,722 47	14,758 34	113,610 07	2,861 75
Franklin	153,985 65	31,701 31	9,879 31	96,539 44	178 00
Fulton	349,797 54	81,922 11	15,540 12	231,300 75	4,134 28
Gallatin	67,056 23	19,203 48	4,830 45	40,885 80	32 50
Greene	160,911 67	49,006 73	6,225 82	100,053 43	3,206 65
Grundy	202,416 84	49,406 01	9,909 60	102,983 67	1,466 85
Hamilton	69,669 89	20,457 48	7,501 53	40,053 54	119 84
Hancock	258,460 57	58,377 52	11,017 38	148,077 39	5,252 67
Hardin	20,107 68	3,262 76	2,211 21	14,616 60	.....
Henderson	113,783 29	41,510 35	2,058 73	59,885 94	1,158 37
Henry	373,841 47	75,813 33	14,098 76	270,753 98	4,493 51
Iroquois	417,273 40	136,819 23	16,022 04	229,104 00	3,320 87
Jackson	178,100 75	46,028 72	11,054 71	117,841 70	615 77
Jasper	86,270 24	23,716 69	6,592 48	54,082 65	153 37
Jefferson	133,470 38	33,942 79	12,668 16	79,244 79	79 65
Jersey	81,042 92	32,414 41	3,997 53	42,135 41	1,544 89
JoDaviess	169,222 66	45,271 67	6,298 22	105,293 17	1,894 43
Johnson	57,989 17	16,890 02	5,262 73	34,298 44	2 00
Kane	788,377 93	135,437 20	26,991 77	561,074 99	5,984 30
Kankakee	252,984 57	63,788 73	15,854 27	166,253 32	2,990 88
Kendall	96,105 51	34,443 55	2,436 36	55,382 44	1,568 40
Knox	404,326 05	111,872 03	12,262 66	258,033 34	4,791 38
Lake	581,119 31	89,451 53	18,693 00	394,904 57	4,217 03
LaSalle	827,071 87	250,622 16	37,282 25	476,177 42	7,663 66

—RECEIPTS—1913

From what source received—

Sale or rent of school property	Sale of bonds	Insurance adjustments	Other sources	Net receipts (this column not added in column 2)	Duplications	
					Other treasurers	Transfer of pupils
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$161,178 95	$1,684,333 43	$84,581,46	$388,279 59	$46,739,905 52	$287,815 57	$11,827 55
$ 1,200 51	.....	$ 94 15	$ 175 46	$ 334,437 75	$ 4,551 55	$ 64 00
237 48	$25,150 00	25 00	10,009 83	147,270 33	.....	.....
95 39	1,150 00	.....	125 37	115,689 97	3,581 26	.....
45 90	120 00	600 00	217 86	153,695 82	1,203 85	.....
692 48	22,458 33	.....	12 38	87,299 30	1,221 85	.....
502 93	6,100 00	1,063 60	368 19	353,054 00	4,537 53	111 25
35 60	5,600 00	200 00	125 31	33,639 57	5 82	.....
412 14	17,234 00	850 00	88 04	200,532 41	3,579 35	.....
884 58	20,842 00	.....	2,080 30	179,027 40	4,411 25	.....
936 14	107,500 00	2,657 58	10,965 00	632,300 08	11,498 56	50 00
476 77	2,400 00	101 92	2,435 25	313,975 69	16 03	.....
278 07	2,267 00	902 00	1,265 71	139,960 23	250 96	.....
564 95	44,294 50	49 44	1,065 09	150,036 57	488 36	.....
53 40	.....	.....	53 39	101,714 87	1,667 89	.....
725 51	61,000 00	792 12	914 52	298,103 05	1,282 84	.....
68,606 80	247,698 81	4,823 38	244,756 74	20,631,846 38	6,703 55	1,984 50
1,380 57	10,956 00	6,561 67	8 98	206,391 06	4,470 03	24 03
220 98	1,500 00	625 00	181 25	96,304 57	441 81	29 45
364 68	27,112 50	1,468 04	5,559 07	339,263 80	7,803 42	477 93
5,328 64	16,371 25	56 75	258 28	176,569 41	1,521 05	.....
646 85	.....	18 83	843 72	202,593 26	254 02	.....
251 00	2,000 00	850 00	1,871 67	307,444 75	4,175 89	.....
260 52	3,250 00	1,015 28	2,158 51	231,412 93	311 46	1,611 00
109 75	2,805 00	.....	22 76	58,085 85	29 93	12 38
21 80	600 00	546 93	366 74	93,442 81	969 48	9 00
71 00	3,700 00	624 60	7 70	144,667 66	2,481 31	61 68
791 48	10,950 00	1,210 00	45 76	249,949 87	.....	.....
321 80	14,650 00	165 25	337 17	153,772 28	213 37	.....
440 45	8,700 00	88 76	1,115 08	343,241 55	6,469 99	86 00
20 73	1,500 00	200 00	23 54	66,696 50	306 95	52 78
183 53	1,100 00	44 69	151 77	159,972 62	939 05	.....
476 86	36,352 00	91 40	26 65	200,713 04	1,664 80	39 00
38 67	900 00	97 50	56 56	69,225 12	444 77	.....
872 90	28,617 00	1,194 36	3,031 05	256,440 27	2,020 30	.....
15 06	.....	.....	2 05	20,107 68	.....	.....
42 70	4,600 00	53 06	112 46	109,421 61	4,351 68	10 00
1,063 28	3,990 00	15 45	456 03	370,684 34	2,941 13	216 00
825 19	27,250 00	512 04	585 43	414,438 80	2,579 20	255 40
85 89	2,300 00	7 65	.....	177,934 44	141 62	24 69
91 04	600 00	234 77	17 49	85,488 49	781 75	.....
116 22	3,000 00	95 50	66 31	129,213 42	4,238 42	18 54
10 00	.....	.....	1 85	80,104 09	886 03	52 80
141 93	950 00	3,209 68	432 67	163,491 77	5,726 89	4 00
15 00	1,200 00	.....	138 69	57,806 88	170 98	11 31
1,660 04	49,522 22	1,533 27	3,425 17	785,628 96	2,573 97	175 00
228 05	1,200 00	.....	40 08	250,355 33	2,629 24	.....
9 00	.....	197 77	242 79	94,280 31	1,825 20	.....
140 38	.....	29 64	395 09	387,524 52	16,747 24	54 29
5,173 16	62,015 50	601 17	378 00	575,433 96	5,685 35	.....
1,566 05	44,577 30	68 08	3,382 52	821,339 44	5,502 83	229 60

TABLE 16—

Counties	Total	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Distribution of trustees	District taxes	Tuition fees paid by pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$241,625 06	$ 99,301 39	$ 7,967 54	$111,454 83	$11,980 78
Lee	257,889 09	67,237 69	7,935 23	150,287 59	2,622 75
Livingston	407,936 91	135,823 93	21,977 57	240,272 14	4,646 75
Logan	307,760 84	76,350 85	10,202 64	174,725 57	1,293 46
Macon	501,286 59	90,673 03	23,891 68	306,311 04	3,086 40
Macoupin	378,788 02	91,843 35	18,543 30	189,967 12	3,726 02
Madison	677,759 51	181,789 23	41,297 25	349,694 59	2,988 04
Marion	196,861 16	50,070 99	11,409 10	129,942 91	1,443 14
Marshall	123,997 29	38,824 80	5,261 22	76,521 06	1,305 34
Mason	168,633 27	51,757 56	3,454 36	93,906 02	1,093 55
Massac	53,973 34	15,000 64	4,474 99	34,323 57	97 75
McDonough	233,074 71	78,877 73	8,301 17	141,251 76	1,913 15
McHenry	263,092 85	71,769 84	12,055 57	169,315 79	4,732 17
McLean	669,218 68	174,391 50	44,502 02	390,991 56	7,750 31
Menard	122,327 38	33,473 83	2,676 50	72,298 10	1,667 50
Mercer	170,972 84	52,491 27	5,466 97	102,735 56	2,001 45
Monroe	64,173 34	23,609 39	3,943 09	35,719 86	474 90
Montgomery	270,144 10	86,362 60	12,854 90	148,605 11	2,656 97
Morgan	309,516 63	131,474 92	9,704 58	160,640 56	3,512 22
Moultrie	117,479 17	32,086 37	4,761 59	78,560 57	1,068 90
Ogle	264,980 40	89,398 69	8,638 25	149,266 72	4,210 04
Peoria	844,088 73	100,112 04	34,765 37	694,172 01	2,382 69
Perry	117,045 17	30,476 77	7,034 14	76,793 06	685 89
Piatt	183,318 46	56,518 99	6,031 74	114,919 76	1,634 61
Pike	196,279 65	51,008 34	9,710 47	113,797 44	3,984 92
Pope	34,623 24	8,678 79	3,687 04	20,715 82	.....
Pulaski	59,064 83	14,085 55	5,251 50	38,252 30	68 00
Putnam	104,821 90	25,460 17	3,182 40	56,107 83	1,375 39
Randolph	135,395 82	31,848 44	9,199 99	74,960 48	2,714 80
Richland	80,832 81	23,009 04	5,517 74	51,564 72	437 00
Rock Island	637,891 47	165,255 40	18,491 07	436,122 74	4,451 42
Saline	166,656 50	31,157 06	10,955 87	111,046 09	604 29
Sangamon	955,409 20	379,873 34	27,316 61	513,391 12	4,574 09
Schuyler	107,714 83	32,988 57	5,476 36	63,680 21	1,777 17
Scott	67,177 62	23,805 22	2,437 86	40,021 10	729 20
Shelby	224,495 43	70,516 46	11,100 82	140,342 13	1,193 30
Stark	115,441 35	41,376 64	3,277 34	62,625 64	1,406 81
St. Clair	897,216 42	299,241 86	55,359 61	508,349 27	3,404 05
Stephenson	295,334 17	91,853 01	5,393 48	187,306 53	3,261 65
Tazewell	436,273 89	66,868 70	12,834 93	223,286 21	2,712 48
Union	115,318 82	44,900 86	6,640 32	62,828 24	376 00
Vermilion	673,789 03	199,633 32	30,737 66	389,318 41	4,663 77
Wabash	95,355 25	31,595 17	4,747 49	58,506 56	49 70
Warren	262,089 95	74,565 15	5,656 06	151,112 96	6,874 74
Washington	78,475 21	24,708 06	6,575 84	39,125 84	749 84
Wayne	124,641 62	33,406 61	9,780 77	74,232 91	291 18
White	123,293 74	40,983 76	6,503 15	74,743 70	643 80
Whiteside	324,803 72	89,443 85	17,424 49	192,692 25	2,586 72
Will	606,627 95	109,708 12	35,593 81	453,110 07	2,801 48
Williamson	352,092 98	52,549 16	17,935 77	152,088 68	682 65
Winnebago	702,516 16	273,340 95	29,251 67	361,912 41	8,808 94
Woodford	225,982 29	65,017 90	7,530 10	131,562 20	2,078 42

Concluded

From what source received—						
Sale or rent of school property	Sale of bonds	Insurance adjustments	Other sources	Net receipts (this column not added in column 2)	Duplications	
					Other treasurers	Transfer of pupils
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$16,817 91	$ 4,200 00	$ 23 40	$ 10 30	$ 240,974 15	$ 650 91	.....
497 30	26,000 00	19 90	224 49	254,824 95	2,747 08	$ 317 06
1,017 89	1,950 00	748 18	809 74	406,246 20	1,690 71	.....
1,043 80	44,006 75	.....	.....	307,123 07	137 77	.....
5,039 21	22,100 00	38 00	49,199 43	500,338 79	899 80	48 00
1,830 97	52,071 35	1 40	6,079 77	364,072 28	14,693 98	21 76
1,828 70	92,526 15	27 38	327 02	670,478 36	4,854 15	2,427 00
67 29	1,000 00	2,140 81	135 52	196,209 76	651 40	.....
5 00	.....	.....	169 12	122,086 54	1,910 75	.....
1,841 59	14,757 52	38 30	566 32	168,415 22	211 05	7 00
27 81	.....	.....	48 58	53,973 34	.....	.....
331 50	.....	.....	25 19	230,700 50	2,314 96	59 25
131 54	1,200 00	191 13	5 10	259,401 14	3,621 03	70 68
2,279 38	40,959 67	1,820 82	2,023 58	664,718 84	4,245 20	254 64
4 07	.....	11,750 00	55 41	121,925 41	401 97	.....
423 95	5,500 00	334 10	33 75	168,987 05	1,985 79	.....
33 10	.....	.....	61 33	63,841 67	331 67	.....
660 52	11,117 50	4 70	882 37	263,144 67	6,999 43	.....
348 50	2,100 00	1,360 63	46 56	309,187 97	328 66	.....
47 44	.....	574 58	112 65	117,212 10	257 07	10 00
282 22	4,226 00	218 56	416 28	256,656 76	8,311 64	12 00
1,341 90	.....	5,045 95	954 37	838,774 33	5,282 90	31 50
43 50	.....	43 00	574 18	115,650 54	1,394 63	.....
340 41	3,000 00	16 40	180 83	182,642 74	555 82	119 90
148 78	9,015 00	.....	95 00	187,759 95	8,308 66	211 04
88 23	.....	1,386 28	5 85	34,562 01	58 38	2 85
20 00	1,200 00	.....	32 44	58,909 79	.....	155 04
196 70	18,162 76	.....	61 08	104,546 33	275 57	.....
1,138 09	5,250 00	46 00	10,074 70	135,232 50	163 32	.....
10 69	.....	.....	29 71	80,568 90	263 91	.....
1,418 04	.....	3,868 64	2,396 96	632,004 27	5,887 20	.....
70 25	11,589 88	80 64	402 06	165,906 14	750 36	.....
7,437 61	17,613 33	532 71	687 98	951,426 79	3,982 41	.....
144 55	1,800 00	600 00	5 00	106,471 86	1,242 97	.....
48 50	.....	.....	39 87	67,081 75	95 87	.....
146 10	857 17	.....	257 04	224,413 02	45 21	37 20
21 33	1,000 00	600 00	81 28	110,389 04	5,052 31	.....
234 53	23,050 05	509 72	251 96	890,401 05	6,815 37	.....
868 01	.....	58 37	12 41	288,753 46	6,580 71	.....
1,464 16	109,900 00	11,832 09	4,681 17	433,579 74	2,694 15	.....
70 60	.....	5 00	143 74	114,964 76	354 06	.....
1,349 40	43,863 95	17 00	697 54	670,281 05	1,457 79	2,050 19
106 59	.....	.....	165 15	95,170 66	184 59	.....
395 89	17,005 00	65 52	487 11	256,162 43	5,927 52	.....
117 07	.....	6,428 00	131 17	77,835 82	529 14	110 25
183 95	1,350 00	9 80	157 02	119,412 24	5,172 98	56 40
63 61	.....	15 00	28 22	122,981 24	312 50	.....
380 75	19,312 77	.....	21 95	321,862 78	2,940 94	.....
1,201 67	825 00	52 27	746 32	604,038 74	2,589 21	.....
3,001 53	120,670 17	416 25	1,057 27	348,401 48	3,691 50	.....
4,896 07	6,500 00	33 90	1,666 00	686,409 94	16,106 22	.....
936 90	12,570 00	50 70	520 37	220,266 59	5,554 54	161 16

TABLE 17—DISTRICT FUND

Counties	Total	For what purpose expended—			
		Total current expense	Capital outlay		Total capital outlay
			New grounds, buildings and alterations (not repairs)	New equipment (not repairs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$47,039,548 64	$27,990,661 26	$8,249,709 94	$343,639 15	$8,593,349 09
Adams	$ 339,053 30	$ 246,358 54	$ 263 35	$ 2,058 82	$ 2,322 17
Alexander	147,270 33	83,757 26	25,837 84		25,837 84
Bond	119,271 23	56,164 99	1,731 61	1,310 09	3,041 70
Boone	154,899 67	88,693 32		2,236 10	2,236 10
Brown	88,521 15	38,278 94		1,327 21	1,327 21
Bureau	357,702 78	222,033 17	12,331 85	3,944 86	16,276 71
Calhoun	33,645 39	16,013 08	6,921 20	50 00	6,971 20
Carroll	204,111 76	101,852 56	26,104 96	1,830 94	27,935 90
Cass	183,438 65	85,555 73	35,784 22	1,975 66	37,759 88
Champaign	643,848 64	298,624 56	34,459 55	4,885 37	39,344 92
Christian	313,991 72	194,424 89	8,301 32	3,759 47	12,060 79
Clark	140,211 19	81,872 19	3,662 93	174 95	3,837 88
Clay	150,524 93	61,905 69	42,224 35	2,281 44	44,505 79
Clinton	103,382 76	53,751 02	3,403 19	828 40	4,231 59
Coles	299,385 89	159,128 40	64,573 90	3,785 86	68,359 76
Cook	20,640,534 43	13,400,127 26	5,750,249 88	49,764 75	5,800,014 63
Crawford	210,885 12	101,961 95	34,996 01	2,982 36	37,978 37
Cumberland	96,775 83	58,340 24	7,052 41	523 98	7,576 39
DeKalb	347,545 15	202,455 43	36,380 06	6,298 91	42,678 97
DeWitt	178,090 46	104,024 42	14,115 60	3,944 61	18,060 21
Douglas	202,847 28	117,147 36	19,889 33	909 88	20,799 21
DuPage	311,620 64	176,786 30	41,482 64	2,559 24	44,041 88
Edgar	233,335 39	160,944 40	6,766 92	2,039 97	8,806 89
Edwards	58,128 16	29,057 86	1,963 03	1,570 12	3,533 15
Effingham	94,421 29	55,842 54	1,327 29	756 19	2,083 48
Fayette	147,210 65	88,327 52	3,011 15	642 84	3,653 99
Ford	249,949 87	110,125 26	53,376 53	3,766 09	57,142 62
Franklin	153,985 65	85,894 08	26,335 35	2,443 26	28,778 61
Fulton	349,797 54	217,412 16	22,853 27	1,157 58	24,010 85
Gallatin	67,056 23	41,480 79	1,339 58	444 36	1,783 94
Greene	160,911 67	93,343 65	1,112 30	2,310 89	3,423 19
Grundy	202,416 84	101,082 09	36,266 28	4,958 45	41,224 73
Hamilton	69,669 89	45,389 85		1,218 09	1,218 09
Hancock	258,460 57	149,181 37	32,977 00	3,499 12	36,476 12
Hardin	20,107 68	12,530 11	853 20	52 00	905 20
Henderson	113,783 29	56,596 83	4,961 40	1,068 16	6,029 56
Henry	373,841 47	226,345 74	4,024 59	2,386 60	6,411 19
Iroquois	417,273 40	202,382 62	49,079 34	5,463 60	54,542 94
Jackson	178,100 75	104,648 76	13,397 63	1,943 18	15,340 81
Jasper	86,270 24	53,451 55	1,796 78	402 42	2,199 20
Jefferson	133,470 38	77,021 05	1,743 86	2,107 22	3,851 08
Jersey	81,042 92	38,905 22		4,215 09	4,215 09
JoDaviess	169,222 66	100,073 20	3,175 31	876 22	4,051 53
Johnson	57,989 17	38,769 05	1,719 79	518 24	2,238 03
Kane	788,377 93	491,290 89	114,813 44	13,846 51	128,659 95
Kankakee	252,984 57	167,656 90	14,843 64	1,369 70	16,213 34
Kendall	96,105 51	55,918 31	388 68	1,045 74	1,434 42
Knox	404,326 05	225,465 28	39,997 11	3,682 64	43,679 75
Lake	581,119 31	333,615 46	94,970 76	12,200 70	107,171 46
LaSalle	827,071 87	454,112 59	81,057 05	5,781 53	86,838 58

—EXPENDITURES—GENERAL EXPENSES—1913

For what purpose expended—

Bonds and interest		Total bonds and interest	Net expenditures (not added in total column)	Paid other treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
District bonds paid	Interest on bonds				
7	8	9	10	11	12
$893,664 29	$446,268 49	$1,339,932 78	$37,923,943 13	$286,836 46	$8,828,769 05
$ 18,183 33	$ 2,956 00	$ 21,139 33	$ 269,820 04	$ 4,584 72	$ 64,648 54
2,200 00	2,926 67	5,126 67	114,721 77	100 00	32,448 56
525 00	1,387 25	1,912 25	61,118 94	4,427 97	53,724 32
920 00	50 62	970 62	91,900 04	659 45	62,340 18
1,900 00	692 90	2,592 90	42,199 05	1,041 41	45,280 69
15,015 00	4,669 05	19,684 05	257,993 93	5,396 28	94,312 57
350 00	226 00	576 00	23,560 28	5 82	10,079 29
2,500 00	1,665 94	4,165 94	133,954 40	4,031 54	66,125 82
2,700 00	2,343 19	5,043 19	128,358 80	4,011 61	51,068 24
13,520 00	10,313 73	23,833 73	361,803 21	10,570 96	271,474 47
11,720 00	4,094 60	15,814 60	222,300 28	415 49	91,275 95
6,935 00	2,395 12	9,330 12	95,040 19	92 49	45,078 51
3,600 00	1,963 51	5,563 51	111,974 99	494 89	38,055 05
2,900 00	1,039 12	3,939 12	61,921 73	251 85	41,209 18
12,400 00	3,197 06	15,597 06	243,085 22	714 91	55,585 76
145,400 00	103,181 71	248,581 71	19,448,723 60	2,635 31	1,189,175 52
13,845 00	2,198 83	16,043 83	155,984 15	4,227 33	50,673 64
790 00	1,038 77	1,828 77	67,745 40	114 73	28,915 70
14,850 00	7,066 82	21,916 82	267,051 22	4,522 92	75,971 01
9,600 00	4,458 99	14,058 99	136,143 62	1,350 65	40,596 19
6,150 00	1,899 72	8,049 72	145,996 29	484 65	56,366 34
13,900 00	6,974 47	20,874 47	241,702 65	3,068 44	66,849 55
3,650 00	4,395 06	8,045 06	177,796 35	277 29	55,261 75
1,575 00	302 00	1,877 00	34,468 01	19 38	23,640 77
1,800 00	522 50	2,322 50	60,248 52	859 89	33,312 88
5,790 00	1,523 32	7,313 32	99,294 83	1,832 22	46,083 60
6,160 00	4,899 69	11,059 69	178,327 57	54 08	71,568 22
6,050 00	4,094 58	10,144 58	124,817 27	2 77	29,165 61
8,205 00	6,136 89	14,341 89	255,764 90	5,247 07	88,785 57
1,700 00	807 17	2,507 17	45,771 90	140 95	21,143 38
4,525 00	636 50	5,161 50	101,928 34	783 29	58,200 04
2,000 00	1,275 00	3,275 00	145,581 82	1,666 23	55,168 79
1,050 00	81 75	1,131 75	47,739 69	360 04	21,570 16
6,400 00	1,898 21	8,298 21	193,955 70	1,895 95	62,608 92
500 00	175 00	675 00	14,110 31	.....	5,997 37
2,600 00	776 00	3,376 00	66,002 39	3,203 61	44,577 29
4,250 00	7,418 93	11,668 93	244,425 86	3,612 58	125,803 03
11,020 00	4,103 78	15,123 78	272,049 34	2,713 35	142,510 71
6,200 00	1,611 00	7,811 00	127,800 57	12 27	50,287 91
1,150 00	437 98	1,587 98	57,238 73	869 75	28,161 76
3,000 00	852 50	3,852 50	84,724 63	4,160 68	44,585 07
1,000 00	211 68	1,211 68	44,331 99	1,165 07	35,545 86
2,900 00	787 50	3,687 50	107,812 23	6,198 58	55,211 85
1,000 00	183 00	1,183 00	42,190 08	52 73	15,746 36
50,550 00	23,822 02	74,372 02	694,322 86	2,498 37	91,556 70
4,726 91	1,311 44	6,038 35	189,908 59	261 57	62,814 41
1,833 33	220 00	2,053 33	59,406 06	1,200 53	35,498 92
14,000 00	3,017 08	17,017 08	286,162 11	16,717 65	101,446 29
20,500 00	11,098 04	31,598 04	472,384 96	9,029 59	99,704 76
29,100 00	10,731 44	39,831 44	580,782 61	4,916 23	241,373 03

TABLE 17—

Counties	Total	For what purpose expended—			
		Total current expense	capital outlay		Total capital outlay
			New grounds, buildings and alterations (not repairs)	New equipment (not repairs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$241,625 06	$101,314 78	$ 9,774 35	$ 2,616 20	$ 12,390 55
Lee	257,889 09	152,009 07	10,001 75	2,920 64	12,922 39
Livingston	407,936 91	223,403 46	3,469 06	1,981 38	5,450 44
Logan	307,760 84	155,691 71	65,224 94	3,082 64	68,307 58
Macon	501,286 59	312,308 15	61,001 14	788 98	61,790 12
Macoupin	378,788 02	176,290 55	62,991 91	3,137 29	66,129 20
Madison	677,759 51	343,441 21	47,282 61	10,515 50	57,798 11
Marion	196,861 16	115,428 61	8,897 97	2,506 14	11,404 11
Marshall	123,997 29	71,145 39	.....	544 05	544 05
Mason	168,633 27	87,601 32	16,574 75	599 30	17,174 05
Massac	53,973 34	28,082 06	1,941 00	402 82	2,343 82
McDonough	233,074 71	130,757 60	1,574 64	1,548 85	3,123 49
McHenry	263,092 85	159,866 29	5,443 93	396 20	5,840 13
McLean	669,218 68	375,981 90	89,220 56	5,586 69	94,807 25
Menard	122,327 38	61,387 63	2,158 00	1,367 39	3,525 39
Mercer	170,972 84	93,941 08	6,939 94	2,284 85	9,224 79
Monroe	64,173 34	37,766 10	.....	446 84	446 84
Montgomery	270,144 10	143,272 52	27,412 12	1,794 65	29,206 77
Morgan	309,516 63	154,329 39	2,587 17	1,775 76	4,362 93
Moultrie	117,479 17	75,809 63	1,814 87	940 16	2,755 03
Ogle	264,980 40	152,035 92	7,256 77	2,702 21	9,958 98
Peoria	844,088 73	520,407 69	125,960 82	23,345 16	149,305 98
Perry	117,045 17	63,246 46	676 73	613 82	1,290 55
Piatt	183,318 46	110,477 01	6,225 25	1,372 52	7,597 77
Pike	196,279 65	113,668 64	97 50	371 41	468 91
Pope	34,623 24	22,925 01	.....	160 70	160 70
Pulaski	59,064 83	38,207 63	869 18	675 16	1,544 34
Putnam	104,821 90	37,324 90	32,947 83	2,803 17	35,751 00
Randolph	135,395 82	79,487 60	13,400 29	639 06	14,039 35
Richland	80,832 81	50,017 93	2,312 45	136 53	2,448 98
Rock Island	637,891 47	342,761 52	164,348 17	5,821 62	170,169 79
Saline	166,656 50	96,581 93	15,669 98	2,871 03	18,541 01
Sangamon	955,409 20	462,203 25	134,836 39	8,713 14	143,549 53
Schuyler	107,714 83	60,377 85	3,115 96	1,128 80	4,244 76
Scott	67,177 62	37,644 81	.....	298 60	298 60
Shelby	224,495 43	133,177 55	19,678 71	2,355 55	22,034 26
Stark	115,441 35	60,023 18	1,762 78	1,095 47	2,858 25
St. Clair	897,216 42	467,710 12	19,231 04	4,784 13	24,015 17
Stephenson	295,334 17	167,695 96	3,170 38	865 92	4,036 30
Tazewell	436,273 89	183,869 33	71,923 45	5,352 53	77,275 98
Union	115,318 82	61,783 64	7,241 96	3,401 35	10,643 31
Vermilion	673,789 03	359,388 35	58,448 64	8,374 34	66,822 98
Wabash	95,355 25	47,497 93	4,208 23	469 85	4,678 08
Warren	262,089 95	147,761 41	16,850 31	3,063 60	19,913 91
Washington	78,475 21	40,859 77	19 73	526 96	546 69
Wayne	124,641 62	71,929 28	13,256 80	947 97	14,204 77
White	123,293 74	67,381 23	534 51	1,200 49	1,735 00
Whiteside	324,803 72	191,412 84	5,871 51	4,291 75	10,163 26
Will	606,627 95	432,988 14	50,842 61	7,652 85	58,495 46
Williamson	352,092 98	130,526 92	119,664 07	9,719 78	129,383 85
Winnebago	702,516 16	362,343 02	119,660 51	6,731 50	126,392 01
Woodford	225,982 29	110,993 56	21,399 19	6,716 44	28,115 63

Concluded

For what purpose expended—

Bonds and interest		Total bonds and interest	Net expenditures (not added in total colum)	Paid other treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
District bonds paid	Interest on bonds				
7	8	9	10	11	12
$12,200 00	$ 3,300 30	$15,500 30	$129,205 63	$ 623 43	$111,796 00
3,500 00	3,063 00	6,563 00	171,494 46	2,081 06	84,313 57
12,050 00	3,291 50	15,341 50	244,195 40	1,681 63	162,059 88
16,520 36	3,069 44	19,589 80	243,589 09	135 42	64,036 33
4,412 50	10,053 02	14,465 52	388,563 79	363 60	112,359 20
12,550 00	3,121 18	15,671 18	258,090 93	14,531 45	106,165 64
22,900 00	15,039 38	37,939 38	439,178 70	3,437 42	235,143 39
6,230 00	3,074 36	9,304 36	136,137 08	679 88	60,044 20
2,700 00	370 75	3,070 75	74,760 19	7,186 07	42,051 03
4,600 00	1,604 81	6,204 81	110,980 18	514 44	57,138 65
1,416 33	870 69	2,287 02	32,712 90	26 40	21,234 04
7,224 00	1,829 94	9,053 94	142,935 03	2,563 88	87,575 80
7,950 00	4,826 80	12,776 80	178,483 22	4,025 08	80,584 55
19,890 00	8,424 88	28,314 88	499,104 03	5,732 56	164,382 09
3,400 00	605 00	4,005 00	68,918 02	216 11	53,193 25
4,800 00	1,220 66	6,020 66	109,186 53	6,625 73	55,160 58
600 00	66 00	666 00	38,878 94	268 96	25,025 44
8,000 00	3,465 31	11,465 31	183,944 60	7,269 86	78,929 64
.....	5 16	5 16	158,697 48	494 30	150,324 85
4,300 00	1,693 87	5,993 87	84,558 53	3,175 72	29,744 92
3,910 19	1,864 60	5,774 79	167,769 69	8,054 89	89,155 82
8,500 00	1,993 80	10,493 80	680,207 47	3,723 87	160,157 39
10,900 00	1,392 50	12,292 50	76,829 51	1,682 92	38,532 74
3,400 00	1,149 79	4,549 79	122,624 57	420 12	60,273 77
2,333 34	473 50	2,806 84	116,944 39	8,531 73	70,803 53
100 00	18 00	118 00	23,203 71	53 14	11,366 39
3,100 00	874 80	3,974 80	43,726 71	63 00	15,275 06
6,000 00	1,745 00	7,745 00	80,820 90	8 57	23,992 43
3,100 00	1,032 19	4,132 19	97,659 14	295 74	37,440 94
300 00	68 15	368 15	52,835 06	150 55	27,847 20
16,000 00	11,298 37	27,298 37	540,229 68	6,093 01	91,568 78
10,090 00	6,175 30	16,265 30	131,388 24	2,339 42	32,928 84
19,960 00	9,515 75	29,475 75	635,228 53	4,696 94	315,483 73
2,580 00	569 40	3,149 40	67,772 01	1,192 18	38,750 64
1,500 00	475 50	1,975 50	39,918 91	74 94	27,183 77
7,900 00	3,891 30	11,791 30	167,003 11	82 53	57,409 79
500 00	56 25	556 25	63,437 68	6,804 54	45,199 13
28,225 00	23,960 81	52,185 81	543,911 10	6,768 52	346,536 80
9,850 00	5,214 00	15,064 00	186,796 26	7,138 47	101,399 44
16,060 00	9,322 42	25,382 42	286,527 73	4,399 47	145,346 69
5,150 00	1,562 50	6,712 50	79,139 45	467 83	35,711 54
26,450 00	11,430 64	37,880 64	464,091 97	762 78	208,934 28
2,000 00	378 00	2,378 00	54,554 01	184 59	40,616 65
2,700 00	6,507 66	9,207 66	176,882 98	1,561 95	83,645 02
2,000 00	140 00	2,140 00	43,546 46	754 50	34,174 25
2,150 00	581 06	2,731 06	88,865 11	5,846 26	29,930 25
2,900 00	1,008 69	3,908 69	73,024 92	360 58	49,908 24
7,010 00	1,572 50	8,582 50	210,158 60	1,226 30	113,418 82
4,225 00	4,375 54	8,600 54	500,084 14	7,701 31	98,842 50
9,594 00	4,186 88	13,780 88	273,691 65	2,769 83	75,631 50
3,150 00	2,166 10	5,316 10	494,051 13	15,384 94	193,080 09
13,645 00	2,201 31	15,846 31	154,955 50	2,652 90	68,373 89

TABLE 18—DISTRICT FUND—EXPENDITURES—

Counties	Total current expense	For what purpose expended—			
		General control			Total for general control
		School boards and business offices	Compulsory attendance	Superintendents who do no teaching	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$27,990,661 26	$305,104 94	$103,713 05	$298,727 07	$707,545 06
Adams	$ 246,358 54	$ 1,745 32	$ 1,299 34	$ 2,500 00	$ 5,544 66
Alexander	83,757 26	1,029 15	221 00	2,200 00	3,450 15
Bond	56,164 99	485 80	25 50	.....	511 30
Boone	88,693 32	430 75	100 00	1,600 00	2,130 75
Brown	38,278 94	1,032 49	.....	.....	1,032 49
Bureau	222,033 17	2,292 68	168 50	1,800 00	4,261 18
Calhoun	16,013 08	282 59	.....	.....	282 59
Carroll	101,852 56	828 92	28 00	1,500 00	2,356 92
Cass	85,555 73	532 30	119 75	1,900 00	2,552 05
Champaign	298,624 56	1,878 72	838 25	5,008 33	7,725 30
Christian	194,424 89	1,060 03	900 00	4,340 00	6,300 03
Clark	81,872 19	392 96	47 50	.....	440 46
Clay	61,905 69	412 08	224 00	780 12	1,416 20
Clinton	53,751 02	193 35	.....	.....	193 35
Coles	159,128 40	1,032 75	435 93	4,583 30	6,051 98
Cook	13,400,127 26	177,103 62	69,377 71	123,925 90	370,407 23
Crawford	101,961 95	586 65	307 50	1,200 00	2,094 15
Cumberland	58,340 24	74 10	.....	.....	74 10
DeKalb	202,455 43	2,007 44	607 50	1,500 00	4,114 94
DeWitt	104,024 42	571 15	.....	1,800 00	2,371 15
Douglas	117,147 36	597 39	116 00	1,500 03	2,213 42
DuPage	176,786 30	939 18	5 00	5,150 25	6,094 43
Edgar	160,944 40	790 43	180 00	1,999 98	2,970 41
Edwards	29,057 86	209 67	20 33	.....	230 00
Effingham	55,842 54	389 75	45 50	.....	435 25
Fayette	88,327 52	466 64	40 00	.....	506 64
Ford	110,125 26	538 55	.....	.....	538 55
Franklin	85,894 08	378 89	.....	.....	378 89
Fulton	217,412 16	778 19	142 50	2,100 00	3,020 69
Gallatin	41,480 79	260 40	83 50	.....	343 90
Greene	93,343 65	691 14	53 40	.....	744 54
Grundy	101,082 09	755 46	185 00	50 00	990 46
Hamilton	45,389 85	276 40	.....	.....	276 40
Hancock	149,181 37	790 80	5 00	.....	795 80
Hardin	12,530 11	181 90	.....	.....	181 90
Henderson	56,596 83	172 25	.....	.....	172 25
Henry	226,345 74	1,692 88	532 00	3,900 00	6,124 88
Iroquois	202,382 62	1,478 04	10 50	.....	1,488 54
Jackson	104,648 76	580 10	720 00	3,100 00	4,400 10
Jasper	53,451 55	315 15	5 50	.....	320 65
Jefferson	77,021 05	353 95	270 00	1,600 00	2,223 95
Jersey	38,905 22	368 50	70 00	.....	438 50
JoDaviess	100,073 20	480 90	.....	.....	480 90
Johnson	38,769 05	195 95	.....	.....	195 95
Kane	491,290 89	3,063 73	1,090 00	14,390 00	18,543 73
Kankakee	167,656 90	1,851 21	390 00	2,200 00	4,441 21
Kendall	55,918 31	199 12	60 00	.....	259 12
Knox	225,465 28	743 62	730 00	3,000 00	4,473 62
Lake	333,615 46	5,451 16	641 76	6,770 00	12,862 92
LaSalle	454,112 59	3,529 85	606 80	20,659 94	24,796 59

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMIZED—1913

For what purpose expended—					
Instruction					
Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more	Text-books stationery, etc.	Interest on teachers orders	Tuition of transferred pupils	Total for instruction
7	8	9	10	11	12
$1,291,757 12	$18,765,267 44	$643,768 51	$79,007 39	$21,535 48	$20,801,335 94
$ 19,500 00	$ 163,432 76	$ 9,375 27	$ 1,853 85	$ 120 75	$ 194,282 63
.....	52,963 60	1,104 04	941 50	.....	55,009 14
1,400 00	42,612 07	571 76	42 77	.....	44,626 60
1,600 00	64,146 22	1,156 77	1 73	.....	66,904 72
1,200 00	27,808 90	277 57	172 93	.....	29,459 40
3,955 00	160,741 35	4,155 57	464 61	111 25	169,427 78
.....	12,985 43	4 95	18 36	.....	13,008 74
4,677 50	72,133 36	2,187 47	180 40	88 34	79,267 07
1,099 99	60,859 14	2,305 22	237 31	20 00	64,521 66
3,650 00	213,836 70	6,293 14	728 92	307 50	224,816 26
.....	135,856 11	6,901 55	514 24	199 00	143,470 90
1,000 00	63,233 27	869 05	339 63	.....	65,441 95
700 00	45,261 93	105 15	216 36	.....	46,283 44
2,160 00	39,375 90	827 93	27 55	119 92	42,511 30
3,509 13	111,522 66	3,449 44	1,107 59	.....	119,588 82
897,476 50	8,527,379 14	338,037 21	13,082 47	1,979 00	9,777,954 32
819 00	73,215 03	1,626 35	339 33	118 25	76,117 96
900 00	44,733 07	20 93	547 17	29 45	46,230 62
10,576 10	134,196 29	5,824 44	730 08	1,673 96	153,000 87
.....	76,409 76	2,992 37	323 15	156 00	79,881 28
3,080 00	81,744 30	1,422 96	897 68	325 00	87,469 94
10,090 15	112,120 94	6,501 77	669 79	.....	129,382 65
1,555 00	112,303 23	3,272 77	290 62	1,354 00	118,775 62
.....	23,833 00	254 92	140 76	5 38	24,234 06
360 00	42,550 98	992 86	90 14	9 00	44,002 98
1,200 00	67,907 16	1,424 44	191 31	11 13	70,734 04
2,322 00	80,811 62	1,201 97	137 42	427 79	84,900 80
.....	65,735 96	1,079 72	1,354 17	62 79	68,232 64
2,800 00	152,005 65	1,192 18	393 12	124 00	156,514 95
.....	31,737 69	411 15	260 71	52 78	32,462 33
.....	69,806 52	328 91	261 59	36 00	70,433 02
1,800 00	73,060 50	1,256 40	91 64	39 00	76,247 54
1,000 00	32,719 01	950 90	253 65	.....	34,923 56
1,600 00	112,565 57	2,610 51	1,025 11	15 00	117,816 19
.....	10,265 54	.....	68 18	.....	10,333 72
.....	43,863 40	791 20	106 73	.....	44,761 33
5,532 50	160,057 96	3,320 36	552 03	331 76	169,794 61
.....	154,642 13	3,207 43	106 98	293 38	158,249 92
.....	74,098 05	1,728 91	407 47	24 69	76,259 12
1,000 00	41,664 94	284 61	292 47	.....	43,242 02
.....	60,891 93	318 16	538 34	18 54	61,766 97
.....	31,553 25	210 58	16 55	412 80	32,193 18
1,300 00	71,811 28	2,083 23	102 17	98 75	75,395 43
.....	29,896 11	446 00	979 34	26 55	31,348 00
31,792 73	279,863 49	17,379 12	1,530 06	276 50	330,841 90
5,110 00	122,177 39	2,050 28	196 80	.....	129,534 47
.....	43,658 25	1,547 87	1 86	213 00	45,420 98
6,410 00	161,285 64	6,969 66	149 29	88 79	174,903 38
6,980 00	205,151 41	10,224 26	4,568 54	861 00	227,785 21
.....	302,744 11	10,328 03	312 94	474 27	313,859 35

TABLE 18—

Counties	Total current expense	For what purpose expended—			
		General control			
		School boards and business offices	Compulsory attendance	Superintendents who do no teaching	Total for general control
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$101,314 78	$ 550 00	$ 72 50	.....	$ 622 50
Lee	152,009 07	652 00	24 90	$ 3,388 24	4,065 14
Livingston	223,403 46	1,698 95	235 00	.....	1,933 95
Logan	155,691 71	907 25	540 00	2,000 00	3,447 25
Macon	312,308 15	4,560 89	841 06	5,288 00	10,689 95
Macoupin	176,290 55	1,108 48	365 00	.....	1,473 48
Madison	343,441 21	4,266 83	2,665 95	10,283 32	17,216 10
Marion	115,428 61	793 00	524 19	1,800 00	3,117 19
Marshall	71,145 39	688 08	32 50	.....	720 58
Mason	87,601 32	433 09	144 00	.....	577 09
Massac	28,082 06	558 59	47 00	480 00	1,085 59
McDonough	130,757 60	953 58	255 00	.....	1,208 58
McHenry	159,866 29	659 69	145 00	.....	804 69
McLean	375,981 90	1,951 47	594 96	4,558 29	7,104 72
Menard	61,387 63	410 95	107 50	.....	518 45
Mercer	93,941 08	442 91	35 00	.....	477 91
Monroe	37,766 10	159 00	.....	.....	159 00
Montgomery	143,272 52	614 96	394 50	1,062 50	2,071 96
Morgan	154,329 39	2,147 87	540 00	2,400 00	5,087 87
Moultrie	75,809 63	472 90	40 00	.....	512 90
Ogle	152,035 92	894 26	45 00	.....	939 26
Peoria	520,407 69	5,238 03	1,590 00	3,750 00	10,578 03
Perry	63,246 46	424 81	16 00	.....	440 81
Piatt	110,477 01	893 60	230 00	.....	1,123 60
Pike	113,668 64	818 85	55 00	.....	873 85
Pope	22,925 01	207 25	.....	.....	207 25
Pulaski	38,207 63	209 81	.....	.....	209 81
Putnam	37,324 90	346 19	8 25	.....	354 44
Randolph	79,487 60	656 72	.....	.....	656 72
Richland	50,017 93	345 42	295 00	.....	640 42
Rock Island	342,761 52	4,090 70	1,452 06	5,579 24	11,122 00
Saline	96,581 93	927 05	350 27	1,250 00	2,527 32
Sangamon	462,203 25	12,858 28	1,144 90	3,000 00	17,003 18
Schuyler	60,377 85	433 89	40 00	.....	473 89
Scott	37,644 81	125 00	.....	.....	125 00
Shelby	133,177 55	1,246 12	315 00	1,700 00	3,261 12
Stark	60,023 18	269 16	4 00	.....	273 16
St. Clair	467,710 12	8,172 14	3,461 92	8,556 63	20,190 69
Stephenson	167,695 96	1,490 02	201 25	2,500 00	4,191 27
Tazewell	183,869 33	1,172 85	50 00	1,900 00	3,122 85
Union	61,783 64	384 61	.....	.....	384 61
Vermilion	359,388 35	2,279 54	1,563 70	3,365 84	7,209 08
Wabash	47,497 93	238 83	240 00	.....	478 83
Warren	147,761 41	987 80	92 05	2,100 00	3,179 85
Washington	40,859 77	213 70	.....	.....	213 70
Wayne	71,929 28	679 51	4 00	.....	683 51
White	67,381 23	678 33	24 67	.....	703 00
Whiteside	191,412 84	1,353 73	121 00	2,500 00	3,974 73
Will	432,988 14	7,061 83	1,550 00	7,192 18	15,804 01
Williamson	130,526 92	680 10	804 57	1,357 00	2,841 67
Winnebago	362,343 02	2,737 42	1,552 98	1,657 98	5,948 38
Woodford	110,993 56	464 85	194 10	.....	658 95

Concluded

For what purpose expended—					
Instruction					
Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more	Text-books, stationery, etc.	Interest on teachers orders	Tuition of transferred pupils	Total for instruction
7	8	9	10	11	12
$ 4,075 00	$ 67,440 31	$ 347 56	$ 388 37	.....	$ 72,251 24
2,209 98	110,037 86	2,597 24	444 87	$ 176 64	115,466 59
5,300 05	166,307 34	3,954 07	82 05	.....	175,643 51
1,250 00	112,063 30	1,414 69	23 45	268 90	115,020 34
3,667 52	241,157 09	8,140 58	2,673 57	412 51	256,051 27
1,935 00	134,628 42	2,633 25	511 10	5 76	139,713 53
13,630 50	224,684 77	9,872 84	628 78	2,448 65	251,265 54
1,302 50	82,169 44	2,745 89	507 77	178 91	86,904 51
.....	54,452 96	563 59	58 66	24 00	55,099 21
1,725 00	65,279 11	995 14	32 42	45 44	68,077 11
400 00	20,632 65	303 57	88 67	.....	21,424 89
3,476 47	100,959 30	1,830 02	306 23	59 25	106,631 27
4,900 00	110,748 33	1,325 52	244 70	30 00	117,248 55
9,105 71	247,384 14	8,353 04	228 92	1,307 16	266,438 97
1,400 00	47,907 50	758 95	55 69	.....	50,122 14
2,470 00	71,999 02	1,295 69	238 57	67 00	76,070 28
.....	32,238 50	385 07	40 63	.....	32,664 20
1,600 00	103,508 61	1,060 34	415 79	38 22	106,622 96
7,320 00	107,920 79	1,218 49	519 64	.....	116,978 92
.....	59,288 11	1,045 53	161 33	113 70	60,608 67
4,870 00	112,355 42	3,752 02	40 52	243 98	121,261 94
36,618 36	361,488 71	13,508 04	36 60	420 58	412,072 29
1,932 31	46,749 98	1,053 70	478 13	38 19	50,252 31
2,687 50	82,879 65	2,142 69	105 40	17 59	87,832 83
1,600 00	86,331 71	2,198 05	143 90	189 29	90,462 95
.....	18,308 39	229 99	113 24	2 85	18,654 47
.....	29,339 82	.....	669 09	161 07	30,169 98
.....	28,263 95	32 30	33 21	.....	28,329 46
1,250 00	59,473 90	639 70	70 93	.....	61,434 53
1,499 94	36,999 23	1,935 53	172 88	.....	40,607 58
31,227 26	214,161 81	7,742 67	2,263 67	232 54	255,627 95
1,436 90	73,306 35	917 09	1,321 05	.....	76,981 39
36,261 25	305,460 72	12,514 99	119 03	260 09	354,616 08
1,260 00	46,438 21	1,219 54	124 16	10 00	49,051 91
.....	29,611 78	143 02	174 18	.....	29,928 98
.....	98,777 43	1,361 63	331 81	100 46	100,571 33
.....	45,581 27	741 61	102 20	.....	46,425 08
15,183 61	322,525 17	11,177 48	2,822 23	254 00	351,962 49
2,100 00	116,221 32	6,383 20	277 60	.....	124,982 12
2,042 00	131,621 29	7,213 26	592 32	55 34	141,524 21
1,402 50	44,565 62	1,104 81	229 95	.....	47,302 88
10,924 96	246,933 22	9,885 39	929 95	2,603 37	271,276 89
1,700 01	34,258 21	441 52	204 01	.....	36,603 75
1,412 00	107,151 86	681 14	408 82	501 00	110,154 82
1,099 98	31,425 84	277 08	124 13	110 25	33,037 28
1,013 40	55,853 57	518 93	344 23	99 87	57,830 00
960 00	51,653 86	544 16	824 80	.....	53,982 82
7,100 00	129,195 18	3,890 69	614 20	46 17	140,846 24
7,658 31	282,940 98	17,798 46	1,359 66	79 01	309,836 42
3,000 00	93,775 14	2,013 44	1,019 40	.....	99,807 98
11,593 50	223,570 35	7,999 90	17,291 55	334 37	260,789 67
.....	82,010 25	988 07	95 92	94 00	83,188 24

TABLE 19—DISTRICT FUND—EXPENDITURES—

Counties	For what purpose expended—			
	Operating—		Total for operating plant	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)
	Janitors, engineers, etc.	Fuel, warer light, power, janitors, supplies, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$1,891,084 23	$1,788,210 82	$3,679,295 05	$1,999,601 35
Adams	$ 14,962 41	$ 13,208 91	$ 28,171 32	$ 18,025 11
Alexander	5,652 74	15,196 17	20,848 91	4,096 76
Bond	1,178 35	7,237 84	8,416 19	2,162 80
Boone	5,241 43	6,959 79	12,201 22	7,341 78
Brown	1,091 00	3,291 19	4,382 19	3,265 86
Bureau	11,323 62	17,392 21	28,715 83	17,822 93
Calhoun	312 00	1,607 96	1,919 96	777 99
Carroll	4,705 61	9,209 98	13,915 59	6,054 78
Cass	4,307 35	5,587 96	9,895 31	6,018 35
Champaign	12,368 09	24,889 13	37,257 22	25,912 14
Christian	9,271 52	15,250 32	24,521 84	19,068 49
Clark	2,703 18	6,942 06	9,645 24	6,270 61
Clay	1,457 82	8,124 19	9,582 01	2,790 61
Clinton	2,158 00	3,041 18	5,199 18	5,518 00
Coles	6,701 73	11,985 69	18,687 42	12,290 92
Cook	1,166,761 27	674,298 61	1,841,059 88	809,754 21
Crawford	3,314 02	8,424 66	11,738 68	8,104 93
Cumberland	1,180 41	7,594 18	8,774 59	3,088 93
DeKalb	11,198 61	18,177 38	29,375 99	13,710 08
DeWitt	5,191 59	7,356 65	12,548 24	8,913 50
Douglas	2,765 15	14,058 01	16,823 16	9,610 98
DuPage	12,366 30	17,759 34	30,125 64	10,436 83
Edgar	5,065 42	11,495 30	16,560 72	12,803 10
Edwards	968 10	1,502 67	2,470 77	1,618 14
Effingham	2,383 55	5,201 41	7,584 96	3,603 59
Fayette	2,497 76	9,598 56	12,096 32	4,861 13
Ford	3,938 70	10,645 67	14,584 37	6,819 87
Franklin	2,239 20	6,647 62	8,886 82	8,080 35
Fulton	11,718 79	20,398 05	32,116 84	15,041 69
Gallatin	1,189 22	2,893 73	4,082 95	3,785 70
Greene	1,546 25	10,350 59	11,896 84	9,977 86
Grundy	5,094 35	6,211 51	11,305 86	11,823 23
Hamilton	934 87	3,504 76	4,439 63	5,574 29
Hancock	5,218 07	11,761 90	16,979 97	13,339 45
Hardin	148 47	1,207 27	1,355 74	617 62
Henderson	938 90	6,007 30	6,946 20	4,670 31
Henry	12,288 43	24,345 44	36,633 87	12,368 14
Iroquois	6,886 04	16,622 77	23,508 81	17,960 68
Jackson	4,306 91	9,676 06	13,982 97	7,363 15
Jasper	762 30	4,591 34	5,353 64	4,438 42
Jefferson	2,213 91	5,260 31	7,474 22	5,180 75
Jersey	1,080 00	2,336 80	3,416 80	2,595 60
JoDaviess	5,958 56	11,882 04	17,840 60	6,150 13
Johnson	417 90	2,944 96	3,362 86	3,413 88
Kane	35,642 17	47,882 28	83,524 45	47,903 68
Kankakee	9,540 12	12,126 54	21,666 66	11,365 85
Kendall	1,910 19	4,816 20	6,726 39	2,903 77
Knox	14,753 98	17,497 82	32,251 80	13,436 52
Lake	21,806 76	32,103 91	53,910 67	30,453 03
LaSalle	30,293 65	32,283 37	62,577 02	44,962 09

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMIZED—CONTINUED—1913

For what purpose expended—

Auxiliary agencies						Total for auxiliary agencies
Libraries	Promotion of health	Transportation of pupils	Rent	Night schools	Other sources	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$54,557 73	$13,863 23	$20,836 70	$98,995 35	$194,248 85	$420,382 00	$802,883 86
$ 21 00			$ 12 00		$ 301 82	$ 334 82
68 70	$ 4 50		239 00		40 10	352 30
1 60			242 00		204 50	448 10
31 85			5 00		78 00	114 85
			120 00		19 00	139 00
20 00	46 00		61 00		1,678 45	1,805 45
	4 00				19 80	23 80
247 20	11 00					258 20
86 00	3 50		426 16		2,052 70	2,568 36
435 87	720 00	$ 66 00	762 64		929 13	2,913 64
297 60	117 25		561 60	$ 25 00	62 18	1,063 63
8 93	2 50				62 50	73 93
435 72			706 00		691 71	1,833 43
80 38			100 00		148 81	329 19
87 75					2,421 51	2,509 26
27,186 89	2,278,35	14,146,33	74,184 61	186,677 09	296,478 35	600,951 62
689 51	11 75	105 00	420 64		2,679 33	3,906 23
			100 00		72 00	172 00
776 15	620 00	73 25	104 95		679 20	2,253 55
67 00			176 00		67 25	310 25
106 12	77 17		5 00		841 57	1,029 86
150 00	16 00	450 00	112 00		18 75	746 75
412 00	54 43		37 53		9,330 59	9,834 55
20 00	15 00	7 00			462 89	504 89
50 30	2 00		79 00		84 46	215 76
	8 20	14 00			107 19	129 39
7 00	86 71		273 00		2,914 96	3,281 67
			166 25		149 13	315 38
117 93					10,600 06	10,717 99
57 50			153 50		594 91	805 91
230 07					61 32	291 39
333 00	302 00		75 00		5 00	715 00
			172 77	3 20		175 97
50 60	20 15		169 50		9 71	249 96
					41 13	41 13
9 74			12 00		25 00	46 74
228 03	17 50		471 00		707 71	1,424 24
261 77	21 50		283 02		608 38	1,174 67
49 00					2,594 42	2,643 42
81 57					15 25	96 82
10 00					365 16	375 16
25 00			199 95		36 19	261 14
	10 55				195 59	206 14
82 20					366 16	448 36
1,649 27	800 00		155 00		7,872 86	10,477 13
441 73			198 00		8 98	648 71
182 93			54 00		371 12	608 05
44 95	7 75		155 10		192 16	399 96
1,279 28	1,207 15	4,027 37	830 86	555 00	703 97	8,603 63
363 55		46 25	865 00	270 00	6,372 74	7,917 54

TABLE 19—

Counties	For what purpose expended—			
	Operating—		Total for operating plant	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)
	Janitors, engineers, etc.	Fuel, water, light, power, janitors supplies, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$ 3,803 95	$ 8,077 83	$11,881 78	$12,570 69
Lee	5,988 15	13,821 63	19,809 78	11,163 80
Livingston	8,799 72	15,815 79	24,615 51	21,107 99
Logan	5,036 73	14,600 85	19,637 58	15,838 84
Macon	9,337 23	17,335 92	26,673 15	14,276 70
Macoupin	8,712 80	10,833 20	19,546 00	12,724 46
Madison	22,685 81	15,874 74	38,560 55	33,413 87
Marion	5,313 98	9,469 94	14,783 92	8,934 28
Marshall	3,959 20	6,339 17	10,298 37	4,921 09
Mason	3,465 10	6,871 78	10,336 88	7,417 33
Massac	1,413 26	1,866 13	3,279 39	2,000 47
McDonough	5,385 61	7,860 48	13,246 09	9,281 57
McHenry	7,661 69	21,276 36	28,938 05	12,350 85
McLean	17,171 00	33,147 04	50,318 04	41,586 65
Menard	2,652 85	4,699 07	7,351 92	2,764 89
Mercer	3,654 85	6,427 89	10,082 74	7,194 11
Monroe	993 00	2,692 45	3,685 45	884 80
Montgomery	6,107 75	11,950 54	18,058 29	14,465 73
Morgan	4,835 88	6,177 98	11,013 86	21,182 65
Moultrie	2,198 42	5,932 17	8,130 59	6,157 57
Ogle	5,013 61	12,499 88	17,513 49	11,179 53
Peoria	29,503 67	22,145 14	51,648 81	30,088 94
Perry	3,894 67	3,542 05	7,436 72	4,953 95
Piatt	3,547 36	7,290 56	10,837 92	10,637 31
Pike	2,703 68	8,615 26	11,318 94	10,723 68
Pope	295 00	2,043 52	2,338 52	1,692 60
Pulaski	368 95	4,676 18	5,045 13	2,762 05
Putnam	1,945 55	5,408 99	7,354 54	1,213 61
Randolph	3,057 00	6,862 90	9,919 90	3,527 74
Richland	1,593 80	3,025 07	4,618 87	4,016 09
Rock Island	23,080 04	19,323 25	42,403 29	30,592 74
Saline	3,455 27	4,681 93	8,137 20	7,205 43
Sangamon	23,558 79	21,438 62	44,997 41	36,228 12
Schuyler	1,725 60	3,856 60	5,582 20	5,093 34
Scott	1,237 70	3,391 19	4,628 89	2,935 89
Shelby	3,403 85	10,525 48	13,929 33	15,148 26
Stark	3,259 56	3,563 00	6,822 56	6,237 68
St. Clair	36,536 98	20,288 25	56,825 23	35,749 99
Stephenson	8,704 76	15,036 88	23,741 64	14,739 21
Tazewell	9,041 77	14,763 58	23,805 35	12,344 79
Union	2,247 95	4,042 45	6,290 40	7,532 70
Vermilion	21,092 43	20,612 31	41,704 74	34,628 01
Wabash	3,522 97	2,949 47	6,472 44	3,450 62
Warren	6,822 40	11,184 62	18,007 02	15,767 92
Washington	1,019 51	2,715 19	3,734 70	3,714 86
Wayne	717 36	5,507 71	6,225 07	7,118 85
White	1,791 10	6,365 26	8,156 36	4,284 17
Whiteside	8,298 99	17,121 62	25,420 61	20,384 32
Will	32,523 14	29,745 28	62,268 42	27,489 23
Williamson	5,882 86	12,535 44	18,418 30	7,299 21
Winnebago	30,223 23	20,365 95	50,589 18	36,912 89
Woodford	3,882 93	11,626 64	15,509 57	9,470 67

Concluded

For what purpose expended—						
Auxiliary agencies						Total for auxiliary agencies
Libraries	Promotion of health	Transportation of pupils	Rent	Night schools	Other sources	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$ 792 82			$ 12 50		$ 3,183 25	$ 3,988 57
409 01	$ 50 00	$571 95	145 00		327 80	1,503 76
5 00	92 50	5 00				102 50
294 79	26 30		154 17		1,272 44	1,747 70
554 41	598 04	32 00	370 95		3,061 68	4,617 08
123 02			328 25		2,381 81	2,833 08
767 30	207 50	223 65	951 68		835 02	2,985 15
213 66	200 00		850 06		424 99	1,688 71
101 64	4 50					106 14
114 68	10 00		10 00		1,058 23	1,192 91
	34 75		51 00		205 97	291 72
301 59			80 00		8 50	390 09
442 10	20 75		52 00		9 30	524 15
338 33	75 24	50 00	53 50		10,016 45	10,533 52
14 50			327 00		288 73	638 23
73 73	38 00		4 31			116 04
27 84					344 81	372 65
25 00	12 00		601 00		1,415 58	2,053 58
37 59	28 00				50	66 09
246 51	153 39					399 90
943 38	12 50	75 00	24 00		86 82	1,141 70
1,267 02		48 00	3,369 55	$ 22 70	11,312 35	16,019 62
69 45	93 22					162 67
29 35	2 00		14 00			45 35
12 75			47 00		229 47	289 22
16 35			12 09		3 73	32 17
19 66					1 00	20 66
			65 00		7 85	72 85
70 14			26 00		3,852 57	3,948 71
21 42	88 55		25 00			134 97
1,799 16			792 00	319 00	105 38	3,015 54
879 56	70 25				780 78	1,730 59
1,115 06	1,527 75	3 90	1,836 65	2,560 50	2,314 60	9,358 46
172 44					4 07	176 51
25 00					1 05	26 05
131 09	57 25		20 40		58 77	267 51
56 70			116 00		2 00	174 70
197 96	106 94		1,085 00	696 61	895 21	2,981 72
36 22			5 50			41 72
118 67			1,111 00		1,842 46	3,072 13
75					272 30	273 05
1,724 27	372 47	121 00	592 00		1,759 89	4,569 63
60 00					432 29	492 29
423 93	39 75	11 00	44 75		132 37	651 80
77 85			19 46		61 92	159 23
5 00			64 00		2 85	71 85
60 00					194 88	254 88
554 07			20 00		212 87	786 94
1,495 16	10 00	120 00	1,232 50	2,160 00	12,572 40	17,590 06
169 51	75 48		1,762 45		152 32	2,159 76
942 61	3,351 14			959 75	2,849 40	8,102 90
393 99	40 00	640 00	30 50		1,061 64	21,166 13

TABLE 20—TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUND—RECEIPTS—1913

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—				Total receipts less balance on hand July 1, 1912
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Income of township fund	County distributive fund	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$4,271,744 26	$153,926 19	$2,175,530 80	$1,937,474 25	$4,813 02	$4,117,818 07
Adams	$ 22,191 37	$ 1,253 13	$ 1,838 35	$ 19,099 89	.....	$ 20,938 24
Alexander	11,625 68	3,495 79	572 37	7,516 70	$ 40 82	8,129 89
Bond	5,612 12	232 91	1,075 93	4,303 28	.....	5,379 21
Boone	5,210 71	277 93	460 57	4,422 21	50 00	4,932 78
Brown	3,386 65	199 42	525 03	2,662 20	.....	3,187 23
Bureau	22,259 55	1,182 70	2,453 94	18,622 91	.....	21,076 85
Calhoun	3,678 96	325 44	1,171 24	2,182 28	.....	3,353 52
Carroll	11,344 47	834 52	4,186 79	6,323 16	.....	10,509 95
Cass	8,289 19	488 93	2,669 58	5,130 68	.....	7,800 26
Champaign	31,103 39	2,905 94	9,730 03	18,206 30	261 12	28,197 45
Christian	15,609 42	2,295 59	2,653 90	10,659 93	.....	13,313 83
Clark	8,807 76	1,279 16	1,106 40	6,422 20	.....	7,528 60
Clay	9,508 91	359 29	1,962 96	7,130 72	55 94	9,149 62
Clinton	13,977 45	3,687 71	1,091 32	9,198 42	.....	10,289 74
Coles	22,681 44	4,584 71	1,861 77	16,227 94	7 02	18,096 73
Cook	2,757,120 30	18,903 50	1,908,488 62	829,025 28	702 90	2,738,216 80
Crawford	11,304 34	755 64	1,096 44	9,415 65	36 61	10,548 70
Cumberland	5,380 35	277 80	1,098 82	3,947 84	55 89	5,102 55
DeKalb	13,374 34	1,046 86	2,949 93	9,377 55	.....	12,327 48
DeWitt	7,642 42	1,020 24	1,023 26	5,598 92	.....	6,622 18
Douglas	12,618 74	1,219 02	3,337 75	8,061 97	.....	11,399 72
DuPage	14,713 83	1,623 21	723 85	12,366 77	.....	13,090 62
Edgar	11,909 96	1,425 22	2,566 94	7,917 80	.....	10,484 74
Edwards	4,411 03	344 14	1,022 94	3,043 95	.....	4,066 89
Effingham	6,366 78	54 08	511 74	5,785 00	15 96	6,312 70
Fayette	10,963 62	121 47	1,532 24	9,304 62	5 29	10,842 15
Ford	16,157 08	957 57	9,899 09	5,300 42	.....	15,199 51
Franklin	13,365 73	2,418 93	458 09	10,488 71	.....	10,946 80
Fulton	19,798 89	1,208 28	1,889 60	16,701 01	.....	18,590 61
Gallatin	6,750 79	1,091 82	1,682 87	3,976 10	.....	5,658 97
Greene	9,811 07	1,287 31	1,752 07	6,771 69	.....	8,523 76
Grundy	12,573 41	1,502 65	2,676 68	8,394 08	.....	11,070 76
Hamilton	8,864 86	455 65	1,454 00	6,930 64	24 57	8,409 21
Hancock	13,537 03	320 77	4,218 44	8,997 82	.....	13,216 26
Hardin	2,547 49	96 78	460 52	1,879 79	110 40	2,450 71
Henderson	4,598 74	1,153 06	958 74	2,486 94	.....	3,445 68
Henry	19,010 65	2,211 26	5,320 31	11,404 08	75 00	16,799 39
Iroquois	22,547 07	1,271 92	8,351 51	12,921 78	1 86	21,275 15
Jackson	15,679 97	2,119 56	603 86	12,847 54	109 01	13,560 41
Jasper	9,780 68	118 81	1,994 70	7,661 87	5 30	9,661 87
Jeffeson	14,546 95	1,374 51	2,550 17	10,575 20	47 07	13,172 44
Jersey	6,188 83	701 85	1,784 52	3,627 00	75 46	5,486 98
JoDaviess	9,390 13	646 33	2,546 83	6,196 97	.....	8,743 80
Johnson	5,995 69	334 41	620 55	5,040 73	.....	5,661 28
Kane	31,726 77	1,219 07	1,684 15	28,809 75	13 80	30,507 70
Kankakee	18,617 30	1,013 13	4,309 51	13,294 66	.....	17,604 17
Kendall	4,685 11	1,200 65	877 38	2,607 08	.....	3,484 46
Knox	16,160 42	1,216 85	1,629 39	13,312 35	1 83	14,943 57
Lake	23,476 95	1,131 68	2,505 89	19,839 38	.....	22,345 27
LaSalle	43,077 08	1,296 05	9,854 75	31,916 28	10 00	41,781 03

TABLE 20—*Concluded*

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—				Total receipts less balance on hand July 1, 1912
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Income of township fund	County distributive fund	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$ 8,314 41	$ 114 19	$ 1,030 51	$ 7,166 71	$ 3 00	$ 8,200 22
Lee	12,062 76	975 88	3,304 05	7,738 88	43 95	11,086 88
Livingston	31,950 67	3,090 48	15,445 42	13,414 77	.....	28,860 19
Logan	12,662 71	332 06	2,342 47	9,988 18	.....	12,330 65
Macon	32,802 74	1,733 01	10,279 92	20,787 20	2 61	31,069 73
Macoupin	21,973 65	886 02	2,061 60	19,026 03	.....	21,087 63
Madison	50,100 76	4,890 71	2,196 73	42,658 12	355 20	45,210 05
Marion	13,437 11	471 78	1,017 27	11,938 06	10 00	12,965 33
Marshall	7,642 54	1,224 62	1,889 89	4,528 03	.....	6,417 92
Mason	7,725 92	906 55	1,610 36	5,091 35	117 66	6,819 37
Massac	5,342 78	77 24	683 80	4,581 74	.....	5,265 54
McDonough	12,350 90	2,874 15	1,379 99	8,096 76	.....	9,476 75
McHenry	13,848 90	163 52	3,928 51	9,466 87	290 00	13,685 38
McLean	49,874 86	3,509 49	13,218 67	32,329 83	816 87	46,365 37
Menard	4,446 80	585 11	556 39	3,289 76	15 54	3,861 69
Mercer	7,067 01	122 92	1,606 84	5,337 25	.....	6,944 09
Monroe	5,375 89	115 37	778 12	4,442 48	39 92	5,260 52
Montgomery	19,344 53	1,739 18	4,219 80	13,294 21	91 34	17,605 35
Morgan	12,987 77	1,030 12	2,253 19	9,704 46	.....	11,957 65
Moultrie	4,677 51	58 45	725 06	3,894 00	.....	4,619 06
Ogle	11,191 68	352 32	3,206 95	7,632 41	.....	10,839 36
Peoria	40,526 52	2,655 31	8,484 06	29,247 15	140 00	37,871 21
Perry	9,442 21	219 67	1,151 00	8,070 04	1 50	9,222 54
Piatt	6,911 36	673 26	2,263 55	3,974 55	.....	6,238 10
Pike	12,823 47	826 28	3,240 43	8,756 28	48	11,997 19
Pope	4,438 77	315 61	674 04	3,449 12	.....	4,123 16
Pulaski	6,516 96	905 98	742 58	4,868 40	.....	5,610 98
Putnam	4,689 65	1,606 20	1,100 58	1,982 87	.....	3,083 45
Randolph	12,138 99	794 85	1,069 20	10,256 24	18 70	11,344 14
Richland	5,961 53	255 07	965 54	4,740 88	04	5,706 46
Rock Island	34,630 01	12,678 80	1,619 34	20,331 87	.....	21,951 21
Saline	12,358 53	210 70	714 52	11,429 34	3 97	12,147 83
Sangamon	34,351 71	2,622 63	2,168 06	29,555 02	6 00	31,729 08
Schuyler	6,949 98	299 86	1,718 34	4,931 78	.....	6,650 12
Scott	3,687 61	133 48	533 31	3,020 82	.....	3,554 13
Shelby	14,033 43	869 55	1,694 80	11,466 18	2 90	13,163 88
Stark	4,869 90	798 30	1,209 89	2,861 71	.....	4,071 60
St. Clair	67,935 91	13,669 83	3,157 78	51,108 30	.....	54,266 08
Stephenson	12,624 37	181 08	2,399 24	10,042 93	1 12	12,443 29
Tazewell	18,118 48	1,743 43	4,264 14	11,973 70	137 21	16,375 05
Union	8,117 62	158 66	537 26	7,421 70	.....	7,958 96
Vermilion	34,578 26	2,380 74	7,031 73	24,429 00	736 79	32,197 52
Wabash	5,698 11	421 08	639 20	4,637 83	.....	5,277 03
Warren	8,283 51	1,009 23	1,017 21	6,257 07	.....	7,274 28
Washington	7,939 67	477 00	910 67	6,552 00	.....	7,462 67
Wayne	11,906 86	348 65	1,717 77	9,839 84	60	11,558 21
White	9,319 24	677 27	1,321 01	7,320 96	.....	8,641 97
Whiteside	22,560 30	1,149 73	10,142 83	11,119 76	147 98	21,410 57
Will	41,044 55	1,157 23	5,754 68	34,119 00	13 64	39,887 32
Williamson	19,088 23	286 60	605 79	18,106 62	89 22	18,801 63
Winnebago	34,244 42	1,542 48	2,287 33	30,414 61	.....	32,701 94
Woodford	10,790 73	1,061 21	2,863 05	6,845 54	20 93	9,729 52

Table 21—Township distributive fund—expenditures—1913

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—					
		Incidental expenses of trustees and treasurers	Publishing annual statement	Compensation of treasurers	Added to principal of township fund	Distributed to districts	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois	$4,271,744 26	$39,698 31	$5,409 74	$178,826 67	$16,958 31	$3,298,651 75	$732,199 48
Adams	$ 22,191 37	$ 117 55	$ 41 21	$ 1,870 90	$189 88	$ 19,024 56	$ 947 27
Alexander	11,625 68	382 76	5 75	1,092 50	3 43	6,571 91	3,569 33
Bond	5,612 12	43 66	53 00	782 77	13 45	4,542 41	176 83
Boone	5,210 71	51 06	5 00	815 00	.....	4,081 84	257 81
Brown	3,386 65	20 27	9 00	552 50	.....	2,690 07	114 81
Bureau	22,259 55	190 82	62 55	3,061 00	.....	17,091 00	1,854 18
Calhoun	3,678 96	12 68	27 15	665 00	.....	2,651 12	323 01
Carroll	11,344 47	64 29	50 90	1,885 00	.....	8,727 97	616 31
Cass	8,289 19	140 70	56 00	1,127 00	.....	5,689 25	1,276 24
Champaign	31,103 39	685 96	145 82	3,655 00	50 00	22,481 25	4,085 36
Christian	15,609 42	95 82	44 70	1,927 98	.....	11,379 82	2,161 10
Clark	8,807 76	66 74	25 25	1,115 00	24 24	7,356 73	219 80
Clay	9,508 91	184 99	26 44	1,275 00	.....	7,742 20	280 28
Clinton	13,977 45	58 56	25 25	985 00	.....	8,423 18	4,485 46
Coles	22,681 44	67 70	51 98	1,619 07	292 42	20,301 97	348 30
Cook	2,757,120 30	24,129 32	263 08	12,575 00	.....	2,114,017 57	606,135 33
Crawford	11,304 34	82 52	32 03	1,190 00	.....	9,429 51	570 28
Cumberland	5,380 35	36 26	27 44	580 00	.....	4,380 10	356 55
DeKalb	13,374 34	119 56	32 27	1,801 64	.....	10,805 64	615 23
DeWitt	7,642 42	43 44	37 00	993 00	46 25	5,298 73	1,224 00
Douglas	12,618 74	43 03	68 50	1,870 66	33 44	9,858 14	744 97
DuPage	14,713 83	223 28	21 00	1,930 00	.....	10,788 20	1,751 35
Edgar	11,909 96	579 91	57 99	1,905 00	359 37	8,333 44	674 31
Edwards	4,411 03	101 80	40 00	842 31	.....	3,267 84	159 08
Effingham	6,366 78	104 90	22 75	740 00	.....	5,393 08	106 05
Fayette	10,963 62	89 28	24 79	1,305 00	.....	9,457 68	86 87
Ford	16,157 08	172 36	39 40	1,452 50	22 49	13,487 77	982 56
Franklin	13,365 73	52 27	16 25	873 28	80 94	9,879 31	2,463 68
Fulton	19,798 89	163 14	139 35	2,315 00	.....	15,540 12	1,641 28
Gallatin	6,750 79	1,305 50	32 00	1,031 30	104 25	3,840 35	437 39
Greene	9,811 07	30 78	27 40	1,380 00	27 11	6,219 02	2,126 76
Grundy	12,573 41	58 10	19 25	1,414 50	.....	9,909 60	1,171 96
Hamilton	8,864 86	40 76	50 70	807 50	.....	7,803 39	162 51
Hancock	13,537 03	49 18	78 10	1,970 00	43 69	11,017 38	378 68
Hardin	2,547 49	45 75	8 75	292 04	174 13	1,943 87	82 95
Henderson	4,598 74	28 09	15 50	898 84	117 18	2,058 73	1,480 40
Henry	19,010 65	183 25	40 50	2,288 50	.....	14,121 26	2,377 14
Iroquois	22,547 07	266 10	192 24	3,300 00	300 00	16,444 03	2,044 70
Jackson	15,679 97	106 73	37 91	1,703 24	.....	10,884 20	2,947 89
Jasper	9,780 68	254 94	53 50	1,262 00	.....	8,063 53	146 71
Jefferson	14,546 95	175 67	39 00	738 00	.....	12,668 16	926 12
Jersey	6,188 83	80 98	46 00	1,218 75	234 58	4,004 33	604 19
JoDaviess	9,390 13	83 27	34 65	1,785 00	200 00	6,631 22	655 99
Johnson	5,995 69	120 27	18 00	412 85	56 89	5,262 73	124 95
Kane	31,726 77	272 38	62 50	2,902 05	36 00	26,991 77	1,462 07
Kankakee	18,617 30	191 77	58 75	1,670 00	50 00	15,313 72	1,333 06
Kendall	4,685 11	76 17	12 00	1,020 00	.....	2,436 36	1,140 58
Knox	16,160 42	31 02	32 98	1,589 00	.....	12,262 66	2,244 76
Lake	23,476 95	160 42	42 54	2,414 00	419 82	19,107 08	1,333 09
LaSalle	43,077 08	242 21	81 89	3,900 00	400 00	37,282 25	1,170 73

TABLE 21—*Concluded*

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—					
		Incidental expenses of trustees and treasurers	Publishing annual statement	Compensation of treasurers	Added to principal of township fund	Distributed to districts	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	8,314 41	30 92	85 50	912 49	.....	7,150 25	135 25
Lee	12,062 76	177 93	60 08	2,795 00	655 00	7,751 60	623 15
Livingston	31,950 67	144 54	127 10	3,501 00	1,216 77	24,503 39	2,457 87
Logan	12,662 71	99 41	71 35	1,725 85	.....	10,428 84	337 26
Macon	32,802 74	86 29	58 12	1,883 00	949 14	27,603 27	2,222 92
Macoupin	21,973 65	264 62	209 05	2,000 00	300 00	18,543 30	656 68
Madison	50,100 76	771 68	66 02	4,225 00	129 15	41,424 57	3,484 34
Marion	13,437 11	90 90	42 00	1,398 00	88	11,409 10	496 23
Marshall	7,642 54	39 80	33 50	1,152 50	278 00	5,261 22	877 52
Mason	7,725 92	158 80	52 65	1,996 95	.....	4,199 72	1,317 80
Massac	5,342 78	93 65	12 67	475 00	.....	4,666 93	94 53
McDonough	12,350 90	91 63	74 20	1,487 00	600 00	8,301 17	1,796 90
McHenry	13,848 90	196 21	53 90	1,810 00	.....	11,641 49	147 30
McLean	49,874 86	489 71	75 41	2,930 00	15 80	43,229 59	3,134 35
Menard	4,446 80	152 80	32 70	1,095 00	100 00	2,333 27	733 03
Mercer	7,067 01	76 89	68 55	1,220 00	.....	5,466 97	243 60
Monroe	5,375 89	62 05	26 00	1,045 00	.....	4,102 92	139 92
Montgomery	19,344 53	230 63	126 65	2,403 93	.....	14,950 48	1,632 84
Morgan	12,987 77	89 31	45 84	1,644 25	.....	9,711 41	1,496 96
Moultrie	4,677 51	24 96	26 17	662 00	.....	3,926 59	37 79
Ogle	11,191 68	201 23	52 00	2,025 00	414 08	7,992 98	506 39
Peoria	40,526 52	116 20	182 73	2,953 00	.....	34,765 37	2,509 22
Perry	9,442 21	95 24	22 05	1,879 12	.....	7,034 14	411 66
Piatt	6,911 36	75 75	34 84	1,418 00	154 05	4,348 59	880 13
Pike	12,823 47	198 53	79 68	1,888 60	347 24	9,710 47	598 95
Pope	3,438 77	34 98	20 50	495 00	1 48	3,589 96	296 85
Pulaski	6,516 96	45 76	3 50	650 00	.....	4,767 78	1,049 92
Putman	4,689 65	5 05	13 29	550 00	.....	3,072 52	1,048 79
Randolph	12,138 99	84 32	92 10	1,760 00	.....	9,442 29	760 28
Richland	5,961 53	28 01	25 50	750 00	43	4,970 92	186 67
Rock Island	34,630 01	79 40	42 22	2,207 50	685 31	18,350 83	13,264 75
Saline	12,358 53	81 10	31 40	1,350 00	14 70	10,654 01	227 32
Sangamon	34,351 71	234 24	57 38	2,743 34	500 00	26,750 60	4,066 15
Schuyler	6,949 98	28 56	17 50	1,040 00	91 46	5,506 55	265 91
Scott	3,687 61	37 63	22 70	775 50	3 90	2,739 93	107 95
Shelby	14,033 43	171 34	64 25	1,572 50	.....	11,779 59	445 75
Stark	4,869 90	40 66	18 00	816 65	.....	3,277 34	717 25
St. Clair	67,935 91	771 62	118 56	6,420 00	50 00	55,168 16	5,407 57
Stephenson	12,624 37	57 70	68 84	1,420 00	5,898 55	5,060 48	118 80
Tazewell	18,118 48	156 78	78 56	2,496 72	74 09	13,932 21	1,380 12
Union	8,117 62	112 14	29 00	1,062 00	160 31	6,640 32	113 85
Vermilion	34,578 26	627 84	162 92	2,945 00	.....	28,773 32	2,069 18
Wabash	5,698 11	109 43	13 50	606 00	.....	4,644 55	324 63
Warren	8,283 51	58 10	33 00	1,485 00	100 00	5,656 06	951 35
Washington	7,939 67	47 64	36 00	955 00	.....	6,389 80	511 23
Wayne	11,906 86	82 75	35 50	1,404 66	275 44	9,693 66	414 85
White	9,319 24	65 53	45 91	1,536 46	9 00	6,222 64	1,439 70
Whiteside	22,560 30	214 59	48 57	2,780 00	.....	17,542 23	1,974 91
Will	41,044 55	348 43	88 00	3,879 97	.....	35,593 81	1,134 34
Williamson	19,088 23	77 67	21 40	805 00	.....	17,935 77	248 39
Winnebago	34,244 42	98 90	18 70	1,391 00	654 03	29,322 35	2,759 44
Woodford	10,790 73	10 49	48 17	1,604 00	.....	7,758 39	1,369 68

TABLE 22—TOWNSHIP FUND CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS—1913

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—				
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Loans paid	Real estate sold	Additions by Section 216 School Law	Cash additions from other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$1,304,120 12	$688,522 78	$587,291 42	$3,155 14	$16,958 31	$8,192 47
Adams	$11,415 82	$10,794 54	$ 431 40	.....	$189 88	.....
Alexander	3,506 79	2,514 67	988 68	.....	3 43	01
Bond	9,413 49	3,412 20	5,987 84	.....	13 45	.....
Boone	7,084 44	5,984 44	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Brown	5,211 23	3,116 96	2,094 27	.....	.....	.....
Bureau	22,790 22	18,043 94	4,746 28	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	6,240 64	5,040 67	1,199 97	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	11,912 59	3,627 59	8,285 00	.....	.....	.....
Cass	4,970 00	4,620 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	48,703 26	17,543 26	31,110 00	.....	50 00	.....
Christian	16,526 24	9,867 97	6,657 27	.....	.....	1 00
Clark	4,771 99	1,464 08	3,283 67	.....	24 24	.....
Clay	8,643 41	2,459 24	6,184 17	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	8,965 00	8,470 00	495 00	.....	.....	.....
Coles	8,719 69	2,332 27	6,095 00	.....	292 42	.....
Cook	81,685 30	26,239 30	48,446 00	.....	.....	7,000 00
Crawford	5,867 94	2,345 47	3,522 47	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	4,102 05	1,795 40	2,306 65	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	21,376 01	14,751 01	6,625 00	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	6,462 42	5,201 26	1,214 91	.....	46 25	.....
Douglas	13,517 10	5,633 66	7,850 00	.....	33 44	.....
DuPage	4,369 15	1,919 15	2,450 00	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	7,220 15	3,295 09	3,565 75	.....	359 31	.....
Edwards	2,715 08	1,740 08	975 00	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	2,346 61	946 61	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	7,424 07	4,798 40	2,550 67	$ 75 00	.....	.....
Ford	12,984 42	4,776 93	8,185 00	.....	22 49	.....
Franklin	2,882 06	951 62	1,849 50	.....	80 94	.....
Fulton	15,664 93	10,181 43	5,208 50	275 00	.....	.....
Gallatin	2,746 49	639 54	2,002 70	.....	104 25	.....
Greene	12,273 28	6,535 25	5,710 92	.....	27 11	.....
Grundy	10,275 86	5,270 95	5,004 91	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	4,333 25	2,205 57	2,127 68	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	20,550 91	8,813 02	11,575 00	.....	43 69	119 20
Hardin	2,114 81	587 45	1,319 40	.....	174 13	33 83
Henderson	6,898 73	4,173 77	2,607 78	.....	117 18	.....
Henry	18,800 66	7,350 66	11,450 00	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	24,928 00	13,074 00	11,554 00	.....	300 00	.....
Jackson	2,672 36	1,828 46	843 90	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	6,007 05	2,433 74	3,573 31	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	13,676 48	3,526 17	10,125 31	.....	.....	25 00
Jersey	10,732 10	7,735 38	2,390 00	372 14	234 58	.....
JoDaviess	17,672 62	11,422 62	6,050 00	.....	200 00	.....
Johnson	2,856 73	1,711 80	1,088 04	.....	56 89	.....
Kane	9,769 28	9,233 28	500 00	.....	36 00	.....
Kankakee	12,874 61	10,445 15	2,379 46	.....	50 00	.....
Kendall	5,884 81	4,166 48	1,718 33	.....	.....	.....
Knox	13,960 95	5,741 84	8,219 11	.....	.....	.....
Lake	13,923 68	8,648 86	4,855 00	.....	419 82	.....
LaSalle	31,238 89	14,484 21	15,244 00	1,013 00	400 00	97 68

TABLE 22—*Concluded*

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—				
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Loans paid	Real estate sold	Additions by Section 216 School Law	Cash additions from other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$10,478 74	$ 2,606 65	$ 7,872 09			
Lee	22,255 75	18,200 75	3,400 00		$655 00	
Livingston	45,041 06	20,244 19	23,580 10		1,216 77	
Logan	11,748 74	7,532 24	4,216 50			
Macon	25,243 64	11,797 34	12,430 00		949 14	$ 67 16
Macoupin	13,498 23	8,560 37	4,637 86		300 00	
Madison	25,433 73	16,157 53	7,727 05	1,420 00	129 15	
Marion	4,675 88	3,093 30	1,581 70		88	
Marshall	6,064 50	2,186 50	3,600 00		278 00	
Mason	5,478 83	5,278 83	200 00			
Massac	2,032 69	800 24	1,232 45			
McDonough	15,548 62	10,326 32	4,622 30		600 00	
McHenry	19,307 38	15,257 38	4,050 00			
McLean	29,603 76	9,877 38	19,291 71		15 80	418 87
Menard	2,693 09	1,592 59	1,000 50		100 00	
Mercer	9,292 08	3,777 08	5,515 00			
Monroe	10,463 89	2,895 59	7,568 30			
Montgomery	19,209 06	7,195 01	12,014 05			
Morgan	11,803 69	9,803 69	2,000 00			
Moultrie	1,573 15	323 15	1,250 00			
Ogle	27,322 80	18,808 72	8,100 00		414 08	
Peoria	15,239 71	10,029 71	5,210 00			
Perry	8,464 36	5,035 58	3,428 78			
Piatt	6,594 29	4,461 84	1,925 00		154 05	53 40
Pike	17,507 05	8,611 16	8,433 35		347 24	115 30
Pope	1,376 32	425 69	949 15		1 48	
Pulaski	2,053 83	586 15	1,467 68			
Putnam	6,028 03	1,528 03	4,500 00			
Randolph	9,810 85	6,872 85	2,938 00			
Richland	4,812 36	2,232 68	2,579 25		43	
Rock Island	13,352 78	9,967 47	2,500 00		685 31	200 00
Saline	2,415 43	1,547 99	852 74		14 70	
Sangamon	23,440 45	17,270 45	5,670 00		500 00	
Schuyler	6,906 88	3,465 42	3,350 00		91 46	
Scott	5,531 58	4,260 68	1,225 00		3 90	42 00
Shelby	11,278 92	7,252 92	4,026 00			
Stark	7,917 88	7,917 88				
St. Clair	25,509 93	10,884 93	14,575 00		50 00	
Stephenson	26,739 55	10,791 00	10,050 00		5,898 55	
Tazewell	10,516 42	5,541 78	4,900 00		74 09	55
Union	2,503 58	1,929 27	414 00		160 31	
Vermilion	27,836 13	11,000 66	16,817 00			18 47
Wabash	1,363 62	738 62	625 00			
Warren	8,531 42	6,131 42	2,300 00		100 00	
Washington	11,742 09	7,389 59	4,352 50			
Wayne	7,922 96	1,782 95	5,864 57		275 44	
White	4,442 37	2,385 48	2,047 89		9 00	
Whiteside	28,246 91	10,246 91	18,000 00			
Will	31,511 15	16,864 60	14,646 55			
Williamson	2,631 20	1,213 70	1,417 50			
Winnebago	25,345 28	13,866 25	10,825 00		654 03	
Woodford	16,093 83	6,078 83	10,015 00			

TABLE 23—TOWNSHIP FUND—CASH ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURES—1913

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—		
		Loans or investments	Losses of cash	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$1,304,120 12	$656,489 48	$1,467 53	$646,163 11
Adams	$11,415 82	$ 4,475 00	.....	$ 6,940 82
Alexander	3,506 79	3,069 63	$ 8 26	428 90
Bond	9,413 49	6,550 00	.....	2,863 49
Boone	7,084 44	3,495 00	.....	3,589 44
Brown	5,211 23	450 00	.....	4,761 23
Bureau	22,790 22	4,985 25	.....	17,804 97
Calhoun	6,240 64	2,066 79	100 00	4,073 85
Carroll	11,912 59	6,989 00	.....	4,923 59
Cass	4,970 00	1,750 00	.....	3,220 00
Champaign	48,703 26	30,442 00	46 00	18,215 26
Christian	16,526 24	11,315 27	.....	5,210 97
Clark	4,771 99	3,390 00	.....	1,381 99
Clay	8,643 41	6,263 78	.....	2,379 63
Clinton	8,965 00	2,189 20	.....	6,775 80
Coles	8,719 69	5,967 00	.....	2,752 69
Cook	81,685 30	59,749 60	.....	21,935 70
Crawford	5,867 94	3,525 00	.....	2,342 94
Cumberland	4,102 05	3,216 65	.....	885 40
GeKalb	21,376 01	13,333 17	.....	8,042 84
DeWitt	6,462 42	2,206 33	.....	4,256 09
Douglas	13,517 10	6,450 00	.....	7,067 10
DuPage	4,369 15	1,900 00	.....	2,469 15
Edgar	7,220 15	4,553 00	.....	2,667 15
Edwards	2,715 08	1,845 00	.....	870 08
Effingham	2,346 61	1,100 00	.....	1,246 61
Fayette	7,424 07	3,027 56	.....	4,396 51
Ford	12,984 42	7,065 00	67 65	5,851 77
Franklin	2,882 06	1,343 14	.....	1,538 92
Fulton	15,664 93	5,079 90	.....	10,585 03
Gallatin	2,746 49	1,467 00	.....	1,279 49
Greene	12,273 28	6,067 21	.....	6,206 07
Grundy	10,275 86	5,304 91	.....	4,970 95
Hamilton	4,333 25	3,662 95	.....	670 30
Hancock	20,550 91	12,800 00	.....	7,750 91
Hardin	2,114 81	1,294 45	36 84	783 52
Henderson	6,898 73	639 78	241 29	6,017 66
Henry	18,800 66	12,400 00	.....	6,400 66
Iroquois	24,928 00	16,758 25	.....	8,169 75
Jackson	2,672 36	265 00	.....	2,407 36
Jasper	6,007 05	4,022 94	.....	1,984 11
Jefferson	13,676 48	10,778 22	.....	2,898 26
Jersey	10,732 10	3,790 81	.....	6,941 29
JoDaviess	17,672 62	5,800 00	150 00	11,722 62
Johnson	2,856 73	2,211 41	.....	645 32
Kane	9,769 28	4,000 00	.....	5,769 28
Kankakee	12,874 61	3,445 48	.....	9,429 13
Kendall	5,884 81	2,500 00	.....	3,384 81
Knox	13,960 95	6,177 72	.....	7,783 23
Lake	13,923 68	5,028 00	.....	8,895 68
LaSalle	31,238 89	13,950 00	.....	17,288 89

TABLE 23—*Concluded*

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—		
		Loans or investments	Losses of cash	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$10,478 74	$ 5,207 20	.....	$ 5,271 54
Lee	22,255 75	2,370 00	.....	19,885 75
Livingston	45,041 06	17,157 91	.....	27,883 15
Logan	11,748 74	4,200 00	.....	7,548 74
Macon	25,243 64	15,550 00	$ 19 18	9,674 46
Macoupin	13,498 23	6,319 10	.....	7,179 13
Madison	25,433 73	12,580 00	.....	12,853 73
Marion	4,675 88	1,722 27	20 00	2,933 61
Marshall	6,064 50	3,500 00	.....	2,564 50
Mason	5,478 83	3,525 00	.....	1,953 83
Massac	2,032 69	803 82	.....	1,228 87
McDonough	15,548 62	5,725 00	.....	9,823 62
McHenry	19,307 38	5,986 96	.....	13,320 42
McLean	29,603 76	22,265 00	654 00	6,684 76
Menard	2,693 09	175 00	34 43	2,483 66
Mercer	9,292 08	1,500 00	.....	7,792 08
Monroe	10,463 89	6,668 00	.....	3,795 89
Montgomery	19,209 06	9,279 05	.....	9,930 01
Morgan	11,803 69	2,250 00	.....	9,553 69
Moultrie	1,573 15	1,250 00	.....	323 15
Ogle	27,322 80	10,800 00	.....	16,522 80
Peoria	15,239 71	6,624 31	.....	8,615 40
Perry	8,464 36	5,888 56	.....	2,575 80
Piatt	6,594 29	3,100 00	5 95	3,488 34
Pike	17,507 05	6,611 36	.....	10,895 69
Pope	1,376 32	525 00	51 70	799 62
Pulaski	2,053 83	250 00	.....	1,803 83
Putnam	6,028 03	3,925 00	.....	2,103 03
Randolph	9,810 85	1,650 00	.....	8,160 85
Richland	4,812 36	2,457 00	.....	2,355 36
Rock Island	13,352 78	900 00	.....	12,452 78
Saline	2,415 43	1,577 51	.....	837 92
Sangamon	23,440 45	9,050 00	10	14,390 35
Schuyler	6,906 88	3,195 75	.....	3,711 13
Scott	5,531 58	1,679 50	.....	3,852 08
Shelby	11,278 92	5,152 05	.....	6,126 87
Stark	7,917 88	550 96	.....	7,366 92
St. Clair	25,509 93	18,535 00	.....	6,974 93
Stephenson	26,739 55	17,711 00	.....	9,028 55
Tazewell	10,516 42	4,334 91	.....	6,181 51
Union	2,503 58	1,690 29	.....	813 29
Vermilion	27,836 13	13,925 00	03	13,911 10
Wabash	1,363 62	680 00	.....	683 62
Warren	8,531 42	3,700 00	.....	4,831 42
Washington	11,742 09	3,200 00	.....	8,542 09
Wayne	7,922 96	6,091 78	.....	1,831 18
White	4,442 37	3,980 74	.....	461 63
Whiteside	28,246 91	17,135 00	.....	11,111 91
Will	31,511 15	16,331 55	3 33	15,176 27
Williamson	2,631 20	1,916 50	28 77	685 93
Winnebago	25,345 28	14,095 00	.....	11,250 28
Woodford	16,093 83	11,035 00	.....	5,058 83

Table 24—Township fund balance sheet—dr.—1913

Counties	Total	Items—			
		Cash on hand July 1, 1912	Notes, bonds and real estate held July 1, 1912	Cash additions during the year	Increase in value of investments and real estate
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$19,276,180 50	$688,522 78	$18,505,162 23	$25,226 28	$57,269 21
Adams	$ 43,063 17	$10,794 54	$ 32,078 75	$ 189 88	
Alexander	11,801 98	2,514 67	9,283 87	3 44	
Bond	24,975 49	3,412 20	21,549 84	13 45	
Boone	13,928 32	5,984 44	7,943 88		
Brown	14,396 23	3,116 96	11,279 21		$ 06
Bureau	59,811 17	18,043 94	41,767 23		
Calhoun	25,578 59	5,040 67	20,537 92		
Carroll	87,848 59	3,627 59	84,221 00		
Cass	54,916 00	4,620 00	50,296 00		
Champaign	202,407 23	17,543 26	178,813 97	50 00	6,000 00
Christian	59,029 96	9,867 97	6,190 99	1 00	
Clark	21,929 32	1,464 08	20,441 00	24 24	
Clay	31,312 55	2,459 24	28,853 30		01
Clinton	28,781 04	8,470 00	20,311 04		
Coles	37,235 80	2,332 27	34,611 11	292 42	
Cook	13,606,082 26	26,239 30	13,572,842 96	7,000 00	
Crawford	20,867 59	2,345 47	18,522 12		
Cumberland	19,462 68	1,795 40	17,667 28		
DeKalb	65,483 85	14,751 01	50,732 84		
DeWitt	25,051 03	5,201 26	19,803 52	46 25	
Douglas	67,552 74	5,633 66	61,885 64	33 44	
DuPage	17,929 22	1,919 15	16,010 07		
Edgar	51,769 88	3,295 09	48,115 48	359 31	
Edwards	19,081 77	1,740 08	17,341 69		
Effingham	12,384 61	946 61	11,438 00		
Fayette	32,210 35	4,798 40	27,411 95		
Ford	221,521 38	4,776 93	216,721 96	22 49	
Franklin	7,099 14	951 62	6,066 58	80 94	
Fulton	48,149 93	10,181 43	37,968 50		
Gallatin	34,113 34	639 54	33,369 55	104 25	
Greene	39,956 80	6,535 25	33,394 44	27 11	
Grundy	55,982 85	5,270 95	50,711 90		
Hamilton	27,145 07	2,205 57	24,864 00	75 50	
Hancock	86,708 58	8,813 02	77,632 67	162 89	100 00
Hardin	6,878 27	587 45	6,082 86	207 96	
Henderson	22,325 58	4,173 77	18,034 63	117 18	
Henry	107,224 66	7,350 66	99,874 00		
Iroquois	174,067 88	13,074 00	160,693 88	300 00	
Jackson	11,414 84	1,828 46	9,586 38		
Jasper	36,523 45	2,433 74	34,089 71		
Jefferson	39,141 54	3,526 17	35,590 37	25 00	
Jersey	43,165 30	7,735 38	35,195 34	234 58	
JoDaviess	62,487 05	11,422 62	50,864 43	200 00	
Johnson	10,352 17	1,711 80	8,498 69	56 89	84 79
Kane	44,039 36	9,233 28	34,770 08	36 00	
Kankakee	94,197 16	10,445 15	83,702 01	50 00	
Kendall	22,456 25	4,166 48	18,289 77		
Knox	37,801 27	5,741 84	32,059 43		
Lake	50,271 10	8,648 86	41,202 42	419 82	
LaSalle	205,850 23	14,484 21	190,868 34	497 68	

TABLE 24—*Concluded*

Counties	Total	Items—			
		Cash on hand July 1, 1912	Notes, bonds and real estate held July 1, 1912	Cash additions during the year	Increase in value of investments and real estate
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 18,839 98	$ 2,606 65	$ 16,233 33		
Lee	73,612 71	18,200 75	54,756 96	$ 655 00	
Livingston	313,258 80	20,244 19	291,797 84	1,216 77	
Logan	51,119 25	7,532 24	43,587 01		
Macon	192,093 95	11,797 34	179,280 31	1,016 30	
Macoupin	46,505 98	8,560 37	37,645 61	300 00	
Madison	65,265 67	16,157 53	48,158 99	129 15	820 00
Marion	19,429 97	3,093 30	16,335 79	88	
Marshall	39,164 50	2,186 50	36,700 00	278 00	
Mason	36,517 54	5,278 83	31,238 71		
Massac	12,837 00	800 24	12,036 76		
McDonough	30,498 92	10,326 32	19,572 60	600 00	
McHenry	80,071 13	15,257 38	64,813 75		
McLean	298,249 72	9,877 38	251,937 67	434 67	36,000 00
Menard	12,922 59	1,592 59	11,230 00	100 00	
Mercer	33,561 22	3,777 08	29,784 14		
Monroe	25,071 71	2,895 59	22,176 12		
Montgomery	86,427 43	7,195 01	79,232 42		
Morgan	46,189 82	9,803 69	36,386 13		
Moultrie	13,030 35	323 15	12,707 20		
Ogle	70,410 93	18,808 72	51,188 13	414 08	
Peoria	207,724 31	10,029 71	197,694 60		
Perry	16,802 65	5,035 58	11,667 07		100 00
Piatt	47,294 24	4,461 84	42,624 95	207 45	
Pike	61,797 59	8,611 16	52,648 89	462 54	75 00
Pope	12,988 41	425 69	12,561 24	1 48	
Pulaski	12,004 18	586 15	11,418 03		
Putnam	23,785 62	1,528 03	22,257 59		
Randolph	26,072 91	6,872 85	19,200 06		
Richland	17,946 99	2,232 68	15,713 88	43	
Rock Island	34,651 28	9,967 47	23,798 48	885 31	02
Saline	12,945 87	1,547 99	11,383 18	14 70	
Sangamon	53,569 37	17,270 45	35,798 92	500 00	
Schuyler	32,557 13	3,465 42	29,000 25	91 46	
Scott	12,959 15	4,260 68	8,652 57	45 90	
Shelby	37,323 31	7,252 92	30,070 39		
Stark	31,526 79	7,917 88	23,608 89		02
St. Clair	65,158 78	10,884 93	54,223 85	50 00	
Stephenson	57,800 00	10,791 00	41,110 45	5,898 55	
Tazewell	84,255 48	5,541 78	78,639 06	74 64	
Union	10,618 63	1,929 27	8,529 05	160 31	
Vermilion	136,977 79	11,000 66	111,869 35	18 47	14,089 31
Wabash	11,776 62	738 62	11,038 00		
Warren	24,019 07	6,131 42	17,787 65	100 00	
Washington	25,577 54	7,389 59	18,187 95		
Wayne	30,395 97	1,782 95	28,337 58	275 44	
White	25,905 21	2,385 48	23,510 73	9 00	
Whiteside	205,652 36	10,246 91	195,405 45		
Will	124,822 80	16,864 60	107,958 20		
Williamson	10,370 91	1,213 70	9,157 21		
Winnebago	49,587 28	13,866 25	35,067 00	654 03	
Woodford	62,468 47	6,078 83	56,389 64		

TABLE 25—TOWNSHIP FUND BALANCE SHEET—CR.—1913

Counties	Total	Items—				
		Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1913	Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1913	Value of other lands held June 30, 1913	Losses of cash and investments during the year	Cash on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$19,276,180 50	$5,958,970 72	$11,386,455 12	$1,281,714 94	$2,876 61	$646,163 11
Adams	$ 43,063 17	$ 36,066 35			$ 56 00	$ 6,940 82
Alexander	11,801 98	11,284 82		$ 80 00	8 26	428 90
Bond	24,975 49	22,112 00				2,863 49
Boone	13,928 32	9,335 88		1,003 00		3,589 44
Brown	14,396 23	9,555 00			80 00	4,761 23
Bureau	59,811 17	42,006 20				17,804 97
Calhoun	25,578 59	21,404 74			100 00	4,073 85
Carroll	87,848 59	82,925 00				4,923 59
Cass	54,916 00	51,536 00	160 00			3,220 00
Champaign	202,407 23	165,995 97	17,400 00	750 00	46 00	18,215 26
Christian	59,029 96	53,818 99				5,210 97
Clark	21,929 32	20,547 33				1,381 99
Clay	31,312 55	28,932 92				2,379 63
Clinton	28,781 04	21,740 24	265 00			6,775 80
Coles	37,235 80	34,483 11				2,752 69
Cook	13,606,082 26	1,563,445 39	10,805,205 37	1,215,495 80		21,935 70
Crawford	20,867 59	18,524 65				2,342 94
Cumberland	19,462 68	18,577 28				885 40
DeKalb	65,483 85	56,941 01	500 00			8,042 84
DeWitt	25,051 03	20,617 44		125 00	52 50	4,256 09
Douglas	67,552 74	60,485 64				7,067 10
DuPage	17,929 22	15,460 07				2,469 15
Edgar	51,769 88	49,102 73				2,667 15
Edwards	19,081 77	18,211 69				870 08
Effingham	12,384 61	9,393 00		1,745 00		1,246 61
Fayette	32,210 35	27,744 50		69 34		4,396 51
Ford	221,521 38	122,334 29	83,200 00	10,067 67	67 65	5,851 77
Franklin	7,099 14	5,560 22				1,538 92
Fulton	48,149 93	37,564 90				10,585 03
Gallatin	34,113 34	12,558 85	20,000 00	275 00		1,279 49
Greene	39,956 80	33,750 73				6,206 07
Grundy	55,982 85	51,011 90				4,970 95
Hamilton	27,145 07	26,474 77				670 30
Hancock	86,708 58	78,857 67		100 00		7,750 91
Hardin	6,878 27	5,938 88			155 87	783 52
Henderson	22,325 58	16,066 63			241 29	6,017 66
Henry	107,224 66	100,724 00			100 00	6,400 66
Iroquois	174,067 88	157,298 13	8,600 00			8,169 75
Jackson	11,414 84	9,007 48				2,407 36
Jasper	36,523 45	33,539 34		1,000 00		1,984 11
Jefferson	39,141 54	36,143 28		100 00		2,898 26
Jersey	43,165 30	36,034 01		190 00		6,941 29
JoDaviess	62,487 05	49,882 01		582 42	300 00	11,722 62
Johnson	10,352 17	9,706 85				645 32
Kane	44,039 36	38,239 64			30 44	5,769 28
Kankakee	94,197 16	65,650 00	7,118 03	12,000 00		9,429 13
Kendall	22,456 25	19,071 44				3,384 81
Knox	37,801 27	30,018 04				7,783 23
Lake	50,271 10	41,375 42				8,895 68
LaSalle	205,850 23	133,695 24	46,866 10	8,000 00		17,288 89

TABLE 25—*Concluded*

Counties	Total	Items—				
		Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1913	Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1913	Value of other lands held June 30, 1913	Losses of cash and investments during the year	Cash on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$ 18,839 98	$ 13,568 44				$ 5,271 54
Lee	73,612 71	53,126 96		$ 600 00		19,885 75
Livingston	313,258 80	219,875 65	$ 64,000 00	1,500 00		27,883 15
Logan	51,119 25	43,570 51				7,548 74
Macon	192,093 95	118,400 31	64,000 00		$ 19 18	9,674 46
Macoupin	46,505 98	38,726 85		600 00		7,179 13
Madison	65,265 67	52,190 94		221 00		12,853 73
Marion	19,429 97	16,476 36			20 00	2,933 61
Marshall	39,164 50	36,600 00				2,564 50
Mason	36,517 54	34,563 71				1,953 83
Massac	12,837 00	9,520 63	2,000 00		87 50	1,228 87
McDonough	30,498 92	20,675 30				9,823 62
McHenry	80,071 13	66,750 71				13,320 42
McLean	298,249 72	146,910 96	132,000 00	12,000 00	654 00	6,684 76
Menard	12,922 59	10,404 50			34 43	2,483 66
Mercer	33,561 22	24,707 22	1,061 92			7,792 08
Monroe	25,071 71	21,275 82				3,795 89
Montgomery	86,427 43	74,397 42		2,100 00		9,930 01
Morgan	46,189 82	36,636 13				9,553 69
Moultrie	13,030 35	12,707 20				323 15
Ogle	70,410 93	53,888 13				16,522 80
Peoria	207,724 31	85,058 91	111,150 00	2,900 00		8,615 40
Perry	16,802 65	14,126 85			100 00	2,575 80
Piatt	47,294 24	43,799 95			5 95	3,488 34
Pike	61,797 59	50,498 29			403 61	10,895 69
Pope	12,988 41	12,137 09			51 70	799 62
Pulaski	12,004 18	9,977 54		192 81	30 00	1,803 83
Putman	23,785 62	21,682 59				2,103 03
Randolph	26,072 91	17,712 06			200 00	8,160 85
Richland	17,946 99	15,591 63				2,355 36
Rock Island	34,651 28	22,198 50				12,452 78
Saline	12,945 87	12,107 95				837 92
Sangamon	53,569 37	37,338 92	1,840 00		10	14,390 35
Schuyler	32,557 13	28,846 00				3,711 13
Scott	12,959 15	9,107 07				3,852 08
Shelby	37,323 31	31,196 44				6,126 87
Stark	31,526 79	24,159 87				7,366 92
St. Clair	65,158 78	51,083 85		7,100 00		6,974 93
Stephenson	57,800 00	48,771 45				9,028 55
Tazewell	84,255 48	78,073 97				6,181 51
Union	10,618 63	9,805 34				813 29
Vermilion	136,977 79	100,460 96	21,088 70	1,517 00	03	13,911 10
Wabash	11,776 62	11,093 00				683 62
Warren	24,019 07	19,187 65				4,831 42
Washington	25,577 54	17,035 45				8,542 09
Wayne	30,395 97	28,564 79				1,831 18
White	25,905 21	25,443 58				461 63
Whiteside	205,652 36	193,939 55		600 90		11,111 91
Will	124,822 80	109,643 20			3 33	15,176 27
Williamson	10,370 91	9,656 21			28 77	685 93
Winnebago	49,587 28	38,337 00				11,250 28
Woodford	62,468 47	56,609 64		800 00		5,058 83

TABLE 26—INCOME OF TOWNSHIP FUND AND AMOUNT OF LAND BELONGING TO TOWNSHIP FUND—1913

Counties	Total income	From what source—				Number of acres belonging to township fund	Number of city lots belonging to township fund
		Interest on bank deposits	Interest on loans	Rents	Interest on bonds		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$2,175,530 80	$40,446 05	$236,624 12	$1,645,997 89	$252,462 74	6,192	63
Adams.....	$ 1,838 35	$ 28 05	$ 1,509 30	.....	$ 41 00	.....	.....
Alexander.....	572 37	18 80	539 82	.....	13 75	.....	.....
Bond.....	1,075 93	.....	1,055 93	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Boone.....	460 57	107 88	292 69	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Brown.....	525 03	27 00	468 03	.....	30 00	.....	.....
Bureau.....	2,453 94	220 04	2,067 15	.....	166 75	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	1,171 24	14 91	.....	1,156 33	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	4,186 79	5 31	3,854 73	.....	326 75	.....	.....
Cass.....	2,669 58	74 65	2,594 93	.....	.....	160	.....
Champaign....	9,730 03	30 00	8,790 03	732 00	178 00	120	5
Christian.....	2,653 90	.....	2,583 90	.....	70 00	8	1
Clark.....	1,106 40	.....	1,066 40	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Clay.....	1,962 96	.....	1,962 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	1,091 32	9 25	1,060 07	10 00	12 00	.....	.....
Coles.....	1,861 77	.....	1,861 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	1,908,488 62	32,296 95	17,353 34	1,615,195 04	243,643 29	624	3
Crawford.....	1,096 44	.....	1,096 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland...	1,098 82	.....	1,098 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	2,949 93	115 77	2,721 66	50 00	62 50	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	1,023 26	21 34	1,001 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	3,337 75	.....	3,292 75	.....	45 00	.....	.....
DuPage.....	723 85	.....	698 85	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Edgar.....	2,566 94	.....	2,516 94	.....	50 00	.....	.....
Edwards.....	1,022 94	.....	990 94	.....	32 00	.....	.....
Effingham.....	511 74	.....	466 69	45 05	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	1,532 24	19 67	1,422 97	49 60	40 00	.....	1
Ford.....	9,899 09	.....	6,468 54	3,278 00	152 55	720	.....
Franklin.....	458 09	.....	458 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	1,889 60	106 10	1,770 00	.....	13 50	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	1,682 87	.....	854 92	827 95	.....	415	.....
Greene.....	1,752 07	62 25	1,689 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	2,676 68	169 26	2,457 42	.....	50 00	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	1,454 00	12 29	1,441 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	4,218 44	196 32	3,810 95	10 00	201 17	.....	2
Hardin.....	460 52	.....	460 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	958 74	17 92	940 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	5,320 31	54 80	5,143 01	.....	122 50	.....	.....
Iroquois.....	8,351 51	53 98	7,654 83	622 70	20 00	196	.....
Jackson.....	603 86	50 91	537 95	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Jasper.....	1,994 70	.....	1,994 70	.....	.....	.....	1
Jefferson.....	2,550 17	8 75	2,535 42	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Jersey.....	1,784 52	18 00	1,614 84	5 00	146 68	.....	1
JoDaviess.....	2,546 83	85 00	2,361 35	.....	100 48	.....	.....
Johnson.....	620 55	.....	620 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	1,684 15	137 95	1,262 70	.....	283 50	.....	.....
Kankakee.....	4,309 51	182 12	4,093 95	.....	33 44	.....	.....
Kendall.....	877 38	.....	825 52	1 86	50 00	.....	.....
Knox.....	1,629 39	121 63	1,452 76	.....	55 00	.....	.....
Lake.....	2,505 89	250 00	1,544 67	.....	711 22	.....	.....
LaSalle.....	9,854 75	116 07	6,621 40	2,886 95	230 33	571	.....

TABLE 26—*Concluded*

Counties	Total income	From what source—				Number of acres belonging to township fund	Number of city lots belonging to township fund
		Interest on bank deposits	Interest on loans	Rents	Interest on bonds		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$ 1,030 51	$ 7 80	$ 974 71		$ 48 00		
Lee	3,304 05	356 91	2,549 64	$ 41 50	356 00		
Livingston	15,445 42	188 58	11,792 72	3,409 12	55 00	660	
Logan	2,342 47		2,342 47				
Macon	10,279 92		6,383 91	3,372 25	523 76	640	
Macoupin	2,061 60	37 21	1,727 39	72 00	225 00	125	1
Madison	2,196 73	160 52	1,548 71	80 00	407 50		2
Marion	1,017 27	51	1,016 76				
Marshall	1,889 89	202 20	1,687 69				
Mason	1,610 36		1,523 01	72 35	15 00		
Massac	683 80	18 04	373 76	212 00	80 00	120	
McDonough	1,379 99	254 15	1,125 84				
McHenry	3,928 51	253 50	1,180 13	2,420 88	74 00		
McLean	13,218 67		7,056 39	5,793 00	369 28	960	
Menard	556 39		466 39		90 00		
Mercer	1,606 84	83 12	1,235 55	30 00	258 17	542	
Monroe	778 12		728 12		50 00		
Montgomery	4,219 80		3,633 60	43 55	542 65		
Morgan	2,253 19	457 33	1,795 86				
Moultrie	725 06		725 06				
Ogle	3,206 95	476 03	2,705 92		25 00		
Peoria	8,484 06	228 29	4,176 01	4,079 76		2	40
Perry	1,151 00	71 82	1,044 18		35 00		
Piatt	2,263 55	6 53	2,257 02				
Pike	3,240 43	117 57	2,646 14		476 72		
Pope	674 04		674 04				
Pulaski	742 58		742 58				
Putnam	1,100 58	9 00	1,024 08		67 50		
Randolph	1,069 20	209 39	834 81		25 00		
Richland	965 54		965 54				
Rock Island	1,619 34	372 24	1,104 10		143 00		
Saline	714 52		714 52				
Sangamon	2,168 06	239 59	1,597 97	160 00	170 50	40	
Schuyler	1,718 34	27 51	1,652 33		38 50		
Scott	533 31	76 50	456 81				
Shelby	1,694 80	54 40	1,610 40		30 00		
Stark	1,209 89	258 05	944 34		7 50		
St. Clair	3,157 78	15 00	2,769 78	198 00	175 00		
Stephenson	2,399 24	329 46	1,988 78		81 00		
Tazewell	4,264 14	222 23	3,966 91		75 00		
Union	537 26		525 26		12 00		
Vermilion	7,031 73	75 00	5,710 73	970 00	276 00	240	2
Wabash	639 20		639 20				
Warren	1,017 21	69 69	887 52		60 00		
Washington	910 67	45 27	861 40		4 00		
Wayne	1,717 77		1,717 77				
White	1,321 01		1,321 01				
Whiteside	10,142 83	120 58	9,841 25	140 00	41 00	40	
Will	5,754 68	75 00	5,374 68		305 00		
Williamson	605 79	3 28	602 51				
Winnebago	2,287 33	430 78	1,635 30	8 00	213 25		
Woodford	2,863 05		2,778 05	25 00	60 00	9	4

TABLE 27—COUNTY DISTRIBUTIVE FUND—RECEIPTS—1913

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—					
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912, held for distribution	Balance on hand July 1, 1912, apportioned but not distributed	State school tax fund	Interest on State school fund	Fines and forfeitures	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$1,955,107 14	$10,562 04	$1,887 58	$1,802,037 50	$56,937 31	$73,653 18	$10,029 53
Adams.....	$ 19,457 96	$ 724 55	.....	$ 18,145 66	$ 587 75	.....	.....
Alexander.....	7,127 29	125 00	2 00	6,376 80	224 24	$ 399 25	.....
Bond.....	5,576 77	16 58	.....	5,246 14	192 05	122 00	.....
Boone.....	4,422 21	.....	.....	3,740 03	149 18	533 00	.....
Brown.....	2,676 38	.....	.....	2,475 33	106 05	95 00	.....
Bureau.....	18,781 53	214 33	.....	14,214 98	468 74	3,883 48	.....
Calhoun.....	2,182 28	.....	.....	2,078 62	103 66	.....	.....
Carroll.....	5,913 72	25 00	.....	4,513 28	171 19	1,204 25	.....
Cass.....	4,980 73	40 90	.....	4,761 57	178 26	4,980 73	.....
Champaign....	17,316 80	30 50	.....	16,395 54	530 81	359 95	.....
Christian.....	11,908 79	525 45	.....	11,012 88	370 46	.....	.....
Clark.....	7,633 54	6 51	.....	7,346 64	260 39	20 00	.....
Clay.....	6,452 07	36 79	.....	6,149 12	217 76	48 40	.....
Clinton	9,053 62	107 00	.....	8,098 56	273 26	574 80	.....
Coles.....	16,395 55	63 81	.....	10,859 94	366 10	5,105 70	.....
Cook.....	834,722 61	3,499 67	.....	807,146 18	23,245 26	831 50	.....
Crawford.....	9,783 91	219 78	.....	8,818 54	293 75	451 84	.....
Cumberland...	4,467 52	12 10	.....	4,284 74	164 68	6 00	.....
DeKalb.....	9,768 46	10 00	.....	9,033 36	314 10	411 00	.....
DeWitt.....	5,591 03	5 01	.....	5,365 57	195 45	25 00	.....
Douglas.....	6,213 27	59 52	.....	5,899 11	210 64	44 00	.....
DuPage.....	10,712 84	33 09	.....	10,110 75	344 78	224 22	.....
Edgar.....	8,241 43	.....	.....	7,933 63	282 80	25 00	.....
Edwards.....	2,743 22	67	.....	2,629 12	110 43	3 00	.....
Effingham.....	6,409 92	4 33	.....	6,168 73	226 86	10 00	.....
Fayette.....	10,440 86	126 62	.....	9,957 82	340 42	16 00	.....
Ford.....	5,207 25	128 85	.....	4,815 70	179 80	82 90	.....
Franklin.....	10,488 71	.....	.....	9,822 90	322 35	343 46	.....
Fulton.....	16,741 01	.....	.....	15,853 41	515 38	372 22	.....
Gallatin.....	5,133 18	43 38	.....	4,857 80	181 00	51 00	.....
Greene.....	6,768 87	8 59	.....	6,436 79	234 49	89 00	.....
Grundy.....	8,394 08	.....	.....	7,973 83	278 25	142 00	.....
Hamilton.....	6,625 66	.....	.....	6,283 00	230 11	112 55	.....
Hancock.....	8,901 02	.....	.....	8,466 31	297 96	136 00	75
Hardin.....	2,092 10	.....	15 00	1,886 80	89 30	101 00	.....
Henderson....	2,623 90	20 02	.....	2,412 61	104 27	87 00	.....
Henry.....	13,740 51	.....	893 43	12,344 59	415 49	87 00	.....
Iroquois.....	12,575 55	407 89	.....	11,577 36	393 65	196 65	.....
Jackson.....	13,735 62	146 74	.....	12,528 43	413 61	646 84	.....
Jasper.....	6,254 37	12 00	.....	5,910 12	219 50	108 00	4 75
Jefferson.....	10,592 71	105 35	.....	10,119 34	345 02	23 00	.....
Jersey.....	3,688 44	.....	38 23	3,503 76	142 45	4 00	.....
JoDaviess.....	5,653 58	54 00	.....	5,357 02	216 56	26 00	.....
Johnson.....	5,040 73	.....	.....	4,813 98	179 75	47 00	.....
Kane.....	29,002 12	108 36	.....	27,645 44	865 32	383 00	.....
Kankakee.....	14,223 00	57 00	.....	12,065 36	407 54	1,693 10	.....
Kendall.....	2,607 08	9 00	.....	2,470 17	105 91	22 00	.....
Knox.....	13,569 29	117 06	206 92	12,733 79	426 57	84 95	.....
Lake.....	19,321 77	70 96	.....	16,778 71	534 60	1,937 50	.....
LaSalle.....	32,066 28	150 03	.....	30,771 93	954 32	190 00	.....

TABLE 27—*Concluded*

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—					
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912, held for distribution	Balance on hand July 1, 1912, apportioned but not distributed	State school tax fund	Interest on State school fund	Fines and forfeitures	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$ 7,830 23	.....	$ 90 04	$ 7,438 72	$ 254 47	$ 47 00	.....
Lee	7,984 62	$ 4 31	.....	7,609 73	273 58	97 00	.....
Livingston	12,860 63	15 00	.....	12,208 23	427 62	209 78	.....
Logan	9,865 45	3 03	10 00	9,476 69	326 73	49 00	.....
Macon	18,729 98	205 24	.....	16,700 54	539 50	1,284 70	.....
Macoupin	19,267 76	83 55	.....	17,446 30	560 73	1,177 18	.....
Madison	43,621 43	106 92	.....	30,530 49	940 33	12,043 69	.....
Marion	12,228 54	8 38	.....	11,353 13	394 38	472 65	.....
Marshall	4,558 45	30 00	.....	4,281 30	164 59	82 56	.....
Mason	5,269 34	20 00	.....	4,999 56	185 03	64 75	.....
Massac	4,584 28	241 02	.....	4,099 16	159 40	84 70	.....
McDonough	8,233 19	99 89	.....	7,410 40	267 90	455 00	.....
McHenry	10,312 39	283 63	.....	9,548 00	328 76	136 00	16 00
McLean	33,343 53	.....	.....	20,998 95	668 98	11,675 60	.....
Menard	3,549 89	.....	.....	3,264 06	135 63	131 20	19 00
Mercer	5,337 25	.....	.....	5,100 79	196 46	40 00	.....
Monroe	4,259 38	35 46	.....	3,985 75	156 17	82 00	.....
Montgomery	11,907 93	132 33	.....	11,151 20	374 40	250 00	.....
Morgan	9,866 63	78 83	.....	9,409 68	324 82	53 30	.....
Moultrie	4,809 33	92 53	.....	4,250 37	163 71	302 72	.....
Ogle	7,876 97	11 00	.....	7,438 76	268 71	158 50	.....
Peoria	29,247 15	.....	.....	28,194 45	880 95	171 75	.....
Perry	8,070 04	.....	.....	7,772 08	263 96	34 00	.....
Piatt	4,797 64	24 53	.....	4,589 74	173 37	10 00	.....
Pike	8,880 94	112 01	.....	8,431 95	296 98	40 00	.....
Pope	3,726 89	68 70	98 90	3,399 80	139 49	20 00	.....
Pulaski	5,383 97	46 64	.....	4,984 96	184 62	167 75	.....
Putnam	2,052 18	.....	.....	1,730 43	84 85	236 90	.....
Randolph	9,991 82	96	.....	9,161 38	317 75	511 73	.....
Richland	4,937 05	74	.....	4,610 36	173 95	152 00	.....
Rock Island	21,198 43	400 00	252 25	19,491 12	626 06	429 00	.....
Saline	11,807 56	21 55	.....	11,143 28	368 48	274 25	.....
Sangamon	30,376 16	50 70	.....	29,359 46	907 00	59 00	.....
Schuyler	4,927 76	55 12	.....	4,231 47	163 17	478 00	.....
Scott	2,785 28	3 60	.....	2,517 43	107 25	157 00	.....
Shelby	11,377 42	608 24	.....	10,249 94	348 74	170 50	.....
Stark	2,861 71	.....	.....	2,045 12	102 70	713 89	.....
St. Clair	51,317 62	26 98	.....	39,989 89	1,216 75	136 00	9,948 00
Stephenson	10,586 32	.....	.....	10,127 08	345 24	114 00	.....
Tazewell	11,048 49	8 00	.....	10,679 52	360 97	.....	.....
Union	7,510 37	84 29	.....	7,029 61	251 37	145 10	.....
Vermilion	26,002 79	.....	280 81	24,940 78	781 20	.....	.....
Wabash	4,676 81	4 85	.....	4,450 56	169 40	52 00	.....
Warren	6,359 22	.....	.....	6,017 52	222 55	119 15	.....
Washington	6,803 34	.....	.....	6,256 52	220 82	326 00	.....
Wayne	10,004 54	168 50	.....	9,339 90	317 14	179 00	.....
White	7,563 20	.....	.....	7,286 70	271 50	5 00	.....
Whiteside	11,108 93	69 02	.....	10,121 92	345 09	572 90	.....
Will	34,187 47	.....	.....	27,663 47	858 71	5,624 21	41 08
Williamson	18,106 62	.....	.....	17,049 16	536 61	520 85	.....
Winnebago	30,510 61	.....	.....	18,071 77	578 53	11,860 31	.....
Woodford	6,580 47	30 00	.....	6,206 53	227 94	116 00	.....

Table 28—County distributive fund—expenditures—1913

Counties	Total expenditures	For what expended—		
		Distributed to township treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913, held for distribution	Balance on hand June 30, 1913, apportioned, but not distributed
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$1,955,107 14	$1,937,474 25	$16,947 06	$685 83
Adams	$ 19,457 96	$ 19,099 89	$ 358 07	
Alexander	7,127 29	7,033 94	23 00	70 35
Bond	5,576 77	5,489 21	87 56	
Boone	4,422 21	4,422 21		
Brown	2,676 38	2,676 38		
Bureau	18,781 53	18,553 60	227 93	
Calhoun	2,182 28	2,182 28		
Carroll	5,913 72	5,913 72		
Cass	4,980 73	4,980 73		
Champaign	17,316 80	17,313 80	3 00	
Christian	11,908 79	11,401 26	507 53	
Clark	7,633 54	7,631 81	1 73	
Clay	6,452 07	6,443 71	8 36	
Clinton	9,053 62	8,953 62	100 00	
Coles	16,395 55	16,134 70	260 85	
Cook	834 722 61	830,778 65	3,943 96	
Crawford	9,783 91	9,550 80	233 11	
Cumberland	4,467 52	4,460 30	7 22	
DeKalb	9,768 46	9,377 55	390 91	
DeWitt	5,591 03	5,561 26	29 77	
Douglas	6,213 27	6,176 43	36 84	
DuPage	10,712 84	10,613 40	99 44	
Edgar	8,241 43	8,241 43	3 94	
Edwards	2,743 22	2,739 28		
Effingham	6,409 92	6,409 00	92	
Fayette	10,440 86	10,278 69	162 17	
Ford	5,207 25	5,127 00	80 25	
Franklin	10,488 71	10,488 71		
Fulton	16,741 01	16,701 01	40 00	
Gallatin	5,133 18	5,038 79	94 39	
Greene	6,768 87	6,741 00	27 87	
Grundy	8,394 08	8,394 08		
Hamilton	6,625 66	6,625 66		
Hancock	8,901 02	8,901 02		
Hardin	2,092 10	2,047 10	45 00	
Henderson	2,623 90	2,583 74	40 16	
Henry	13,740 51	11,365 61	2,374 90	
Iroquois	12,575 55	12,144 26	431 29	
Jackson	13,735 62	13,094 50	641 12	
Jasper	6,254 37	6,196 37	58 00	
Jefferson	10,592 71	10,575 20	17 51	
Jersey	3,688 44	3,657 69	30 75	
JoDaviess	5,653 58	5,653 58		
Johnson	5,040 73	5,040 73		
Kane	29,002 12	28,809 75	192 37	
Kankakee	14,223 00	14,161 35	61 65	
Kendall	2,607 08	2,607 08		
Knox	13,569 29	13,312 35	50 02	206 92
Lake	19,321 77	19,304 10	17 67	
LaSalle	32,066 28	31,916 28	150 00	

TABLE 28—*Concluded*

Counties	Total expenditures	For what expended—		
		Distrubuted to township treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913, held for distrubution	Balance on hand June 30, 1913, apportioned, but not distributed
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$ 7,830 23	$ 7,736 60	$ 93 63	
Lee	7,984 62	7,949 76	34 86	
Livingston	12,860 63	12,764 63	96 00	
Logan	9,865 45	9,842 35	23 10	
Macon	18,729 98	18,618 08	111 90	
Macoupin	19,267 76	19,026 03	241 73	
Madison	43,621 43	42,574 05	1,047 38	
Marion	12,228 54	11,938 06	290 48	
Marshall	4,558 45	4,528 03	30 00	$ 42
Mason	5,269 34	5,204 59	64 75	
Massac	4,584 28	4,324 31	259 97	
McDonough	8,233 19	8,096 76	136 43	
McHenry	10,312 39	10,002 15	310 24	
McLean	33,343 53	33,343 53		
Menard	3,549 89	3,399 69	150 20	
Mercer	5,337 25	5,337 25		
Monroe	4,259 38	4,256 87	2 51	
Montgomery	11,907 93	11,651 25	256 68	
Morgan	9,866 63	9,696 96	169 67	
Moultrie	4,809 33	4,435 92	373 41	
Ogle	7,876 97	7,830 97		46 00
Peoria	29,247 15	29,247 15		
Perry	8,070 04	8,070 04		
Piatt	4,797 64	4,773 33	24 31	
Pike	8,880 94	8,756 28	124 66	
Pope	3,726 89	3,539 24	187 60	05
Pulaski	5,383 97	5,351 16	32 81	
Putnam	2,052 18	2,052 18		
Randolph	9,991 82	9,991 82		
Richland	4,937 05	4,923 85	13 20	
Rock Island	21,198 43	20,436 34	400 00	362 09
Saline	11,807 56	11,734 32	73 24	
Sangamon	30,376 16	30,174 12	202 04	
Schuyler	4,927 76	4,917 60	10 16	
Scott	2,785 28	2,739 96	45 32	
Shelby	11,377 42	10,782 53	594 89	
Stark	2,861 71	2,861 71		
St. Clair	51,317 62	51,311 39	6 23	
Stephenson	10,586 32	10,586 32		
Tazewell	11,048 49	11,048 49		
Union	7,510 37	7,421 70	88 67	
Vermilion	26,002 79	25,750 75	252 04	
Wabash	4,676 81	4,676 45	36	
Warren	6,359 22	6,257 07	102 15	
Washington	6,803 34	6,796 80	6 54	
Wayne	10,004 54	10,004 54		
White	7,563 20	7,558 20	5 00	
Whiteside	11,108 93	11,053 76	55 17	
Will	34,187 47	34,119 00	68 47	
Williamson	18,106 62	18,106 62		
Winnebago	30,510 61	30,414 61	96 00	
Woodford	6,580 47	6,554 47	26 00	

Table 29—County institute fund—receipts—1913

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Examination and renewal fees	Registration fees	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$62,676 73	$29,479 33	$29,546 00	$1,398 00	$2,253 40
Adams	$ 659 24	$ 329 24	$ 321 00	$ 9 00	.....
Alexander	137 25	7 25	130 00	.....	.....
Bond	356 59	160 59	191 00	5 00	.....
Boone	380 00	.....	135 00	4 00	241 00
Brown	205 97	117 97	88 00	.....	.....
Bureau	660 80	181 80	473 00	6 00	.....
Calhoun	164 00	.....	47 00	117 00	.....
Carroll	245 07	45 07	200 00	.....	.....
Cass	7 70	70	6 00	1 00	.....
Champaign	1,259 36	660 36	594 00	5 00	.....
Christian	475 33	150 33	319 00	6 00	.....
Clark	279 00	50 00	179 00	50 00	.....
Clay	428 85	246 85	177 00	5 00	.....
Clinton	238 46	46	144 00	3 00	91 00
Coles	518 63	273 63	244 00	1 00	.....
Cook	5,841 54	3,733 54	2,091 00	17 00	.....
Crawford	439 74	232 74	206 00	1 00	.....
Cumberland	458 89	236 89	192 00	30 00	.....
DeKalb	499 30	158 30	337 00	4 00	.....
DeWitt	236 08	83 08	151 00	2 00	.....
Douglas	535 73	196 73	178 00	161 00	.....
DuPage	356 36	125 36	208 00	23 00	.....
Edgar	491 30	67 30	311 00	2 00	111 00
Edwards	280 59	99 11	103 00	70 00	8 48
Effingham	278 80	132 10	96 00	16 00	34 70
Fayette	872 02	460 02	411 00	1 00	.....
Ford	344 52	148 52	196 00	.....	.....
Franklin	310 99	71 99	154 00	1 00	84 00
Fulton	1,067 27	509 47	535 00	18 00	4 80
Gallatin	221 90	74 90	97 00	.....	50 00
Greene	386 15	130 15	196 00	15 00	45 00
Grundy	478 83	219 83	203 00	1 00	55 00
Hamilton	315 18	180 18	135 00	.....	.....
Hancock	870 98	577 98	283 00	10 00	.....
Hardin	117 08	61 08	56 00	.....	.....
Henderson	207 15	55 15	149 00	3 00	.....
Henry	837 06	199 81	430 00	4 00	203 25
Iroquois	548 10	209 10	311 00	28 00	.....
Jackson	468 62	209 62	257 00	2 00	.....
Jasper	356 13	173 43	172 00	4 00	6 70
Jefferson	350 41	76 41	274 00	.....	.....
Jersey	132 25	.....	79 00	.....	53 25
JoDaviess	348 02	73 02	216 00	2 00	57 00
Johnson	161 00	.....	159 00	2 00	.....
Kane	2,266 22	1,550 22	712 00	4 00	.....
Kankakee	882 00	350 00	407 00	.....	125 00
Kendall	142 40	40 40	100 00	2 00	.....
Knox	772 51	351 51	421 00	.....	.....
Lake	429 10	88 10	336 00	5 00	.....
LaSalle	1,264 19	586 19	665 00	13 00	.....

TABLE 29—*Concluded*

Counties	Total receipts	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1912.	Examination and renewal fees	Registration fees	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 364 79	$141 79	$209 00	$ 14 00	.....
Lee	652 44	347 44	301 00	4 00	.....
Livingston	1,054 80	529 80	506 00	19 00	.....
Logan	467 48	153 48	306 00	8 00	.....
Macon	686 69	209 69	369 00	8 00	$100 00
Macoupin	717 50	270 50	445 00	2 00	.....
Madison	1,221 44	586 44	627 00	8 00	.....
Marion	354 25	99 25	254 00	1 00	.....
Marshall	212 00	37 00	148 00	3 00	24 00
Mason	652 20	283 25	255 00	6 00	107 95
Massac	111 79	.....	78 00	.....	33 79
McDonough	451 20	174 20	274 00	3 00	.....
McHenry	407 92	66 92	264 00	2 00	75 00
McLean	972 63	438 63	527 00	7 00	.....
Menard	120 39	13 39	106 00	1 00	.....
Mercer	597 29	317 29	258 00	22 00	.....
Monroe	46 23	5 23	40 00	1 00	.....
Montgomery	509 33	208 33	298 00	3 00	.....
Morgan	328 04	54	280 00	1 00	46 50
Moultrie	215 08	69 08	131 00	15 00	.....
Ogle	701 92	311 92	389 00	1 00	.....
Peoria	797 25	247 25	545 00	5 00	.....
Perry	352 34	.....	173 00	117 00	62 34
Piatt	313 96	104 26	204 00	5 00	70
Pike	525 60	236 60	287 00	2 00	.....
Pope	201 00	81 00	120 00	.....	.....
Pulaski	159 50	24 85	96 00	17 00	21 65
Putnam	211 00	69 00	86 00	6 00	50 00
Randolph	398 27	201 27	197 00	.....	.....
Richland	298 15	133 15	161 00	4 00	.....
Rock Island	967 55	534 55	431 00	2 00	.....
Saline	751 39	328 39	223 00	200 00	.....
Sangamon	906 93	201 93	695 00	10 00	.....
Schuyler	437 31	235 31	200 00	2 00	.....
Scott	162 63	62 50	77 00	12 00	11 13
Shelby	605 79	226 79	317 00	62 00	.....
Stark	282 64	135 64	124 00	2 00	21 00
St. Clair	1,717 84	785 58	630 00	20 00	282 26
Stephenson	957 00	523 00	327 00	1 00	106 00
Tazewell	493 85	178 85	305 00	10 00	.....
Union	313 51	135 51	177 00	1 00	.....
Vermilion	1,476 12	883 12	584 00	9 00	.....
Wabash	307 12	72 12	127 00	89 00	19 00
Warren	557 00	246 00	299 00	12 00	.....
Washington	189 82	26 82	144 00	11 00	8 00
Wayne	805 92	450 02	343 00	.....	12 90
White	448 53	155 53	293 00	.....	.....
Whiteside	723 70	483 70	235 00	5 00	.....
Will	5,104 71	4,125 71	977 00	2 00	.....
Williamson	346 94	2 94	343 00	1 00	.....
Winnebago	911 83	480 83	427 00	3 00	1 00
Woodford	521 46	156 46	259 00	6 00	100 00

Table 30—County institute fund—expenditures—1913

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—					
		Institute instructors	Incidental expenses of institutes	County teachers' association lecturers	Incidental expenses of county teachers' associations	Commissions retained by county treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$62,676 73	$26,274 95	$4,434 55	$2,042 55	$1,089 83	$75 39	$28,759 46
Adams.....	$ 659 24	$ 342 00	$ 20 00	.....	.....	.....	$297 24
Alexander.....	137 25	108 00	25 50	.....	.....	.....	3 75
Bond.....	356 59	189 50	16 76	.....	$ 2 00	$6 94	141 39
Boone.....	380 00	340 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	28 00
Brown.....	205 97	80 00	17 62	.....	.....	.....	108 35
Bureau.....	660 80	415 00	85 85	.....	.....	.....	159 95
Calhoun.....	164 00	150 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	245 07	210 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	30 07
Cass.....	7 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 70
Champaign....	1,259 36	646 00	15 00	$ 59 50	.....	.....	538 86
Christian.....	475 33	338 45	12 50	.....	.....	6 50	117 88
Clark.....	279 00	160 00	39 70	.....	.....	.....	79 30
Clay.....	428 85	170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 85
Clinton.....	238 46	150 00	63 46	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Coles.....	518 63	309 64	10 00	.....	.....	.....	198 99
Cook.....	5,841 54	1,777 14	112 23	508 30	355 22	.....	3,088 65
Crawford.....	439 74	200 00	16 50	.....	.....	.....	223 24
Cumberland...	458 89	225 00	6 50	.....	.....	.....	227 39
DeKalb.....	499 30	360 00	20 50	.....	.....	.....	118 80
DeWitt.....	236 08	80 25	10 00	53 25	7 50	.....	85 08
Douglas.....	535 73	269 55	85 10	.....	.....	.....	181 08
DuPage.....	356 36	205 48	13 35	.....	.....	.....	137 53
Edgar.....	491 30	250 00	54 00	20 00	.....	.....	167 30
Edwards.....	280 59	165 25	6 50	.....	.....	4 01	104 83
Effingham.....	278 80	135 00	10 00	25 00	.....	.....	108 80
Fayette.....	872 02	272 30	109 39	20 48	6 24	.....	463 61
Ford.....	344 52	167 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	174 52
Franklin.....	310 99	180 00	20 00	15 00	6 99	4 54	84 46
Fulton.....	1,067 27	351 31	151 82	53 00	18 43	.....	492 71
Gallatin.....	221 90	145 00	14 75	13 35	12 00	.....	36 80
Greene.....	386 15	252 50	43 17	55 00	.....	.....	35 48
Grundy.....	478 83	254 35	17 00	.....	.....	.....	207 48
Hamilton.....	315 18	178 66	48 63	.....	.....	.....	87 89
Hancock.....	870 98	293 00	48 70	27 50	77 10	.....	424 68
Hardin.....	117 08	55 00	4 00	.....	.....	1 39	56 69
Henderson.....	207 15	87 98	56 65	.....	.....	.....	62 52
Henry.....	837 06	393 50	74 75	40 00	17 63	.....	311 18
Iroquois.....	548 10	356 95	31 50	.....	.....	.....	159 65
Jackson.....	468 62	178 25	45 15	15 00	17 25	.....	212 97
Jasper.....	356 13	162 00	45 15	25 00	.....	.....	123 98
Jefferson.....	350 41	151 90	46 62	.....	.....	.....	151 89
Jersey.....	132 25	109 75	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess.....	348 02	275 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	70 52
Johnson.....	161 00	105 00	35 78	.....	3 22	.....	17 00
Kane.....	2,266 22	582 00	16 50	75 00	23 80	.....	1,568 92
Kankakee.....	882 00	245 00	40 50	.....	20 40	.....	576 10
Kendall.....	142 40	109 85	9 55	.....	.....	.....	23 00
Knox.....	772 51	385 07	46 00	.....	.....	.....	341 44
Lake.....	429 10	222 54	20 28	83 50	11 85	.....	90 93
LaSalle.....	1,264 19	441 00	258 20	95 00	.....	.....	469 99

TABLE 30—*Concluded*

Counties	Total expenditures	For what purpose expended—					
		Institute instructors	Incidental expenses of institutes	County teachers' association lecturers	Incidental expenses of county teachers' associations	Commissions retained by county treasurers	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$ 364 79	$225 72	$ 12 00				$127 07
Lee	652 44	380 26	79 25				192 93
Livingston	1,054 80	533 80	20 00				501 00
Logan	467 48	270 00	25 00				172 48
Macon	686 69	373 00					313 69
Macoupin	717 50	321 11	29 85				366 54
Madison	1,221 44	415 50	71 50	$ 71 13			663 31
Marion	354 25	200 00	30 00				124 25
Marshall	212 00	150 00	15 00				47 00
Mason	652 20	371 75	23 85	14 00	$ 3 00		239 60
Massac	111 79	50 00	12 00			$ 1 65	48 14
McDonough	451 20	260 00	35 75				155 45
McHenry	407 92	260 08	54 40	9 00			84 44
McLean	972 63	401 00	178 44		47 75		345 44
Menard	120 39	105 00					15 39
Mercer	597 29	246 00	24 25				327 04
Monroe	46 23						46 23
Montgomery	509 33	172 00	58 00				279 33
Morgan	328 04	245 00	54 54				28 50
Moultrie	215 08	125 00	13 50				76 58
Ogle	701 92	420 00	71 75	21 50			188 67
Peoria	797 25	429 06	15 00	75 50	20 00		257 69
Perry	352 34	254 50	37 75	49 20	10 89		
Piatt	313 96			206 00	8 50		99 46
Pike	525 60	250 00	75 25				200 35
Pope	201 00	66 00	41 10	20 00		4 02	69 88
Pulaski	159 50	122 00	19 10				18 40
Putnam	211 00	117 63				1 37	92 00
Randolph	398 27	145 00	27 10	191 34		3 69	31 14
Richland	298 15	120 00	11 82		4 95		161 38
Rock Island	967 55	270 00	114 80				582 75
Saline	751 39	167 00	203 70		6 25		374 44
Sangamon	906 93	335 65	158 35	39 50	36 55		336 88
Schuyler	437 31	165 00	22 25				250 06
Scott	162 63	82 60	23 25				56 78
Shelby	605 79	210 00	94 50	10 00			291 29
Stark	282 64	104 00	8 00		21 00		149 64
St. Clair	1,717 84	560 55	3 98		282 26		871 05
Stephenson	957 00	405 00	45 00				507 00
Tazewell	493 85	321 14	15 00				157 71
Union	313 51	114 00	49 70			3 42	146 39
Vermilion	1,476 12	404 85	86 25				985 02
Wabash	307 12	124 17	32 80	45 50	6 50		98 15
Warren	557 00	257 00	26 00				274 00
Washington	189 82	154 42	23 25				12 15
Wayne	805 92	225 50	81 05	79 00	15 70		404 67
White	448 53	178 20	81 10		21 85	5 74	161 64
Whiteside	723 70	225 00	33 00				465 70
Will	5,104 71	490 90	336 71			18 07	4,259 03
Williamson	346 94	282 62	10 50	27 00		6 81	20 01
Winnebago	911 83	603 32	38 00				270 51
Woodford	521 46	333 45	27 00			7 24	153 77

TABLE 31—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' SALARIES AND EXPENSES—1913

Counties	Total compensation	From what source—		Total expenses	For what purpose—		Total compensation and all expenses
		State auditor	County board		Incidental expenses	Compensation of assistant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois	$197,337 50	$193,500 00	$3,837 50	$69,045 01	$30,595 64	$38,449 37	$266,582 51
Adams	$2,500 00	$2,500 00	.....	$ 272 17	$ 112 17	$ 160 00	$2,772 17
Alexander	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Bond	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	94 85	94 85	.....	1,594 85
Boone	1,620 00	1,500 00	120 00	57 85	57 85	.....	1,677 85
Brown	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00
Bureau	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	2,309 70	1,589 70	720 00	4,559 70
Calhoun	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	30 50	30 50	.....	1,280 50
Carroll	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	1,600 00
Cass	1,900 00	1,500 00	400 00	100 00	100 00	.....	2,000 00
Champaign	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	2,211 72	1,011 72	1,200 00	4,461 72
Christian	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	866 21	326 21	540 00	2,866 21
Clark	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00
Clay	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	70 00	70 00	.....	1,570 00
Clinton	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Coles	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	24 00	.....	24 00	2,024 00
Cook	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....	10,100 00	1,900 00	8,200 00	17,600 00
Crawford	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Cumberland	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	35 00	35 00	.....	1,535 00
DeKalb	2,217 50	2,000 00	217 50	878 04	321 04	557 00	3,095 54
DeWitt	1,750 00	1,500 00	250 00	47 71	47 71	.....	1,797 71
Douglas	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	260 83	260 83	.....	1,760 83
DuPage	2,600 00	2,000 00	600 00	105 00	105 00	.....	2,705 00
Edgar	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,696 20	1,696 20	.....	3,696 20
Edwards	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	85 76	85 76	.....	1,335 76
Effingham	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	356 76	356 76	.....	2,156 76
Fayette	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	800 00	500 00	300 00	2,800 00
Ford	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	696 45	696 45	.....	2,196 45
Franklin	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	35 00	35 00	.....	1,535 00
Fulton	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	529 48	229 48	300 00	2,779 48
Gallatin	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	149 95	149 95	.....	1,649 95
Greene	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	187 32	187 32	.....	1,987 32
Grundy	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	432 00	432 00	.....	2,232 00
Hamilton	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	83 59	58 59	25 00	1,883 59
Hancock	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Hardin	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	38 35	38 35	.....	1,288 35
Henderson	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	70 00	70 00	.....	1,320 00
Henry	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	1,602 95	1,027 95	575 00	3,852 95
Iroquois	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	568 75	268 75	300 00	2,818 75
Jackson	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	113 29	113 29	.....	2,113 29
Jasper	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	89 38	89 38	.....	1,889 38
Jefferson	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	140 31	140 31	.....	2,140 31
Jersey	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	82 32	82 32	.....	1,582 32
JoDaviess	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	123 46	123 46	.....	1,923 46
Johnson	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Kane	2,750 00	2,750 00	.....	3,050 00	1,250 00	1,800 00	5,800 00
Kankakee	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	3,250 00
Kendall	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	160 52	160 52	.....	1,410 52
Knox	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	2,309 35	1,529 35	780 00	4,559 35
Lake	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	316 91	193 91	123 00	2,316 91
LaSalle	2,750 00	2,750 00	.....	2,676 63	956 63	1,720 00	5,426 63

TABLE 31—*Concluded*

Counties	Total compensation	From what source—		Total expenses	For what purpose—		Total compensation and all expenses
		State auditor	County board		Incidental expenses	Compensation of assistant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	.....	$1,250 00	$ 125 00	.....	$1,625 00
Lee	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	397 41	397 41	.....	2,397 41
Livingston	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	2,020 87	400 87	$1,620 00	4,270 87
Logan	2,250 00	2,000 00	$250 00	1,033 89	233 89	800 00	3,283 89
Macon	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	864 45	134 45	730 00	3,114 45
Macoupin	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	967 06	367 06	600 00	3,217 06
Madison	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	1,636 25	736 25	900 00	4,136 25
Marion	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	300 00	200 00	100 00	2,300 00
Marshall	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	290 63	290 63	.....	1,790 63
Mason	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Massac	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	15 08	15 08	.....	1,515 08
McDonough	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	213 10	113 10	100 00	2,213 10
McHenry	2,900 00	2,000 00	900 00	486 00	486 00	.....	3,386 00
McLean	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	1,875 00	675 00	1,200 00	4,375 00
Menard	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	48 37	48 37	.....	1,548 37
Mercer	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	250 00	250 00	.....	2,050 00
Monroe	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	118 26	118 26	.....	1,618 26
Montgomery	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	652 42	202 42	450 00	2,652 42
Morgan	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,197 00	177 00	1,020 00	3,197 00
Moultrie	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	253 50	253 50	.....	1,753 50
Ogle	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,261 47	361 47	900 00	3,261 47
Peoria	2,750 00	2,750 00	.....	1,275 00	75 00	1,200 00	4,025 00
Perry	1,700 00	1,500 00	200 00	122 50	122 50	.....	1,822 50
Piatt	2,200 00	1,500 00	700 00	273 85	273 85	.....	2,473 85
Pike	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	840 00	300 00	540 00	2,840 00
Pope	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	1,700 00
Pulaski	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	110 90	110 90	.....	1,610 90
Putnam	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00
Randolph	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	350 00	350 00	.....	2,350 00
Richland	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	40 95	40 95	.....	1,540 95
Rock Island	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	790 00	290 00	500 00	3,290 00
Saline	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	18 35	18 35	.....	1,818 35
Sangamon	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	2,220 00	300 00	1,920 00	4,720 00
Schuyler	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	120 11	120 11	.....	1,620 11
Scott	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00
Shelby	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	938 59	188 59	750 00	2,938 59
Stark	1,450 00	1,250 00	200 00	128 30	128 30	.....	1,578 30
St. Clair	2,950 00	2,750 00	200 00	1,906 08	506 08	1,400 00	4,856 08
Stephenson	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,187 19	527 19	660 00	3,187 19
Tazewell	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,201 25	301 25	900 00	3,201 25
Union	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	383 40	231 03	152 37	2,183 40
Vermilion	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	2,368 90	1,368 90	1,000 00	4,686 90
Wabash	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	69 64	69 64	.....	1,569 64
Warren	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	872 53	272 53	600 00	2,672 53
Washington	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Wayne	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	300 51	225 51	75 00	2,100 51
White	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	61 28	61 28	.....	1,861 28
Whiteside	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	215 53	107 53	108 00	2,215 53
Will	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	2,364 11	864 11	1,500 00	4,864 11
Williamson	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	400 39	400 39	.....	2,200 39
Winnebago	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	471 58	471 58	.....	2,721 58
Woodford	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	850 00	450 00	400 00	2,650 00

TABLE 32—TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED—1913

Counties	Number of applicants examined			Number of certificates issued—						Number of applicants rejected		
				First grade			Second grade					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	3,227	11,931	15,158	460	827	1,287	1,821	6,758	8,579	915	4,219	5,134
Adams	20	90	110	5	5	10	5	45	50	10	40	50
Alexander	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....
Bond	42	149	191	16	6	22	24	127	151	7	16	23
Boone	1	37	38	.....	1	1	.....	24	24	1	12	13
Brown	5	20	25	2	2	4	3	18	21	.....	.....	.....
Bureau	14	158	172	2	2	4	4	87	91	8	69	77
Calhoun	8	12	20	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	14	54	68	3	3	6	6	39	45	5	12	17
Cass	3	3	6	.....	2	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	62	485	547	11	23	34	37	323	360	14	139	153
Christian	40	98	138	.....	.....	.....	17	18	35	23	60	83
Clark	25	64	89	.....	1	1	18	46	64	6	19	25
Clay	29	35	64	.....	.....	.....	16	25	41	13	10	23
Clinton	21	61	82	1	5	6	13	35	48	7	21	28
Coles	34	103	137	13	40	53	18	55	73	3	8	11
Cook	32	661	693	.....	.....	.....	19	172	191	13	489	502
Crawford	59	101	160	5	4	9	37	71	108	17	26	43
Cumberland	59	68	127	10	20	30	30	31	61	19	17	36
DeKalb	8	84	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	8	47	55
DeWitt	20	115	135	4	16	20	12	94	106	4	5	9
Douglas	23	55	78	9	13	22	7	30	37	7	12	19
DuPage	13	91	104	8	27	35	5	58	63	.....	6	6
Edgar	41	106	147	8	12	20	20	58	78	13	36	49
Edwards	30	46	76	3	.....	3	21	41	62	6	5	11
Effingham	21	19	40	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30	8	7	15
Fayette	92	171	263	1	2	3	51	83	134	40	86	126
Ford	33	163	196	4	1	5	21	141	162	8	21	29
Franklin	79	55	134	9	8	17	58	39	97	12	8	20
Fulton	16	144	160	1	1	2	12	79	91	3	64	67
Gallatin	24	33	57	1	2	3	12	21	33	11	10	21
Greene	54	142	196	19	53	72	25	57	82	10	31	41
Grundy	5	120	125	2	7	9	3	100	103	.....	13	13
Hamilton	60	40	100	6	2	8	36	28	64	3	33	36
Hancock	21	110	131	1	5	6	20	105	125	9	23	32
Hardin	32	24	56	.....	.....	.....	31	23	54	1	1	2
Henderson	6	82	88	1	3	4	5	72	77	.....	7	7
Henry	8	155	163	5	13	18	3	70	73	.....	72	72
Iroquois	27	217	244	2	6	8	12	147	159	1	28	29
Jackson	30	132	162	3	14	17	21	83	104	6	35	41
Jasper	38	38	76	3	1	4	12	12	24	23	25	48
Jefferson	30	52	82	2	4	6	16	35	51	12	13	25
Jersey	4	17	21	.....	3	3	4	14	18	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	6	32	38	.....	.....	.....	6	32	38	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	75	69	144	2	1	3	60	39	99	13	29	42
Kane	37	271	308	9	8	17	23	81	104	5	182	187
Kankakee	55	352	407	25	51	76	6	231	237	24	70	94
Kendall	5	47	52	5	4	9	.....	38	38	.....	5	5
Knox	25	152	177	9	21	30	7	52	59	9	79	88
Lake	23	126	149	5	21	26	13	50	63	5	55	60
LaSalle	26	374	400	.....	11	11	22	266	288	4	97	101

TABLE 32—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of applicants examined			Number of certificates issued—						Number of applicants rejected		
				First grade			Second grade					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	45	53	98	9	14	23	26	26	52	10	13	23
Lee	13	68	81	2	4	6	8	52	60	3	12	15
Livingston	37	146	183	2	5	7	22	71	93	13	70	83
Logan	25	156	181	1	1	2	9	35	44	7	40	47
Macon	37	159	196	3	10	13	27	81	108	7	68	75
Macoupin	73	290	363	24	67	91	36	174	210	13	49	62
Madison	47	199	246	10	8	18	27	148	175	10	43	53
Marion	41	65	106	1	2	3	25	39	64	15	24	39
Marshall	5	51	56	2	2	4	3	43	46	.....	6	6
Mason	51	146	197	1	1	2	29	66	95	21	79	100
Massac	14	40	54	6	9	15	8	22	30	.....	9	9
McDonough	28	89	117	4	8	12	18	60	78	6	21	27
McHenry	6	73	79	6	.....	6	.....	70	70	.....	3	3
McLean	39	216	255	16	46	62	15	133	148	8	37	45
Menard	2	22	24	.....	.....	.....	2	16	18	.....	6	6
Mercer	15	110	125	3	8	11	9	79	88	4	22	26
Monroe	19	21	40	2	9	11	9	5	14	8	7	15
Montgomery	33	79	112	5	3	8	9	32	41	19	44	63
Morgan	9	62	71	.....	2	2	5	47	52	4	13	17
Moultrie	14	72	86	3	8	11	7	54	61	4	10	14
Ogle	28	129	157	2	6	8	8	54	62	18	69	87
Peoria	55	325	380	7	35	42	10	69	79	38	221	259
Perry	26	62	88	1	.....	1	9	19	28	11	22	33
Piatt	51	153	204	2	1	3	47	127	174	2	25	27
Pike	38	89	127	6	4	10	24	56	80	8	29	37
Pope	50	40	90	9	6	15	42	23	65	6	4	10
Pulaski	22	27	49	2	.....	2	15	15	30	5	12	17
Putnam	5	60	65	.....	5	5	3	18	21	2	37	39
Randolph	11	74	85	2	12	14	6	44	50	3	18	21
Richland	31	39	70	1	3	4	19	29	48	11	7	18
Rock Island	14	88	102	1	1	2	12	70	82	1	17	18
Saline	44	56	100	3	2	5	24	35	59	17	19	36
Sangamon	44	218	262	2	3	5	17	103	120	25	112	137
Schuyler	16	77	93	2	.....	2	6	37	43	8	40	48
Scott	5	20	25	.....	.....	.....	4	12	16	1	7	8
Shelby	72	112	184	20	25	45	39	69	108	13	18	31
Stark	3	74	77	.....	.....	.....	3	65	68	1	8	9
St. Clair	57	234	291	7	23	30	10	49	59	21	162	183
Stephenson	8	77	85	1	2	3	5	49	54	2	26	28
Tazewell	25	128	153	7	13	20	13	66	79	5	49	54
Union	65	39	104	6	5	11	26	23	49	33	11	44
Vermilion	42	200	242	2	2	4	29	63	92	11	135	146
Wabash	23	23	46	2	3	5	15	17	32	5	4	9
Warren	6	106	112	.....	1	1	3	76	79	3	29	32
Washington	21	42	63	2	5	7	13	29	42	6	8	14
Wayne	128	119	247	5	1	6	59	54	113	64	64	128
White	105	67	172	16	17	33	68	38	106	21	12	33
Whiteside	6	61	67	4	5	9	2	43	45	.....	13	13
Will	60	849	909	7	8	15	51	511	562	2	330	332
Williamson	146	197	343	14	15	29	115	162	277	17	20	37
Winnebago	4	66	70	.....	1	1	4	55	59	.....	10	10
Woodford	22	123	145	2	2	4	8	59	67	12	62	74

TABLE 33—NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES RENEWED, STATE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED, AND ATTENDANCE AT COUNTY INSTITUTES—1913

Counties	County certificates renewed—						State certificates registered			Number enrolled at county institutes		
	First grade			Second grade								
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Free	Paying fee	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	723	1,988	2,711	1,792	9,885	11,677	129	147	276	20,639	1,019	21,658
Adams	21	50	71	40	100	140	4	5	9	380	.....	380
Alexander	20	20	40	57	20	77	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130
Bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	117	3	120
Boone	3	17	20	2	75	77	1	.....	1	131	3	134
Brown	2	6	8	9	46	55	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	91
Bureau	5	23	28	16	257	273	3	1	4	354	2	356
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	11	16	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
Carroll	2	13	15	4	113	117	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	174
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	11	20	31	2	14	16	3	2	5	315	.....	315
Christian	18	44	62	28	91	119	6	.....	6	241	.....	241
Clark	16	14	30	20	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Clay	7	6	13	40	60	100	1	.....	1	156	5	161
Clinton	4	4	8	22	32	54	1	2	3	110	.....	110
Coles	7	22	29	14	64	78	.....	.....	.....	228	1	229
Cook	27	45	72	138	1,188	1,326	4	13	17	1,503	.....	1,503
Crawford	10	9	19	10	17	27	1	.....	1	185	.....	185
Cumberland	1	6	7	19	39	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
DeKalb	20	70	90	4	151	155	2	2	4	300	.....	300
DeWitt	1	15	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	155	.....	155
Douglas	5	11	16	10	74	84	.....	1	1	.....	160	160
DuPage	2	25	27	2	75	77	.....	.....	.....	162	23	185
Edgar	3	14	17	17	130	147	1	1	2	334	.....	334
Edwards	5	4	9	5	13	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70
Effingham	11	11	22	9	25	34	1	.....	1	.....	15	15
Fayette	9	6	15	43	90	133	1	.....	1	220	.....	220
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	168
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	12	8	20	1	.....	1	168	.....	168
Fulton	5	17	22	53	300	353	2	.....	2	341	16	357
Gallatin	2	1	3	14	23	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	300	12	312
Grundy	5	4	9	.....	69	69	.....	1	1	150	.....	150
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	28	7	35	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Hancock	17	22	39	7	106	113	.....	4	4	249	6	255
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56
Henderson	5	1	6	5	50	55	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Henry	6	41	47	8	212	220	2	1	3	302	1	303
Iroquois	13	8	21	9	37	46	2	3	5	274	23	297
Jackson	12	39	51	9	35	44	2	.....	2	220	.....	220
Jasper	1	2	3	46	47	93	.....	.....	.....	141	4	145
Jefferson	26	27	53	71	68	139	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	203
Jersey	2	4	6	8	44	52	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92
Jo Daviess	5	23	28	5	145	150	.....	.....	.....	209	2	211
Johnson	2	.....	2	6	7	13	.....	2	2	108	.....	108
Kane	5	120	125	5	274	279	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	.....	366
Kendall	2	3	5	1	42	43	1	1	2	76	.....	76
Knox	11	44	55	14	175	189	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	310
Lake	12	43	55	5	127	132	2	3	5	175	.....	175
LaSalle	27	112	139	8	118	126	5	8	13	451	.....	451

TABLE 33—*Concluded*

Counties	County certificates renewed—						State certificates registered			Number enrolled at county institutes		
	First grade			Second grade								
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Free	Paying fee	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	3	5	8	31	72	103	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	163
Lee	6	9	15	8	197	205	.....	4	4	304	.....	304
Livingston	2	35	37	20	266	286	3	6	9	416	10	426
Logan	6	12	18	12	95	107	3	5	8	185	.....	185
Macon	6	69	75	9	89	98	1	4	5	275	3	278
Macoupin	4	11	15	7	60	67	2	.....	2	323	.....	323
Madison	12	10	22	20	339	359	3	5	8	502	.....	502
Marion	13	35	48	28	72	100	.....	1	1	221	.....	221
Marshall	3	8	11	3	78	81	.....	.....	.....	115	3	118
Mason	2	3	5	9	44	53	2	4	6	107	.....	107
Massac	1	12	13	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75
McDonough	12	18	30	33	94	127	1	2	3	262	.....	262
McHenry	10	9	19	1	165	166	2	.....	2	270	.....	270
McLean	5	21	26	6	240	246	3	4	7	387	.....	387
Menard	4	11	15	6	61	67	1	.....	1	86	.....	86
Mercer	3	3	6	8	119	127	2	1	3	146	19	165
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	76	.....	76
Montgomery	19	48	67	31	88	119	1	2	3	275	.....	275
Morgan	10	10	20	21	168	189	1	.....	1	221	.....	221
Moultrie	2	3	5	8	32	40	4	1	5	86	10	96
Ogle	7	28	35	17	180	197	.....	1	1	231	.....	231
Peoria	7	47	54	16	95	111	5	.....	5	230	.....	230
Perry	1	2	3	68	14	82	.....	.....	.....	15	117	132
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Pike	10	21	31	36	93	129	1	1	2	206	.....	206
Pope	8	9	17	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120
Pulaski	3	2	5	5	37	42	.....	.....	.....	82	17	99
Putnam	1	4	5	2	14	16	4	2	6	57	.....	57
Randolph	9	13	22	14	76	90	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157
Richland	3	7	10	21	60	81	.....	1	1	161	3	164
Rock Island	16	30	46	5	278	283	.....	2	2	356	.....	356
Saline	11	1	12	62	49	111	1	1	2	.....	198	198
Sangamon	32	171	203	38	192	230	4	6	10	480	.....	480
Schuyler	4	7	11	24	72	96	1	1	2	129	.....	129
Scott	6	6	12	6	34	40	.....	1	1	53	11	64
Shelby	.....	.....	.....	39	94	133	3	1	4	220	58	278
Stark	4	16	20	4	23	27	2	.....	2	82	.....	82
St. Clair	18	92	110	44	185	229	11	9	20	560	.....	560
Stephenson	6	21	27	27	188	215	1	.....	1	288	.....	288
Tazewell	9	31	40	8	104	112	4	1	5	.....	5	5
Union	3	3	6	37	30	67	1	.....	1	172	.....	172
Vermilion	10	26	36	35	271	306	1	8	9	505	.....	505
Wabash	1	3	4	27	50	77	1	1	2	.....	87	87
Warren	9	28	37	7	143	150	.....	4	4	198	8	206
Washington	2	14	16	11	54	65	1	.....	1	110	10	120
Wayne	7	2	9	46	41	87	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	225
White	17	14	31	60	30	90	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130
Whiteside	6	26	32	9	127	136	1	3	4	200	1	201
Will	.....	.....	.....	4	64	68	1	1	2	387	.....	387
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	287	.....	287
Winnebago	20	57	77	5	275	280	1	2	3	460	.....	460
Woodford	2	9	11	6	97	103	1	2	3	153	3	156

TABLE 34—CENTRAL AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND NORMAL SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS—1913

Counties	Number of pupils who passed the—									Number of Normal School scholarships issued		
	Central examinations						Final examinations					
	Seventh year			Eighth year								
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	3,312	4,265	7,577	2,326	3,134	5,460	12,829	15,451	28,280	461	800	1,261
Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	250	470	8	18	26
Alexander	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Bond	50	60	110	10	31	41	10	31	41	2	7	9
Boone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	26	36	.....	.....	.....
Brown	.....	.....	.....	18	32	50	16	31	47	2	7	9
Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	138	237	8	17	25
Calhoun	68	62	130	4	6	10	47	60	107	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	48	74	122	40	59	99	1	1	2
Cass	73	81	154	43	68	111	43	68	111	3	11	14
Champaign	142	185	327	33	40	73	49	76	125	10	26	36
Christian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	147	232	3	9	12
Clark	.....	.....	.....	130	150	280	40	52	92	2	13	15
Clay	52	42	94	6	6	12	8	12	20	5	10	15
Clinton	9	18	27	.....	.....	.....	2	13	15	.....	.....	.....
Coles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	53	83	9	12	21
Cook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,828	16,828	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	72	80	152	49	62	111	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	36	52	4	9	13
DeKalb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	50	86	1	2	3
DeWitt	91	119	210	.....	.....	.....	35	74	109	4	8	12
Douglas	70	60	130	35	39	74	71	89	160	4	11	15
DuPage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	47	112	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	22	54	76	98	93	191	56	70	126	6	14	20
Edwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	94	171	5	5	10
Effingham	66	113	179	.....	.....	.....	23	42	65	3	9	12
Fayette	140	208	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	22
Ford	96	120	216	81	99	180	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Franklin	40	47	87	.....	.....	.....	35	25	60	8	4	12
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	160	248	5	22	27
Gallatin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	28	47	5	6	11
Greene	70	89	159	51	79	130	71	111	182	7	9	16
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	66	105	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	67	133	7	5	12
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	40	63	1	11	12
Hardin	4	7	11	12	14	26	13	20	33	4	5	9
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	120	225	5	8	13
Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	83	155	12	12	24
Iroquois	34	47	81	136	169	305	53	89	142	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	140	180	320	125	146	271	21	28	49	4	12	16
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	37	10	5	15
Jefferson	108	125	233	.....	.....	.....	108	125	233	6	10	16
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	48	98	5	8	13
JoDaviess	.....	.....	.....	50	59	109	43	52	95	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	35	65	100	.....	.....	.....	31	64	95	4	5	9
Kane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	45	95	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	120	180	300	100	165	265	7	17	24
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	28	60	.....	.....	.....
Knox	28	24	52	44	76	120	48	69	117	4	15	19
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	93	151	7	9	16
LaSalle	126	181	307	.....	.....	.....	71	167	238	10	22	32

TABLE 34—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of pupils who passed the—									Number of Normal School scholarships issued		
	Central examinations						Final examinations					
	Seventh year			Eighth year								
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	90	50	140	.....	.....	.....	49	27	76	5	5	10
Lee	48	78	126	.....	.....	.....	48	77	125	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	149	247	10	20	30
Logan	71	116	187	50	92	142	21	34	55	3	5	8
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	147	244	.....	.....	.....
Macoupin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	71	133	8	11	19
Madison	65	69	134	33	43	76	68	91	159	7	17	24
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	33	1	1	2
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	21	37	58	18	35	53	3	7	10
Mason	85	96	181	27	47	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Massac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	34	64	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	56	111	167	49	86	135	4	14	18
McHenry	.....	.....	.....	50	70	120	40	62	102	.....	.....	.....
McLean	213	328	541	6	8	14	164	206	370	13	15	28
Menard	3	4	7	32	45	77	18	28	46	3	9	12
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	41	41	82	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	2	12	14	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	75	125	200	42	63	105	33	31	64	9	13	22
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	102	138	240	50	77	127	5	14	19
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	21	1	5	6
Ogle	.....	.....	.....	44	55	99	44	55	99	.....	1	1
Peoria	65	70	135	30	40	70	30	45	75	8	12	20
Perry	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	15	16	31	5	7	12
Piatt	116	166	282	29	38	67	89	145	234	8	8	16
Pike	86	118	204	.....	.....	.....	57	123	180	6	20	26
Pope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	90	210	4	10	14
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	57	97	7	1	8
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	23	47	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	61	97	9	12	21
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	55	103	10	2	12
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	85	105	190	70	65	135	8	9	17
Saline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	59	116	5	7	12
Sangamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	168	293	8	15	23
Schuyler	174	167	341	.....	.....	.....	29	29	58	7	8	15
Scott	7	22	29	.....	1	1	3	13	16	.....	1	1
Shelby	26	71	97	.....	.....	.....	18	56	74	6	18	24
Stark	.....	.....	.....	21	38	59	15	20	35	3	5	8
St. Clair	160	147	307	76	83	159	104	111	215	9	12	21
Stephenson	.....	.....	.....	55	70	125	49	71	120	5	5	10
Tazewell	72	68	140	20	51	71	20	51	71	10	12	22
Union	.....	.....	.....	229	244	473	167	178	345	4	8	12
Vermilion	150	192	342	40	96	136	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	78	134	9	7	16
Warren	81	131	212	10	13	23	28	42	70	5	10	15
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	50	105	1	4	5
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	60	118	15	5	20
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	40	5	7	12
Whiteside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	91	130	.....	.....	.....
Will	.....	.....	.....	46	76	122	30	50	80	1	12	13
Williamson	167	240	407	.....	.....	.....	68	98	166	2	11	13
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	83	126	5	11	16
Woodford	80	106	186	63	76	139	63	68	131	5	11	16

Table 35—Examinations, institutes and associations—1913

Counties	Number of examinations held under direction of the county superintendent				Number held and length of County—				Average days salary allowed teachers for attending County Institutes and Associations	Number enrolled at County Teachers' Associations		
					Institutes		Teachers' Associations					
	Teachers	Final	Centrals	Monthly or bi-monthly	Number	Days	Number	Days		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	615	441	368	450	124	524.5	286	349.5	2.6	3,821	12,640	16,461
Adams	6	1	.....	8	1	5	1	2	2	80	290	370
Alexander	6	1	1	.....	2	5	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Bond	6	1	1	8	1	5	6	6	.....	90	35	125
Boone	5	3	.....	8	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Brown	4	1	1	3	1	5	3	5	5	20	72	92
Bureau	5	1	.....	3	1	4.5	1	1	1.5	30	270	300
Calhoun	4	1	1	3	6	3	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	18	7	8	7	1	5	4	4	5	15	130	145
Cass	4	14	14	8	.....	.....	5	8	4	18	103	121
Champaign	6	1	25	7	1	5	1	2	2	52	297	349
Christian	4	1	1	8	3	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clark	5	1	1	4	1	5	6	6	1	52	122	174
Clay	5	12	12	6	2	7	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	4	1	1	3	1	5	2	2	5	30	40	70
Coles	4	9	.....	8	1	5	1	2	3	56	174	230
Cook	4	1	.....	4	1	5	9	1	.....	102	1,008	1,110
Crawford	6	1	1	3	1	5	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	2	.....	61	44	105
DeKalb	9	18	.....	4	2	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	4	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	4	27	133	160
Douglas	11	1	1	4	1	5	1	2	.....	32	126	158
DuPage	8	1	.....	8	3	8	2	2	3	10	190	200
Edgar	5	1	18	4	1	5	6	6	5	50	209	259
Edwards	4	1	.....	3	1	5	3	3	.....	34	42	76
Effingham	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	5	1	18	6	1	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Ford	5	8	.....	6	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	6	1	9	6	2	8	9	9	2	100	83	183
Fulton	5	1	.....	4	1	5	1	1	1	70	320	390
Gallatin	4	2	.....	3	1	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Greene	6	1	1	4	2	10	2	2	5	28	84	112
Grundy	10	4	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	2	10	151	161
Hamilton	4	1	.....	3	1	5	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	6	1	.....	8	1	5	1	1.5	1	50	249	299
Hardin	7	4	4	.....	1	5	3	6	3	32	24	56
Henderson	5	5	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	6	1	.....	4	1	5	2	2	1	23	240	263
Iroquois	12	4	22	8	1	5	1	2	2	44	274	318
Jackson	6	1	2	7	1	5	1	2	1	40	160	200
Jasper	8	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	1	1	2	1	5	4	4	4	92	96	188
Jersey	12	1	.....	.....	1	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	12	8	8	3	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	5	4	10	3	1	5	1	2	1	50	35	85
Kane	12	1	.....	4	2	5	6	6	5	3	124	127
Kankakee	12	1	24	8	1	5	2	4	2	35	262	297
Kendall	12	15	.....	4	1	5	2	2	.....	8	52	60
Knox	6	19	19	2	1	5	1	1	.....	32	252	284
Lake	4	12	.....	4	1	5	10	10	.....	20	280	300
LaSalle	10	37	.....	4	1	5	1	2	1	61	579	640

TABLE 35—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of examinations held under direction of the county superintendent				Number held and length of County—				Average days salary allowed teachers for attending County Institutes and Associations	Number enrolled at County Teachers' Associations		
					Institutes		Teachers' Associations					
	Teachers	Final	Centrals	Monthly or bi-monthly	Number	Days	Number	Days		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	6	1	.....	3	2	8	3	3	.....	88	57	145
Lee	4	.....	7	3	1	5	9	9	.....	41	168	209
Livingston	7	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Logan	5	16	16	8	1	5	2	2	2	38	181	219
Macon	5	1	.....	4	2	7	4	5	2	36	123	159
Macoupin	4	2	.....	4	1	5	5	2	2	49	252	301
Madison	4	1	1	4	1	5	4	4	5	75	415	490
Marion	5	2	.....	6	1	5	1	2	1	33	148	181
Marshall	4	1	1	8	1	5	2	2	2	12	110	122
Mason	5	1	1	4	1	5	2	4	4	48	211	259
Massac	4	2	1	3	1	6	4	5	1	30	57	87
McDonough	4	1	1	8	1	5	10	10	1	42	193	235
McHenry	4	1	1	4	1	5	6	1	5	300	.....	300
McLean	5	1	2	8	1	5	1	1	1	38	282	320
Menard	6	1	1	8	1	5	2	2	2	10	89	99
Mercer	4	.....	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	4	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	34	42	76
Montgomery	6	1	1	8	1	5	1	1	2	56	210	266
Morgan	5	1	1	4	1	5	4	5	1	25	161	186
Moultrie	6	1	.....	8	1	5	1	4	4	10	110	120
Ogle	12	7	7	6	1	5	2	2	.....	21	100	121
Peoria	5	13	.....	8	1	5	9	10	.....	33	250	283
Perry	5	1	1	3	1	5	3	3	2	98	22	120
Piatt	4	2	13	6	.....	.....	4	7	4	52	121	173
Pike	4	20	.....	4	1	5	1	2	1	49	121	170
Pope	7	13	.....	3	1	5	3	5	4	48	36	84
Pulaski	4	5	.....	4	1	5	4	6	.....	28	62	90
Putnam	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	22	35	57
Randolph	5	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	3	.....	28	139	167
Richland	4	1	.....	3	1	5	4	4	.....	42	81	123
Rock Island	5	24	60	.....	1	5	4	12	.....	12	136	148
Saline	5	1	.....	3	1	5	1	2	2	99	82	181
Sangamon	4	22	.....	5	1	5	2	2	2	85	375	460
Schuyler	4	1	1	8	1	5	5	5	1	26	84	110
Scott	4	1	1	8	1	5	1	2	2	10	40	50
Shelby	4	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	86	134	220
Stark	7	8	8	4	1	5	1	2	2	6	78	84
St. Clair	5	1	1	8	1	5	4	9	5	125	435	560
Stephenson	12	7	10	1	1	5	5	1	5	60	150	210
Tazewell	6	1	.....	3	1	5	8	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Union	5	3	1	6	1	5	6	6	.....	72	57	129
Vermilion	6	.....	2	3	2	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	4	2	.....	3	4	10	.....	.....	4	42	52	94
Warren	4	2	.....	4	1	5	1	1	1	10	166	176
Washington	5	12	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	2	27	86	113
Wayne	9	1	.....	3	1	5	2	4	2	110	71	181
White	4	1	.....	3	1	5	1	2	2	75	65	140
Whiteside	16	1	.....	3	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will	9	1	1	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	6	4	18	8	1	5	18	19	.....	115	161	276
Winnebago	6	16	.....	8	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	5	12	.....	3	1	5	2	2	2	18	142	160

TABLE 36—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, ASSISTANTS, CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS, STATE COURSE OF STUDY, AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO INSTITUTE FUND—1913

Counties	County superintendent— Number of lectures given— In county	Number of lectures given— Outside of county	Days given to— Educational meetings— In county	Days given to— Educational meetings— Outside of county	Days given to— School visitation	Schools not visited— One-room	Schools not visited— Two-rooms or more	Assistant county superintendent— No. allowed by county board	Assistant county superintendent— Days spent in— School visitation	Assistant county superintendent— Days spent in— Educational meetings	Number of consolidated schools	Number of districts using State course of study	Amount contributed to institute fund by— Teachers	Amount contributed to institute fund by— County board
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois ...	826	174	1,014	537	9,675	697	165	37	646	229	30	11,043	$2,504 68	$788 90
Adams	....	.....	15	6	84	11	7	.....	....	.....	....	180	.....	.....
Alexander	....	.....	6	3	100	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	29	.....	.....
Bond	1	.....	2	.....	85	....	....	.....	53	7	....	77	.....	.....
Boone	....	.....	7	15	120	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	65	$ 60 17	$125 00
Brown	10	.....	10	3	155	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	63	.....	.....
Bureau	18	1	6	9	85	15	2	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	....	.....	13	.....	66	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	37	110 00	.....
Carroll	4	.....	9	5	110	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	100	.....	.....
Cass	12	4	8	12	71	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	63	.....	.....
Champaign	5	.....	4	4	62	....	14	1	57	5	3	225	.....	.....
Christian	6	.....	8	7	52	25	2	1	3	2	....	136	.....	.....
Clark	....	.....	6	3	75	5	1	.....	....	.....	....	103	.....	.....
Clay	3	.....	7	3	150	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	103	.....	.....
Clinton	1	.....	2	3	143	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	60	91 00	.....
Coles	16	.....	7	.....	130	2	1	1	10	5	....	127	.....	.....
Cook	23	1	18	3	175	....	....	2	167	31	....	102	.....	.....
Crawford	....	.....	8	.....	103	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	104	.....	.....
Cumberland	....	.....	7	5	108	20	1	.....	....	.....	....	90	.....	.....
DeKalb	18	5	20	18	145	....	....	1	7	2	1	139	.....	.....
DeWitt	12	1	12	6	90	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	95	.....	.....
Douglas	9	.....	9	5	130	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	92	.....	.....
DuPage	15	3	10	8	164	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	81	.....	.....
Edgar	54	30	12	6	142	35	4	.....	....	.....	1	141	111 00	.....
Edwards	....	.....	8	.....	48	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	50	.....	.....
Effingham	8	.....	3	11	50	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	79	9 00	.....
Fayette	15	1	10	2	90	20	3	1	....	.....	....	141	.....	.....
Ford	6	.....	5	.....	90	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	111	.....	.....
Franklin	8	2	17	15	120	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	98	84 00	.....
Fulton	....	.....	1	6	65	7	2	1	....	.....	....	200	.....	.....
Gallatin	....	2	9	4	46	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	60	.....	50 00
Greene	4	.....	3	6	82	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	98	45 00	.....
Grundy	8	.....	6	6	168	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	93	.....	55 00
Hamilton	3	.....	7	2	70	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	88	.....	.....
Hancock	....	.....	6	5	62	5	6	.....	....	.....	....	150	.....	.....
Hardin	....	.....	11	.....	76	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	6	4	10	6	114	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	73	.....	.....
Henry	1	1	19	23	85	3	....	1	....	8	....	183	65 00	38 25
Iroquois	5	.....	14	4	86	17	....	.....	....	.....	....	214	.....	.....
Jackson	25	5	10	10	116	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	95	.....	.....
Jasper	12	.....	16	8	96	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	111	.....	.....
Jefferson	16	2	20	8	91	41	5	.....	....	.....	....	138	.....	.....
Jersey	3	.....	4	3	154	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	65	53 25	.....
JoDaviess	3	.....	4	4	110	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	108	.....	.....
Johnson	4	1	10	8	80	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	69	.....	.....
Kane	14	.....	11	12	122	....	9	1	38	7	1	117	.....	.....
Kankakee	20	.....	9	7	176	....	....	1	....	9	1	147	.....	125 00
Kendall	3	.....	3	.....	58	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	71	.....	.....
Knox	8	.....	19	9	101	14	16	1	....	3	....	168	421 00	.....
Lake	8	.....	15	3	115	3	5	.....	....	.....	1	98	.....	.....
LaSalle	39	5	48	8	42	74	15	2	108	38	4	262	.....	.....

TABLE 36—*Concluded*

Counties	County superintendent— Number of lectures given— In county	Number of lectures given— Outside of county	Days given to— Educational meetings— In county	Days given to— Educational meetings— Outside of county	Days given to— School visitation	Schools not visited— One-room	Schools not visited— Two-rooms or more	Assistant county superintendent No. allowed by county board	Assistant county superintendent Days spent in— School visitation	Assistant county superintendent Days spent in— Educational meetings	Number of consolidated schools	Number of districts using State course of study	Amount contributed to institute fund by— Teachers	Amount contributed to institute fund by— County board
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	1	.....	9	.....	48	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	77	.....	.....
Lee	16	2	11	5	116	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	163	.....	.....
Livingston	5	1	5	6	95	....	....	2	12	14	1	249	.....	.....
Logan	4	1	9	9	75	....	....	1	....	7	....	118	.....	.....
Macon	3	.....	11	5	82	....	14	1	3	2	....	124	.....	$100 00
Macoupin	15	7	10	4	93	18	4	1	....	.....	1	173	.....	.....
Madison	25	8	12	3	108	9	11	1	....	12	....	130	.....	.....
Marion	2	.....	7	6	66	124	2	.....	....	.....	....	130	.....	.....
Marshall	....	.....	2	5	118	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	80	.....	24 00
Mason	12	3	10	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Massac	3	1	10	2	60	4	....	.....	....	.....	....	44	.....	25 00
McDonough	18	.....	15	8	53	11	4	.....	....	.....	....	120	.....	.....
McHenry	50	10	15	10	160	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	125	.....	75 00
McLean	5	2	8	6	75	....	1	2	30	6	....	252	.....	.....
Menard	5	1	7	4	69	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	56	.....	.....
Mercer	....	.....	.....	3	74	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	110	.....	.....
Monroe	1	.....	1	2	81	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	55	$124 00	.....
Montgomery	2	.....	10	2	90	3	....	1	2	2	....	140	.....	.....
Morgan	4	2	16	7	91	....	....	1	....	16	....	106	46 50	.....
Moultrie	25	2	20	3	140	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	81	.....	.....
Ogle	4	.....	7	7	92	1	....	1	2	2	....	170	.....	.....
Peoria	10	.....	15	2	77	....	....	1	4	10	....	150	550 00	.....
Perry	4	1	8	5	135	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	70	10 50	.....
Piatt	8	.....	10	6	135	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	101	.....	.....
Pike	12	.....	8	7	76	2	1	1	....	7	....	160	.....	.....
Pope	6	9	11	.....	80	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	64	.....	.....
Pulaski	....	.....	12	3	80	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	33	.....	21 65
Putnam	1	.....	10	6	48	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	29	.....	50 00
Randolph	8	4	3	2	60	22	4	.....	....	.....	....	97	.....	.....
Richland	3	.....	9	3	90	1	1	.....	....	.....	....	88	.....	.....
Rock Island	25	.....	25	.....	70	4	....	.....	....	.....	....	99	.....	.....
Saline	....	.....	2	.....	48	12	11	.....	....	.....	....	88	.....	.....
Sangamon	10	.....	25	3	86	4	....	2	28	19	....	167	.....	.....
Schuyler	6	.....	5	7	66	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	93	.....	.....
Scott	....	.....	5	2	50	5	2	.....	....	.....	....	46	.....	.....
Shelby	3	.....	1	1	80	9	1	1	4	.....	....	167	.....	.....
Stark	....	.....	8	9	130	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	64	21 00	.....
St. Clair	7	1	5	3	85	....	2	1	42	5	....	115	282 26	.....
Stephenson	8	10	10	4	165	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	135	106 00	.....
Tazewell	....	.....	8	7	87	....	5	1	....	.....	....	124	315 00	.....
Union	8	1	7	4	102	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	80	.....	.....
Vermilion	8	2	14	4	120	2	....	1	50	5	3	214	.....	.....
Wabash	8	.....	19	3	75	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	51	.....	.....
Warren	1	1	10	3	120	....	....	1	....	.....	1	125	.....	.....
Washington	....	.....	7	7	94	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	85	.....	.....
Wayne	....	.....	13	6	41	54	1	.....	....	.....	....	157	.....	.....
White	....	.....	10	.....	25	80	6	.....	....	.....	....	111	.....	.....
Whiteside	8	.....	12	2	75	22	2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Will	....	.....	3	5	188	....	....	1	26	.....	....	190	.....	.....
Williamson	25	8	22	2	168	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	113	.....	.....
Winnebago	5	25	10	30	75	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	112	.....	.....
Woodford	26	4	8	8	100	....	....	1	....	5	1	113	.....	100 00

TABLE 37—DISTRICTS, ORGANIZATION, UNABLE TO MAINTAIN SIX MONTHS OF SCHOOL, CONFERENCES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS, AND KINDERGARTENS—1913

Counties	Number of districts maintaining—				District organization governed by a—				Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school	Number of conferences of school officers	Number of districts maintaining kindergartens	Number of private kindergartens
	No school	School less than six months	School six months or more	Total	Board of directors	Board of education	Special charter	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	74	32	11,719	11,825	11,401	390	34	11,825	162	48	29	74
Adams	1	.....	178	179	176	3	....	179	4	.....	1	2
Alexander	.....	.....	31	31	30	1	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond	.....	.....	78	78	78	.....	....	78	.....	1	1	.....
Boone	.....	.....	69	69	68	1	....	69	.....	.....	1	.....
Brown	.....	.....	63	63	62	1	....	63	2	1	.....	.....
Bureau	2	1	192	195	188	6	1	195	.....	1	.....	.....
Calhoun	.....	.....	37	37	37	.....	....	37	2	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	.....	104	104	101	3	....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	.....	.....	63	63	58	5	....	63	.....	1	.....	.....
Champaign	2	.....	226	228	224	4	....	228	.....	1	.....	3
Christian	.....	.....	144	144	138	6	....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	.....	.....	103	103	99	4	....	103	7	.....	.....	.....
Clay	.....	.....	103	103	102	1	....	103	20	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	70	70	67	3	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles	1	.....	125	126	122	2	2	126	10	.....	.....	.....
Cook	11	.....	176	187	157	30	....	187	.....	.....	12	34
Crawford	.....	.....	104	104	100	4	....	104	1	.....	.....	1
Cumberland	.....	.....	90	90	88	2	....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	3	1	139	143	139	4	....	143	1	3	.....	.....
DeWitt	.....	.....	96	96	94	2	....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	90	90	85	4	1	90	.....	1	.....	.....
DuPage	.....	.....	81	81	73	8	....	81	.....	1	.....	3
Edgar	.....	.....	141	141	138	2	1	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edwards	.....	.....	46	46	43	3	....	46	1	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	.....	.....	81	81	79	2	....	81	.....	1	1	.....
Fayette	.....	.....	142	142	140	2	....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford	.....	.....	110	110	104	6	....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	98	98	94	4	....	98	8	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	1	1	198	200	194	5	1	200	2	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	.....	.....	58	58	55	3	....	58	.....	1	.....	.....
Greene	.....	2	97	99	95	4	....	99	6	.....	.....	.....
Grundy	.....	.....	94	94	89	5	....	94	6	1	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	88	88	87	1	....	88	.....	1	.....	.....
Hancock	.....	.....	180	180	172	6	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	.....	.....	32	32	32	.....	....	32	12	1	.....	.....
Henderson	1	.....	72	73	73	.....	....	73	.....	1	.....	.....
Henry	3	2	186	191	185	6	....	191	.....	.....	.....	3
Iroquois	.....	.....	232	232	225	7	....	232	1	1	.....	2
Jackson	1	.....	102	103	99	4	....	103	4	1	.....	.....
Jasper	.....	2	109	111	110	1	....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	138	138	137	1	....	138	3	1	.....	.....
Jersey	1	1	63	65	63	2	....	65	8	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	4	.....	114	118	114	3	1	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	69	69	68	1	....	69	.....	1	.....	.....
Kane	1	.....	126	127	120	7	....	127	.....	1	.....	3
Kankakee	.....	.....	150	150	143	6	1	150	.....	1	.....	2
Kendall	.....	.....	71	71	70	1	....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	3	2	170	175	172	2	1	175	.....	1	.....	2
Lake	.....	.....	106	106	98	6	2	106	.....	.....	1	1
LaSalle	5	2	264	271	259	12	....	271	.....	1	.....	2

TABLE 37—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of districts maintaining—				District organization governed by a—				Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school	Number of conferences of school officers	Number of districts maintaining kindergartens	Number of private kindergartens
	No school	School less than six months	School six months or more	Total	Board of directors	Board of education	Special charter	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	.....	1	76	77	73	4	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	.....	.....	163	163	160	3	....	163	.....	1	1	.....
Livingston	2	.....	249	251	244	7	....	251	.....	1	.....	.....
Logan	1	.....	119	120	116	4	....	120	.....	1	.....	2
Macon	1	.....	125	126	124	1	1	126	.....	1	.....	1
Macoupin	.....	1	172	173	165	7	1	173	4	.....	3	.....
Madison	1	.....	131	132	119	12	1	132	.....	1	1	2
Marion	1	1	123	125	120	5	....	125	5	1	.....	.....
Marshall	1	.....	80	81	76	4	1	81	.....	.....	1	.....
Mason	.....	.....	92	92	90	2	....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	44	44	42	2	....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	1	1	146	148	143	4	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	.....	.....	139	139	134	5	....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	2	2	257	261	252	5	4	261	.....	1	.....	1
Menard	.....	.....	57	57	53	4	....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	2	1	114	117	113	4	....	117	3	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	54	54	52	2	....	54	.....	1	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	141	141	135	5	1	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	.....	.....	168	108	105	2	1	108	.....	1	.....	.....
Moultrie	1	1	80	82	80	2	....	82	4	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	3	.....	174	177	171	5	1	177	.....	.....	.....	1
Peoria	4	.....	146	150	145	4	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	.....	.....	73	73	69	4	....	73	6	.....	.....	.....
Piatt	.....	1	100	101	97	4	....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	.....	.....	161	161	158	3	....	161	.....	.....	.....	1
Pope	.....	.....	63	63	62	1	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	.....	.....	32	32	29	3	....	32	5	1	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	29	29	28	1	....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	.....	.....	97	97	92	4	1	97	.....	1	.....	.....
Richland	.....	.....	88	88	87	1	....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	2	.....	97	99	94	3	2	99	.....	.....	1	1
Saline	2	.....	89	91	88	3	....	91	18	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	1	.....	166	167	161	6	....	167	.....	1	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	93	93	92	.....	1	93	.....	1	.....	.....
Scott	.....	.....	46	46	45	1	....	46	.....	1	.....	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	167	167	163	3	1	167	.....	1	3	1
Stark	.....	.....	70	70	66	4	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	.....	.....	117	117	108	9	....	117	.....	3	2	1
Stephenson	1	.....	134	135	133	2	....	135	.....	1	.....	2
Tazewell	.....	.....	131	131	125	5	1	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	.....	.....	77	77	74	3	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	5	1	212	218	208	10	....	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	51	51	50	1	....	51	7	1	.....	.....
Warren	2	1	123	126	124	2	....	126	.....	1	.....	1
Washington	1	.....	84	85	83	2	....	85	.....	1	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	1	156	157	156	1	....	157	8	.....	.....	.....
White	.....	5	102	107	103	4	....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	.....	.....	144	144	139	5	....	144	.....	1	.....	.....
Will	.....	1	189	190	182	7	1	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	.....	.....	113	113	108	5	....	113	4	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	.....	.....	113	113	111	1	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	.....	.....	113	113	110	3	....	113	.....	1	.....	2

TABLE 38—CONDITION OF BUILDINGS, ENROLLMENT IN SMALL SCHOOLS, AND NUMBER OF BEGINNING TEACHERS—1913

Counties	Condition of buildings and grounds				Enrollment in small schools			Beginning teachers and their qualifications—						
									Graduate of a—			Attended but not a graduate of a—		
	Standard	Unsanitary	Shadeless	Attractive	Five or fewer	Six to ten	Eleven to fifteen	Number	Four-year high school	State Normal school	College	High school	State Normal school	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	589	880	968	5,812	134	722	1,608	3,056	1,478	157	124	541	602	105
Adams	....	20	18	120	3	10	6	40	5	10	10	.....	.....	....
Alexander	....	4	3	12	1	2	7	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Bond	....	2	11	60	2	4	6	18	5	2	2	4	2	2
Boone	7	2	....	60	1	5	21	23	17	2	3	1	.....	....
Brown	2	6	8	45	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Bureau	5	30	5	100	6	26	40	43	18	1	2	16	4	2
Calhoun	....	3	23	15	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	1	1	....
Carroll	16	....	....	80	.....	14	25	28	20	.....	.....	4	1	1
Cass	7	1	2	60	1	.....	4	12	5	5	2	.....	.....	....
Champaign	12	12	40	120	3	25	53	51	26	.....	.....	12	10	3
Christian	3	18	15	68	.....	4	14	38	27	.....	1	.....	2	1
Clark	1	....	3	82	.....	.....	4	16	9	.....	.....	.....	6	....
Clay	....	....	12	77	.....	1	2	23	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4
Clinton	....	1	25	15	2	3	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Coles	23	6	7	45	1	2	12	42	7	15	1	4	13	....
Cook	....	38	26	124	.....	6	11	80	70	5	2	.....	.....	3
Crawford	1	4	....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	9	3	2	3	.....	....
Cumberland	1	....	4	54	.....	1	2	15	9	.....	.....	1	.....	....
DeKalb	11	2	4	125	6	26	33	46	22	13	3	5	27	2
DeWitt	16	3	5	75	1	10	15	32	10	.....	4	10	2	....
Douglas	3	3	2	65	2	7	13	28	17	4	1	4	2	....
DuPage	....	5	....	70	.....	2	14	22	19	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Edgar	....	2	5	92	1	9	25	34	20	1	1	12	.....	....
Edwards	3	....	....	.....	1	.....	2	19	3	.....	2	3	.....	11
Effingham	....	....	10	25	.....	.....	3	10	2	.....	.....	2	1	2
Fayette	2	4	12	75	.....	2	2	50	15	.....	.....	5	5	....
Ford	11	10	10	80	.....	.....	12	36	25	2	4	12	30	8
Franklin	1	6	20	12	.....	.....	.....	40	6	.....	.....	7	6	2
Fulton	4	15	23	106	1	12	19	50	26	2	.....	7	11	1
Gallatin	2	6	10	6	.....	.....	3	15	.....	1	.....	5	9	2
Greene	3	26	4	15	.....	3	6	28	15	1	1	10	.....	....
Grundy	20	5	9	14	1	7	16	30	15	.....	.....	15	.....	....
Hamilton	5	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	3	1	3	2
Hancock	2	4	25	95	5	14	25	44	25	1	3	2	7	1
Hardin	....	12	....	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....
Henderson	5	2	....	27	1	5	20	16	8	.....	2	4	.....	1
Henry	16	145	11	86	5	23	45	61	40	4	4	8	.....	....
Iroquois	17	5	12	180	4	15	37	88	56	4	2	27	34	3
Jackson	1	3	5	30	.....	3	3	30	6	3	4	8	5	....
Jasper	2	10	31	.....	.....	2	4	29	9	3	.....	4	4	2
Jefferson	....	10	23	72	.....	.....	2	24	4	.....	.....	4	4	2
Jersey	....	....	24	.....	.....	4	9	14	12	.....	.....	1	.....	....
JoDaviess	....	1	5	35	2	10	20	22	17	.....	.....	2	3	....
Johnson	....	9	10	5	.....	.....	.....	19	1	2	.....	3	5	....
Kane	15	1	16	62	6	20	31	48	33	7	4	1	3	....
Kankakee	....	....	....	150	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Kendall	....	5	4	55	.....	25	41	16	7	1	4	.....	4	....
Knox	10	10	3	15	4	17	36	47	23	1	1	13	6	2
Lake	....	10	13	68	1	4	12	34	20	3	5	3	2	1
LaSalle	....	20	10	219	11	29	55	70	60	6	4	10	.....	....

TABLE 38—*Concluded*

Counties	Condition of buildings and grounds				Enrollment in small schools			Beginning teachers and their qualifications—						
									Graduate of a—			Attended but not a graduate of a—		
	Standard	Unsanitary	Shadeless	Attractive	Five or fewer	Six to ten	Eleven to fifteen	Number	Four-year high school	State Normal school	College	High school	State Normal school	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	8	2	10	40	.....	3	2	28	5	2	.....	7	7	....
Lee	26	2	10	153	7	11	37	41	14	7	2	13	9	7
Livingston	9	....	14	86	3	32	59	59	29	1	3	20	4	....
Logan	19	2	2	70	2	8	18	30	9	.....	.....	6	12	3
Macon	32	2	1	126	.....	7	6	20	7	.....	1	4	6	2
Macoupin	3	15	28	35	1	8	17	53	21	.....	2	13	27	2
Madison	....	10	8	50	.....	.....	1	36	21	1	6	2	3	1
Marion	1	20	7	65	3	6	10	27	12	4	3	3	2	....
Marshall	7	....	3	40	.....	11	24	15	2	.....	1	2	11	....
Mason	16	8	14	20	2	1	3	21	10	.....	.....	3	3	....
Massac	....	8	10	6	.....	1	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	3	....
McDonough	4	4	8	80	2	19	27	33	18	.....	.....	2	10	....
McHenry	....	10	4	50	7	13	19	32	32	.....	.....	.....	3	....
McLean	80	30	19	90	3	17	209	74	36	3	.....	3	32	....
Menard	2	3	1	49	.....	3	9	16	10	.....	2	.....	4	....
Mercer	7	6	15	85	7	7	18	26	20	2	1	3	.....	....
Monroe	4	3	4	10	.....	.....	3	14	2	.....	.....	6	.....	....
Montgomery	2	6	18	105	.....	3	6	30	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Morgan	....	....	12	37	.....	4	5	14	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Moultrie	1	8	10	24	.....	4	9	15	2	2	1	3	7	....
Ogle	14	12	2	90	5	24	32	35	25	1	.....	1	1	6
Peoria	15	....	....	140	.....	20	40	56	40	3	5	50	35	2
Perry	....	1	10	8	.....	2	6	23	8	.....	1	7	5	2
Piatt	5	....	1	18	.....	5	16	21	12	.....	.....	9	15	2
Pike	1	1	7	65	4	8	22	59	15	.....	.....	31	6	2
Pope	....	20	2	20	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	2	25	....
Pulaski	....	7	8	7	.....	.....	1	13	3	1	.....	3	3	....
Putnam	....	7	2	25	.....	2	5	7	4	.....	.....	1	2	....
Randolph	....	30	25	47	1	6	10	28	12	.....	1	16	8	....
Richland	....	2	32	2	1	2	12	28	9	.....	.....	3	2	....
Rock Island	....	8	5	30	.....	9	15	27	24	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Saline	....	18	21	3	.....	.....	.....	26	6	.....	.....	3	4	2
Sangamon	6	8	4	96	2	12	11	43	25	1	1	10	2	1
Schuyler	11	42	1	25	.....	4	5	18	9	.....	.....	7	1	....
Scott	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	2	8	4	.....	.....	1	4	....
Shelby	....	....	14	50	.....	.....	10	33	8	.....	.....	20	5	....
Stark	2	....	....	16	.....	10	16	10	2	.....	.....	.....	8	....
St. Clair	16	3	3	153	.....	4	9	29	7	.....	.....	5	13	2
Stephenson	....	2	....	75	.....	15	20	30	22	.....	2	2	2	2
Tazewell	14	2	10	32	1	3	24	33	26	.....	3	4	.....	....
Union	2	24	....	15	.....	.....	1	25	6	2	1	3	9	1
Vermilion	4	16	30	136	1	17	33	71	43	7	6	7	5	2
Wabash	1	5	1	29	.....	1	2	24	.....	1	1	3	19	....
Warren	2	2	5	35	2	15	25	30	20	1	2	1	6	....
Washington	....	4	25	35	1	6	.....	16	4	.....	.....	6	6	....
Wayne	2	3	5	10	.....	2	4	38	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4
White	....	14	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Whiteside	14	....	....	100	2	10	.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Will	....	....	8	132	3	22	43	31	18	2	1	6	3	1
Williamson	2	4	8	40	.....	1	1	46	12	6	.....	.....	46	....
Winnebago	....	12	1	76	1	8	21	22	14	1	.....	1	.....	....
Woodford	30	5	1	75	.....	4	20	37	25	1	1	5	4	1

Table 39—Special teachers—1913

Counties	Number of special teachers							Number of districts employing special teachers						
	Music	Drawing	Manual training	Physical training	Business	Agriculture	Total	Music	Drawing	Manual training	Physical training	Business	Agriculture	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	234	140	244	54	89	16	777	249	119	99	36	76	19	598
Adams	2	2	5	1	3	.....	13	2	2	1	1	1	.....	7
Alexander	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	2	2	2	2	2	.....	10
Bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Brown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bureau	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	8	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Cass	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Champaign	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	10	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	10
Christian	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9
Clark	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Clay	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Cook	22	23	114	15	1	.....	175	16	5	5	5	2	.....	33
Crawford	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	5	2	3	1	2	2	15	5	2	2	1	2	2	14
DeWitt	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	9
Douglas	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
DuPage	4	2	4	1	3	.....	14	6	2	5	2	3	.....	18
Edgar	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Edwards	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Effingham	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Franklin	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Fulton	3	3	2	1	1	.....	10	3	3	2	1	1	.....	10
Gallatin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greene	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	6	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	6
Grundy	1	1	1	.....	1	1	5	1	1	1	.....	1	1	5
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Henry	6	1	3	.....	3	1	14	9	3	4	.....	2	1	19
Iroquois	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	9	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	6
Jackson	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	6
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	8	8	14	3	7	.....	40	8	7	6	1	7	1	30
Kankakee	1	1	3	.....	5	1	11	1	1	2	.....	2	1	7
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	3	2	2	1	2	1	11	4	3	2	1	2	1	13
Lake	5	5	5	3	2	1	21	6	6	5	3	2	1	23
LaSalle	8	7	4	1	4	1	25	8	7	4	1	4	1	25

TABLE 39—*Concluded*

Counties	Number of special teachers							Number of districts employing special teachers						
	Music	Drawing	Manual training	Physical training	Business	Agriculture	Total	Music	Drawing	Manual training	Physical training	Business	Agriculture	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	3	3	1				7	3	3	1				7
Lee	6	3	3		3	1	16	7	3	3		3	1	17
Livingston	5	5	3				13	5	5	3				13
Logan	3	1	1				5	3	1	1				5
Macon	4	4	4	2	2		16	2	1	1	1	1		6
Macoupin	1						1	1						1
Madison	7	6	2	1	3		19	10	7	2	1	3		23
Marion	1		1	1	1		4	1		1	1	1		4
Marshall	1						1	1						1
Mason	2				1		3	2				2		4
Massac														
McDonough	2	1	1		1	1	6	2	1	1		1	1	6
McHenry	3	2					5	3	2					5
McLean	2	2	2	1	2	1	10	2	2	2	1	2	1	10
Menard	3	3					6	3	3					6
Mercer	1	1					2	1	1					2
Monroe														
Montgomery	2						2	2						2
Morgan	2	1	1	1	1		6	2	1	1	1	1		6
Moultrie	2	2					4	2	2					4
Ogle	2	3	1		2	1	9	4	3	1		1	1	10
Peoria	4	2	4	2	5	1	18	6	3	4	1	3	2	19
Perry														
Piatt	1						1	3						3
Pike	2		1		1		4	3	1			1		5
Pope														
Pulaski														
Putnam														
Randolph					2		2					1	1	2
Richmond	1						1	1						1
Rock Island	3	2	4	4	2		15	4	3	3	2	3		15
Saline					1		1					1		1
Sangamon	5	3	9	2	4		23	3	1	1	1	1		7
Schuyler	1	1					2	1	1					2
Scott														
Shelby	2	1	1				4	2	1	1				4
Stark	1						1	2						2
St. Clair	3	2	2	2	1		10	2	2	1	2	1		8
Stephenson	2	1	2	2	2		9	1	1	1	1	1		5
Tazewell	2	1	1	1	1		6	2	1	1	1	1		6
Union	1	1			1		3	1	1			1		3
Vermilion	9	2	1	1	1		14	9	2	1	1	1		14
Wabash	1						1	1						1
Warren	3	2	2		2		9	3	1	2		2		8
Washington	2						2	2						2
Wayne														
White														
Whiteside	5	2	2	1			10	6	1		1			8
Will	4	2	5	2			13	4	2	1	1			8
Williamson	2		2				4	1		1				2
Winnebago	2	3	4	1	3		13	2	1	1	1			5
Woodford	2	1	1				4	2	1	1				4

Table 40—Promotion of health and truancy, and district endowment—1913

Counties	Districts employing health officers—				Districts employing truant officers—				District endowment—	
	Number of districts	Number of nurses	Number of physicians	Total nurses and physicians	Number of districts	Men	Women	Total	Number of districts endowed	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illinois	30	18	45	63	508	540	94	634	20	$102,158 40
Adams	1	1	.....	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....
Alexander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Boone	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	$15,000 00
Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	2	11,600 00
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Champaign	2	2	.....	2	10	7	3	10	.....	.....
Christian	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	5	.....	.....
Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Coles	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Cook	7	4	17	21	19	32	56	88	.....	.....
Crawford	1	.....	2	2	3	1	2	3	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	1	1	.....	1	5	5	1	6	.....	.....
DeWitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	.....	15	.....	.....
DuPage	1	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Edgar	1	.....	2	2	7	6	1	7	.....	.....
Edwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Effingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3,347 00
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Gallatin	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Iroquois	1	.....	1	1	10	12	.....	12	1	360 00
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	1	2,000 00
JoDaviess	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	1	1	.....	1	9	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Knox	1	1	.....	1	6	5	1	6	.....	.....
Lake	1	.....	4	4	8	8	1	9	.....	.....
LaSalle	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....

TABLE 40—*Concluded*

Counties	Districts employing health officers—				Districts employing truant officers—				District endowment—	
	Number of districts	Number of nurses	Number of physicians	Total nurses and physicians	Number of districts	Men	Women	Total	Number of districts endowed	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lawrence					6	6		6	3	$ 2,851 40
Lee	1		4	4	1	1		1		
Livingston					3	1	2	3		
Logan					4	4		4		
Macon	1	1		1	3	3		3		
Macoupin	1		3	3	3	6	1	7	1	17,000 00
Madison	1		1	1	60	60	2	62	1	3,000 00
Marion					7	6	1	7		
Marshall					2	2		2		
Mason					2	2		2		
Massac	1		1	1	2	3		3		
McDonough	1		4	4	8	7	1	8		
McHenry					9	9		9		
McLean	1	1	1	2	10	10		10		
Menard					3	3		3		
Mercer					2	2		2		
Monroe										
Montgomery					4	4		4	1	10,000 00
Morgan					2	2		2		
Moultrie					3	3		3		
Ogle					4	4		4	1	33,000 00
Peoria					4	4	1	5		
Perry					4	7		7		
Piatt					5	5		5		
Pike					3	3		3		
Pope					24	24		24		
Pulaski										
Putnam					1	1		1		
Randolph					2	3		3	1	900 00
Richland					2	4		4		
Rock Island					5	3	2	5		
Saline					6	7		7		
Sangamon	2	1	3	4	6	6		6		
Schuyler					2	1	1	2	1	500 00
Scott					2	3		3		
Shelby					12	12		12		
Stark										
St. Clair					8	14	1	15	2	700 00
Stephenson					3	2	1	3		
Tazewell					4	4		4		
Union					2	4		4		
Vermilion	2	2		2	42	44		44		
Wabash					3	3		3		
Warren					3	3	1	4		
Washington					2	2		2		
Wayne					3	3		3	1	1,000 00
White					5	5		5		
Whiteside					5	5		5		
Will					6	2	4	6		
Williamson					6	6		6		
Winnebago	1	3	1	4	7	7		7		
Woodford					8	5	3	8	2	900 00

Table 41—Items pertaining to districts

Counties	Number of districts	Enrollment			Average length of term		Number of eighth grade graduates or promotions		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Months	Days	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illinois	10,367	.....	.....	263,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,223
Adams	155	1,627	1,568	3,195	.....	.....	53	67	120
Alexander	21	622	609	1,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond	67	1,012	1,303	2,315	.....	.....	10	31	41
Boone	65	636	568	1,204	8.5	178	10	26	36
Brown	58	770	661	1,431	.....	.....	20	46	66
Bureau	167	1,394	1,382	2,776	7.9	166	34	60	94
Calhoun	33	681	672	1,353	6.6	137	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	96	886	819	1,705	7.9	162	40	59	99
Cass	58	700	739	1,439	7.6	136	32	49	81
Champaign	201	1,983	1,778	3,761	7.8	168	49	46	95
Christian	127	1,732	1,551	3,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Clark	92	.....	.....	3,188	7.2	153	.....	.....	187
Clay	94	2,311	2,166	4,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Clinton	59	894	766	1,660	7.5	156	20	24	44
Coles	118	1,563	1,470	3,033	.....	.....	26	39	65
Cook	102	.....	.....	2,542	8.2	169	45	52	97
Crawford	90	2,084	1,924	4,008	.....	.....	19	20	39
Cumberland	81	1,326	1,324	2,650	.....	.....	49	43	92
DeKalb	130	1,085	989	2,074	8.4	177	36	53	89
DeWitt	86	915	847	1,762	7.6	162	33	43	76
Douglas	79	932	858	1,790	7.8	161	.....	.....	184
DuPage	65	716	550	1,266	8.7	174	37	30	67
Edgar	125	1,365	1,355	2,720	7.8	165	31	44	75
Edwards	45	641	606	1,247	5.9	132	18	20	38
Effingham	70	2,604	2,229	4,833	7.5	159	.....	.....	102
Fayette	119	2,600	2,674	5,274	.....	.....	160	240	400
Ford	102	1,675	1,569	3,244	8.7	180	80	93	173
Franklin	80	.....	.....	3,313	6.5	136	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	183	2,343	2,306	4,649	7.3	156	57	103	160
Gallatin	53	1,020	950	1,970	6.9	140	.....	.....	36
Greene	85	1,306	1,150	2,456	7.7	158	26	37	63
Grundy	83	837	773	1,610	8.3	175	22	47	69
Hamilton	78	1,789	1,671	3,460	6.4	136	17	14	31
Hancock	158	1,598	1,473	3,071	7.7	163	23	40	63
Hardin	29	781	663	1,444	6	128	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	64	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	54	70	124
Henry	172	1,207	1,021	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Iroquois	213	2,320	1,964	4,284	8.3	170	.....	.....	276
Jackson	85	1,613	1,550	3,163	6.8	149	19	19	38
Jasper	102	1,832	1,657	3,489	6.6	141	13	6	19
Jefferson	129	2,385	2,269	4,654	6.3	135	87	116	203
Jersey	59	706	685	1,391	6.6	138	66	60	126
JoDaviess	108	1,097	1,094	2,191	8.0	166	18	24	42
Johnson	58	1,258	1,359	2,617	6.4	129	19	42	61
Kane	106	1,031	929	1,960	.....	.....	50	45	95
Kankakee	130	1,400	1,243	2,643	8.3	179	65	69	134
Kendall	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	157	1,530	1,343	2,873	7.7	163	45	66	111
Lake	76	932	873	1,805	9.1	182	13	38	51
LaSalle	241	2,024	1,861	3,885	8.1	167	.....	.....	152

MAINTAINING SCHOOL IN ONE-ROOM BUILDINGS—1913*

Number of teachers			Amount earned by teachers			Total days attendance	Amount of bonds unpaid June 30, 1913	Amount of current expense
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	10,565	.....	.....	$3,800,659 43	.....	$291,208	.....
42	113	155	$15,682 00	$34,034 00	$49,716 00	351,285	.....	$ 59,435 04
.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	48	67	14,223 90	15,380 05	29,603 95	765,324	$33,150	56,154 99
1	64	65	360 00	23,065 65	23,425 65	.....	.....	29,302 90
16	43	59	4,963 35	12,788 35	17,751 70	137,539	.....	.....
11	158	169	3,998 00	57,718 00	61,716 00	347,959	3,000	79,853 27
13	21	34	3,969 43	5,778 03	9,747 46	107,179	350	12,413 97
8	88	96	2,606 03	28,935 94	31,541 97	199,516	.....	39,872 17
10	51	61	5,958 75	19,008 40	24,967 15	145,233	1,200	27,349 42
28	171	199	12,060 00	69,013 20	81,073 29	426,245	1,920	102,362 77
48	79	127	25,950 05	34,385 80	60,335 85	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	92	.....	.....	35,647 58	337,977	3,582	37,605 41
62	84	146	20,476 07	28,614 90	49,090 97	.....	.....	.....
28	33	61	10,809 60	8,968 20	19,777 80	150 703	800	21,697 21
34	84	118	19,324 29	29,759 77	49,084 06	.....	.....	.....
12	90	102	7,020 00	39,600 00	46,620 00	381,312	6,600	61,020 10
47	45	92	19,788 60	20,374 89	40,163 49	.....	.....	.....
36	45	81	15,930 79	11,138 20	27,068 99	.....	.....	.....
3	128	131	1,520 00	49,502 78	51,022 78	266,211	3,300	65,478 35
14	71	85	6,780 00	28,450 00	35,230 00	188,423	3,500	43,277 59
17	70	87	11,585 00	25,982 00	37,567 00	216,115	.....	48,043 07
3	62	65	1,497 50	23,205 25	24,692 75	147,420	4,000	31,129 55
26	99	125	11,979 89	40,739 83	52,719 72	296,757	3,500	66,312 35
23	22	45	6,892 00	5,217 00	12,109 00	127,150	1,625	15,373 21
24	47	71	8,529 77	12,458 57	20,988 34	222,754	.....	25,142 66
51	68	119	20,336 45	20,682 03	41,018 48	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	81	.....	.....	22,881 00	251,440	6,190	31,765 73
35	148	183	14,339 25	49,300 07	63,639 32	522,551	9,000	77,174 98
24	34	58	8,902 10	8,626 30	17,528 40	260,706	2,500	21,697 04
26	60	86	10,412 50	21,381 25	31,793 75	248,254	1,900	39,548 15
.....	83	83	.....	32,444 00	32,444 00	203,725	.....	44,496 94
68	10	78	18,157 93	3,034 50	21,192 43	319,188	1,250	30,421 31
25	133	158	7,392 00	44,760 50	51,152 50	360,031	2,840	68,314 35
19	11	30	6,089 40	3,813 03	9,902 43	77,555	2,500	11,543 96
.....	.....	63	4,865 00	26,731 00	31,596 00	25,800	600	37,166 00
3	171	174	1,084 54	55,198 18	56,282 72	345,784	.....	71,757 48
21	198	219	7,365 00	72,478 80	79,843 80	467,709	8,750	105,552 90
26	60	86	7,693 00	17,236 00	24,929 00	232,574	2,100	32,322 05
59	43	102	17,441 19	12,552 23	29,993 42	320,120	1,100	36,922 89
76	53	129	20,706 64	12,908 66	33,615 30	398,490	1,800	41,844 83
10	49	59	2,790 00	13,198 75	15,988 75	131,552	.....	19,627 66
4	104	108	980 00	32,711 50	33,691 50	248,476	1,850	41,721 32
48	14	62	13,138 00	3,284 00	16,482 00	201,078	2,200	23,174 41
3	102	105	1,303 00	39,547 00	40,850 00	271,817	2,000	58,003 63
12	119	131	5,180 00	42,341 58	47,521 58	293,631	920	52,677 17
.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	140	157	6,723 52	51,241 06	57,964 58	320,909	590	67,119 34
5	73	78	2,412 00	29,389 00	31,801 00	246,710	4,600	74,417 94
13	226	239	5,182 00	83,375 00	89,357 81	471,395	.....	107,093 99

TABLE 41—

Counties	Number of districts	Enrollment			Average length of term		Number of eighth grade graduates or promotions		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Months	Days	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lawrence	66	1,254	1,381	2,635	7.1	142	97	50	147
Lee	149	1,301	1,327	2,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	231	2,143	2,029	4,172	8.1	169	35	77	112
Logan	105	1,253	1,288	2,541	8.1	168	28	52	80
Macon	116	1,584	1,491	3,075	7.8	165	.....	.....	13
Macoupin	150	1,918	1,772	3,690	7.4	148	.....	.....	53
Madison	109	1,771	1,632	3,403	7.3	149	41	48	89
Marion	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	21	33
Marshall	72	679	693	1,372	8.3	173	19	34	53
Mason	85	1,025	920	1,945	7.8	159	13	20	33
Massac	40	743	746	1,489	.....	.....	30	34	64
McDonough	136	1,412	1,519	2,931	7.6	142	48	82	130
McHenry	120	1,100	1,050	2,150	.....	142	62	40	102
McLean	231	2,415	2,257	4,672	8.1	168	77	77	154
Menard	48	591	565	1,156	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	102	1,052	904	1,956	7.7	164	38	44	82
Monroe	50	831	763	1,594	8.7	178	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	134	1,350	1,630	2,963	6.9	141	16	20	36
Morgan	94	1,294	1,198	2,492	7.2	151	84	113	197
Moultrie	75	1,384	1,331	2,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Ogle	157	1,462	1,295	2,757	8.3	175	37	62	99
Peoria	124	1,387	1,275	2,662	8.0	160	40	52	92
Perry	65	1,100	1,096	2,196	6.0	121	10	16	26
Piatt	89	947	858	1,805	7.7	155	7	8	15
Pike	146	1,789	1,780	3,569	6.8	143	38	74	112
Pope	63	1,346	1,282	2,628	5.8	125	31	35	66
Pulaski	27	791	778	1,569	6.2	140	10	12	22
Putnam	21	206	202	408	8.0	168	13	2	15
Randolph	89	1,163	1,003	2,166	.....	.....	54	43	97
Richland	80	1,193	1,161	2,354	6.2	132	8	13	21
Rock Island	79	861	806	1,667	7.8	167	35	33	68
Saline	75	1,858	1,669	3,527	6.3	129	2	5	7
Sangamon	140	1,976	1,769	3,745	8.0	162	64	93	157
Schuyler	82	1,082	975	2,057	7.1	150	11	16	27
Scott	39	601	608	1,209	6.3	127	.....	.....	55
Shelby	153	2,343	2,276	4,619	7.6	160	18	56	74
Stark	61	475	511	986	8.1	172	28	66	94
St. Clair	99	1,536	1,313	2,849	8.7	165	9	11	20
Stephenson	125	1,444	1,321	2,765	8.0	167	123	129	252
Tazewell	109	3,819	3,820	7,639	.....	.....	140	148	288
Union	68	1,603	1,517	3,120	6.0	127	121	109	230
Vermilion	170	1,897	1,805	3,702	7.6	157	10	25	35
Wabash	43	717	662	1,379	6.1	121	8	14	22
Warren	115	1,154	1,047	2,201	8.0	168	23	34	57
Washington	75	1,177	985	2,162	6.7	133	55	50	105
Wayne	143	2,721	2,549	5,270	6.7	146	.....	.....	17
White	93	1,560	1,436	2,996	.....	.....	13	8	21
Whiteside	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will	168	.....	.....	3,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Williamson	86	.....	.....	2,666	6.0	126	.....	.....	20
Winnebago	99	1,016	933	1,949	8.9	173	25	51	76
Woodford	101	1,195	1,020	2,215	8.0	166	22	40	62

Concluded

Number of teachers			Amount earned by teachers			Total days attendance	Amount of bonds unpaid June 30, 1913	Amount of current expense
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
33	33	66	$16,834 60	$12,822 55	$29,657 15	240,429	$ 3,600	$ 36,117 09
.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	216	233	7,475 50	84,445 44	91,920 94	495,184	2,850	118,901 41
15	90	105	8,782 45	46,618 47	55,400 92	302,530	6,348	68,541 27
28	89	117	17,502 50	46,211 55	63,714 05	358,968	8,220	78,524 66
43	108	151	14,782 50	37,284 16	52,066 66	406,548	5,000	65,430 15
14	98	112	9,705 00	31,701 85	41,406 85	448,239	52,700	50,845 94
44	71	115	11,420 00	13,532 00	24,952 00	.....	.....	.....
3	69	72	1,325 00	27,612 00	28,937 00	172,474	.....	36,209 36
19	71	90	7,109 56	27,105 75	34,215 31	215,650	4,700	46,533 44
22	27	49	4,968 83	6,222 00	11,190 83	132,853	2,237	14,025 89
28	108	136	11,673 87	40,573 00	52,246 87	334,886	300	64,121 08
.....	120	120	.....	.....	47,542 80	286,140	1,200	57,834 80
20	209	229	9,324 19	84,771 60	94,095 79	548,497	5,200	133,262 22
7	41	48	3,635 00	17,725 50	21,360 50	129,646	3,000	25,732 27
12	90	102	5,262 50	33,184 95	38,447 45	226,298	5,500	47,619 08
.....	.....	50	5,641 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	90	134	14,835 25	25,968 80	40,803 05	338,952	500	56,176 63
22	72	94	9,999 69	27,422 00	37,421 69	261,950	1,100	48,630 27
.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	143	157	5,520 00	53,995 03	59,515 03	382,166	3,850	72,923 31
14	110	124	5,641 00	48,298 00	53,939 00	399,345	1,500	57,785 82
21	44	65	5,860 00	9,970 00	15,830 00	190,386	700	24,832 80
31	58	89	16,553 55	26,531 51	43,085 06	216,461	4,900	53,814 53
45	101	146	14,459 77	30,441 40	44,901 17	363,103	.....	57,980 41
42	26	68	11,810 95	5,582 98	17,393 93	177,503	200	18,925 01
19	24	43	5,010 50	6,785 00	11,795 50	126,228	1,200	13,520 77
2	19	21	876 25	7,189 00	8,065 25	47,811	500	9,753 98
18	71	89	4,779 50	18,157 50	22,937 00	.....	.....	.....
32	48	80	8,007 00	11,748 30	19,755 30	309,459	808	24,908 44
5	80	85	1,570 00	27,447 00	29,017 00	194,385	1,600	36,689 92
65	12	77	21,166 00	3,300 00	24,466 00	253,039	8,600	28,614 92
42	101	143	22,745 50	46,591 86	69,337 36	441,075	7,590	90,626 38
19	63	82	6,220 90	20,104 70	26,325 60	210,557	1,600	33,807 00
7	32	39	3,034 00	11,922 88	14,956 88	112,905	2,300	18,577 23
71	82	153	27,071 76	30,726 25	57,798 01	483,471	1,950	72,281 42
4	57	61	2,038 20	20,785 25	22,823 45	129,569	1,500	28,688 05
47	57	104	35,916 50	63,334 13	99,250 63	341,629	7,650	55,178 52
18	107	125	7,932 70	37,332 33	45,265 03	334,594	4,850	55,812 17
30	83	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	14	68	16,824 29	3,185 92	20,010 21	286,142	1,300	26,272 61
48	122	170	24,071 08	47,057 09	71,128 17	415,872	7,900	95,703 97
31	12	43	9,559 53	3,903 87	13,463 40	126,692	1,300	18,752 03
8	107	115	3,276 68	45,433 65	48,710 33	136,476	6,300	63,779 53
18	63	81	5,139 50	14,211 85	19,350 35	167,409	.....	22,545 18
101	45	146	26,130 13	13,646 15	39,776 28	507,394	1,850	49,515 63
71	22	93	22,480 33	5,287 85	27,768 18	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	163	168	1,426 80	58,185 15	59,611 95	349,993	.....	.....
.....	.....	86	.....	.....	3,675 00	241,587	2,700	33,440 00
1	100	101	450 00	33,804 00	34,254 00	237,330	.....	50,115 35
10	91	101	4,388 50	37,752 50	42,141 00	279,943	8,625	56,561 82

* This table not complete.

TABLE 42—ENROLLMENT IN EACH YEAR, TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN EACH COUNTY, GRADUATES OF THREE-YEAR SCHOOLS, FOUR-YEAR SCHOOLS, AND VOCATIONAL COURSES

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Illinois	....	14,280	16,727	8,842	10,985	6,320	8,009	4,556	6,018	137	210	3,327	72,757	76,084	247	426	3,892	5,570	381	382	10,898
Adams	....													852							101
Camp Point	4	17	16	12	10	10	14	5	4				88				4	4			
Clayton	4	7	10	9	10	6	2	9	3				56				9	3			
Golden	4	5	1	1	5	2	1	3					18				3				
Mendon	4	5	6	7	3	5	7	3	3				39				3	3			
Payson	4	2	7	1	6	6	6	2	1				31				2	1			
Quincy	4	90	140	76	94	56	75	33	56				620				26	43			
Alexander	....													305							37
Cairo	4	37	62	35	37	19	24	13	16				243				10	17			
Sumner	4	2	20	4	11	7	8	3	7				62				3	7			
Bond	....													126							26
Greenville	4	5	14	16	20	12	8	5	12				92				5	12			
Mulberry Grove	3	3	5		3	2	3					16			2	2					
Sorento	3	7	2	2	2		5					18				5					
Boone	....													337							71
Belvidere	4	48	40	42	44	22	35	15	51				297				15	51			
Capron	4	8	3	4	2	2	4	2	2				27				2	2			
Poplar Grove	4	4	3		1	1	3		1				13					1			
Brown	....													109							7
Mt. Sterling	4	7	15	9	10	6	6	8	6				67				8	5			
Versailles	4	7	7	3	5	7	8	2	3				42				1	3			

Bureau														671								125
Buda	4	6	8	4	5	4	5	3	9				44					3	9			
La Moille	3	4	2	10	9	7	4					36				3	6					
Mineral	3	7		1	4		2					14					2					
Neponset	4	2	4	1	2	3	8	4	1				25					4	1			
Ohio	3	3	2	2	3		2					12					2					
Princeton, Twp	4	38	39	33	35	24	28	11	21		4		233					11	17			
Sheffield	4	2	6	7	5	4	6	2	11				43					2	11			
Spring Valley	3	8	24	4	6	3	24				1	70					19					
Tiskilwa, Twp	4	11	21	7	13	7	16	7	10				92					7	9			
Walnut	4	9	10	8	10	7	8	6	12				70					4	12			
Wyanet	4	1	1	2	10	7	8	1	2				32					1	2			
Carroll														455								74
Chadwick	3	2	6	2	4	2	4					20			2	4						
Lanark	4	16	15	16	12	6	4	10	9				88					8	8			
Milledgeville	4	9	8		13	1	1	1	4				37					1	4			
Mt. Carroll	4	18	18	11	15	8	6	9	13				98					5	12			
Savanna, Twp	4	19	19	13	26	10	30	14	15				146					13	13			
Shannon	3	5	9	1	4	5	6					30										
Thomson	4	15	3	2	5	2	4	1	4				36					4				
Cass														477								67
Arenzville	4	5	5	5	5		2	1	5				28						3			
Ashland	4	7	9	6	9	1	11	4	7				54					4	7			
Beardstown	4	39	43	34	24	28	34	12	26				240					10	26			
Chandlerville	4	17	16	8	7	3	4	3	5				63					3	4			
Virginia	4	14	22	7	13	10	15	4	7				92					7	3			
Champaign														1,326								204
Broadlands	3	3	2	1	3							9										
Champaign	4	68	94	65	78	41	50	60	63	4	3		526					22	48			
Fisher	3	9	10	2		3	4					28			3	4						
Foosland	4	7	2	2			1	1	1				14					1	1			
Gifford	4	5	5	4	2	2	1		2				21						2			
Homer	4	11	8	5	7	1	4	2	5				43					2	5			
Mahomet	4	7	8	5	5	5	5	2	5				42					3	4			
Ogden	4	7	3	4	3	2	3						22									
Philo	4	4	6	4	6	6	3	2	4				35					2	4			
Rantoul	4	16	13	10	13	7	15	7	13				94					6	7			
Sidney	4	6	4		3	2	2	2	4				23					2	4			
St. Joseph	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	2				21					2	2			
Tolono	4	8	9	6	4	2	4	2	4				39					2	4			
Urbana	4	44	78	47	54	36	40	37	43	19	11		409					34	40			
Christian														685								82
Assumption, Twp	4	14	28	11	13	3	13	4	7				93					4	7			
Edinburg	4	9	7	6	7	5	4	2	5				45					1	5			
Morrisonville	3	6	6	3	5	3	4					27										
Pana, Twp	4	31	55	32	29	17	14	17	22				217					15	18			

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Christian—*Concluded*																					
Rosemond	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2				13				1	2			
Stonington	4	15	8	7	10	3	14	1	2				60				1	2			
Taylorville, Twp	4	40	50	21	38	24	24	12	17	1	3		230				9	17			
Clark														270							40
Casey	4	20	12	13	3	5	6	2	11				72				2	11			
Martinsville	4	8	10	4	11	7	4	6	3				53				5	3			
Marshall, Twp	4	18	15	22	20	6	22	7	7				117				7	7			
Westfield	3	3	11	3	6	1	4					28			1	4					
Clay														112							9
Flora, Twp	4	14	24	5	29	14	4	2	6				98				2	6			
Xenia	3	5	2	1	5	1						14			1						
Clinton														123							21
Carlyle	4	26	21	8	9	8	8	3	13				96				3	13			
Trenton	3	6	6	6	4	1	4					27			1	4					
Coles														464							51
Charleston	4	23	29	25	28	13	16	7	12				153				6	12			
Mattoon	4	37	64	31	44	17	26	16	22				257				9	16			
Oakland	4	11	9	3	5	5	12	4	4				54				4	4			
Cook														26,569							3,592
Arlington Heights	4	4	9	4	6	4	9	4	4				44				4	4			
Barrington	4	14	13	7	9	3	8	3	6				63				4	5			
Bloom, Twp	4	52	33	29	54	18	25	16	13				240				16	12			
Blue Island, Twp	4	46	38	24	12	18	10	10	16				174				10	26			
Cicero-Stickney, Twp.	4	58	64	35	31	20	18	15	15				256				15	15			
Evanston, Twp	4	112	129	113	139	53	66	45	65				722				36	44			
Lemont, Twp	4	3	8	2	7		6		2				28					2			

Lyons, Twp	4	57	49	37	40	29	51	21	30				314				16	26			
Maine, Twp	4	29	42	23	22	9	13	7	22				167				6	19			
Morgan Park, Twp	4	38	43	14	27	13	14	8	10				167				8	10			
New Trier, Twp	4	72	71	62	48	62	53	71	44				483				30	34			
Oak Park-River Forest, Twp	4	173	189	128	169	88	97	78	95				1,017				73	81			
Palatine	4	7	2	3	4	3	1	3	3				26				3	3			
Proviso, Twp	4	70	80	48	58	36	40	24	28				384				14	18			
Riverside-Brookfield, Twp	4	13	20	8	17	5	11	4	8				86				4	7			
Thornton, Twp	4	70	83	37	43	21	28	21	31				334				22	31			
Chicago—																					
Austin	4	202	273	98	155	36	112	31	74	1	4		986				31	74	6	7	
Bowen	4	163	205	111	130	43	77	31	51				811				44	88			
Calumet	4	75	93	39	60	35	51	35	43				431				36	41	3	5	
Crane Technical	4	314		245		239		228					1,026				104		45		
Curtis	4	151	142	64	61	29	41	26	28				542				25	29	3	12	
Englewood	4	310	408	169	212	96	152	97	193				1,637				94	171	17	37	
Flower Technical	4		55		37		10				56		158							16	
Harrison Technical	4	135	162	72	62	28	29	16	34				538				14	30	14	23	
Hyde Park	4	321	381	228	321	148	181	81	143				1,804				67	117	6	6	
Lake	4	210	198	104	71	59	33	119	26				820				27	23	92	27	
Lake View	4	349	615	125	339	83	192	29	135				1,867				39	134	1	20	
Lane Technical	4	444		391		307		254		41			1,437				200		120		
Marshall	4	232	388	68	194	38	118	32	97		6		1,173				35	104	8	34	
McKinley	4	194	274	93	143	55	96	38	83				976				38	83	11	21	
Medill	4	235	159	102	89	65	47	83	39				819				89	44	11	23	
Parker	4	129	190	61	114	29	54						577					2	10	23	
Phillips	4	346	452	227	295	104	139	100	111	1	10		1,785				100	112	12	26	
Schurz	4	391	518	132	209	68	105	33	78		5		1,539				30	79	17	53	
Senn	4	389	355	144	257	71	126	31	58				1,431							2	
Tuley	4	190	285	64	129	26	64	24	58				840				23	48	2	28	
Waller	4	84	282	60	177	41	105	21	93		4		867				23	80	3	19	
Crawford														422							83
Hutsonville, Twp	4	14	10	10	11	5	10	12	11				83				8	9			
Oblong	4	18	11	7	6	7	5	4	6				64				4	6			
Palestine	4	4	8	10	7	7	6	5	6				53				5	6			
Robinson, Twp	4	41	33	28	30	23	21	19	27				222				18	27			
Cumberland														213							26
Greenup	4	7	8	13	7	6	5	1	2				49					2			
Neoga, Twp	4	18	30	5	17	6	16	6	14	7	6		125				3	12			
Toledo	4		9	4	8	4	4	7	3				39				6	3			
DeKalb														840							112
DeKalb, Twp	4	45	55	51	59	45	39	10	25				329				10	25			
Genoa	4	16	8	5	11	3	3	2	12				60				2	12			
Hinckley	4	9	10	3	4	2	8	2	6				44				1	5			
Kirkland	4	6	5	4			1		2				18					3			

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DeKalb—*Concluded*																					
Rollo, Consolidated	4	6	7	5	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	4	15	13	15	13	12	19	6	11	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....
Shabbona	4	3	10	5	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Somonauk	4	10	10	6	10	3	9	2	3	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Sycamore	4	18	32	21	21	13	24	10	15	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	.....	.....
Waterman	4	3	2	2	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Clinton	4	49	55	22	24	22	27	12	18	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	12	18	.....	.....	.....
Farmer City, Twp	4	20	27	9	20	12	7	7	11	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Kenney	3	1	4	3	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapella	3	6	.....	3	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waynesville, Twp	4	7	4	3	6	5	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Weldon	4	11	12	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Arcola	4	10	24	12	14	15	18	6	6	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....
Arthur	4	9	10	6	6	2	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Camargo	3	1	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garrett	3	4	6	2	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindsboro	4	9	12	5	6	4	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Murdock	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newman, Twp	4	16	12	9	8	10	14	5	14	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola	4	16	17	12	12	10	6	12	15	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	.....	.....
Villa Grove	4	8	23	4	8	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Downers Grove	4	24	23	16	16	9	15	1	7	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Elmhurst	4	6	12	10	12	2	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	4	22	23	8	13	10	11	7	8	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Naperville	4	12	27	19	17	16	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....

West Chicago	4	7	11	9	12	2	11	6	6				64				6	6						
Wheaton	4	27	39	22	27	19	34	6	22				196				6	21						
Edgar														476										63
Chrisman	4	12	21	5	11	13	10	5	2				79				6	1						
Hume	4	8	9	7	5	3	7	4	5				48				4	4						
Kansas	4	15	10	4	4	6	9	5	7				60				5	5						
Paris	4	42	60	36	32	36	40	17	26				289				14	24						
Edwards														57										12
Albion	4	9	19	3	5	4	4	4	9				57				3	9						
Effingham														112										28
Altamont	4	8	11	4	8	2	4	6	7				50				6	7						
Effingham	4	5	13	8	9	6	5	6	10				62				6	9						
Fayette														227										36
Brownstown	3	1	6			1	4					12			1	3								
Farina	4	2	13	3	5	4	8	1	4				40				1	4						
Ramsey	3	3	3	2	4	1	3					16			1	1								
St. Elmo	4	10	5	8	5	2	6	2	3				41				2	3						
Vandalia	4	16	21	12	21	12	16	7	13				118				7	13						
Ford														438										64
Gibson City, Twp	4	22	24	18	26	16	21	11	12	2	3		155				11	12						
Melvin	4	7	7	5	4	8	6	5	8				50					3						
Paxton	4	20	28	14	33	16	16	16	15				158				13	15						
Piper City	4	5	8	3	8	2	4		6				36					6						
Roberts	3	3	7	5	6							21			1									
Sibley	3	5	6	1	3	2	1					18			2	1								
Franklin														157										20
Benton, Twp	4	20	15	18	16	6	14	6	7				102				6	7						
Christopher	3	6	8	5	6							25			2	4								
West Frankfort	4	3	15	1	3	2	5		1				30					1						
Fulton														880										138
Astoria	4	13	13	15	11	9	14	7	9				91				6	9						
Avon	4	10	6	6	5	4	5	2	6				44				1	6						
Canton	4	69	98	25	22	16	20	14	23				287				15	22						
Cuba	4	12	14	7	9	6	6	4	10				68				5	7						
Fairview	4		1	1	8	3	1	2	1				17				2	1						
Farmington	4	14	18	2	10	2	5		9				60					9						
Ipava	4	7	8	12	9	7	11	2	5				61				1	5						
Lewistown	4	25	19	12	10	6	8	9	18				107				8	18						
London Mills	3	8	9	1	8	2	3					31			2	2								
Table Grove	4	8	3	4	6	5	8	3	5				42				2	5						
Vermont	4	16	13	4	9	8	8	4	10				72				2	10						

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Gallatin														107							21
Equality, Twp	4	11	12	2	8	4	5	1	3				46				1	2			
Omaha	3	3	7									10									
Ridgway	3	6	9	2		6	5					28			6	5					
Shawneetown	3	2	7	4	2	4	4					23					3	4			
Greene														456							77
Carrollton	4	19	25	12	17	17	26	13	14				143				13	14			
Greenfield	4	13	16	7	13	14	13	11	4				91				10	3			
Roodhouse	4	8	10	4	15	8	16	10	7				78				9	2			
White Hall	4	33	27	14	19	17	8	17	9				144				17	9			
Grundy														299							61
Gardner	3	14	9	2	9	8	9					51			8	9					
Mazon, Twp	4	7	12	9	10	6	6	5	8				63				5	8			
Morris	4	32	40	15	34	8	22	11	23				185				9	22			
Hamilton														49							8
McLeansboro	4	5	12	3	8	4	8	4	5				49				4	4			
Hancock														668							81
Augusta	4	11	12	17	17	8	9	2	3				79				2	2			
Bowen	4	11	14	10	4	4	10	6	4				63				5	4			
Carthage	4	29	37	25	13	20	14	10	10				158				10	10			
Colusa	4	7	4	1	1	4	2	3					22				3				
Dallas City	4	10	16	10	3	1	2	4	6				52				4	6			
Hamilton	4	22	14	9	13	11	12	3	10				94				3	10			
LaHarpe	4	15	20	9	8	4	15	3	7				81				2	7			
Nauvoo, Twp	4	7	7	13	2	1	1				1		32								
Plymouth	3	9	14	7	4	2	4					40			2	4					
Warsaw	4	16	5	4	9	3	3	1	6				47				1	6			

Henderson														123								20
Biggsville, Twp	4	8	11	3	2	2	6	2	3		2			39				2	3			
Stronghurst	4	15	20	10	5	9	9	6	10					84				6	9			
Henry														912								143
Alpha	3	2	5	3	3	3	2						18			1	1					
Annawan, Twp	4	7	8	3	4	2	3							27								
Atkinson	4	1	9	6	7	2	4		4					33					4			
Cambridge	4	16	15	8	21	3	14	3	8					88				3	8			
Galva	4	19	14	10	15	7	30	8	10					113				8	10			
Geneseo, Twp	4	38	38	27	23	12	11	18	19					186				17	17			
Kewanee	4	51	62	38	48	26	42	24	28					319				24	28			
Orion	3	7	7	3	5	7	3						32			7	3					
Wethersfield	4	7	8	9	9	4	7	3	4					51				3	3			
Woodhull	4	5	10	5	9	4	6	3	3					45				3	3			
Iroquois														577								82
Ashkum	3	7	10	7	10								34			4	5					
Buckley	4	6	1	5	3	3		3	2					23				3				
Chebanse	3	4	4	3	6	4	3			1	1		26			4	3					
Cissna Park	4		7	4	2	4		2	1					20				2	1			
Clifton	3	4	5	4	2	4	1						20			4	1					
Gilman	4	13	8	9	12	5	6	4	6					63				2	2			
Loda	4	6	18	5	10	4	9	3	6					61				2	5			
Milford, Twp	4	6	22	4	8	6	4	3	8					61				5	6			
Onarga	4	8	12	9	10	4	4	3	1					51				3	1			
Sheldon	4	5	13	9	6	2	7	7	3					52				7	3			
Stockland, Twp	4	6	6	2	1	7	6		2					30					2			
Watseka	4	27	27	19	17	16	10	4	16					136				4	13			
Jackson														197								25
Ava	3	7	6	6	6	3	1						29			3	1					
Murphysboro, Twp	4	34	39	18	23	16	16	10	11	1				168				10	11			
Jasper														138								23
Newton	4	16	14	19	25	12	9	11	9					115				12	10			
Willow Hill	3	10	5	1	3	1	3						23				1					
Jefferson														250								38
Mt. Vernon, Twp	4	39	56	34	40	17	26	17	21					250				17	21			
Jersey														175								33
Grafton	3	7	2	5	4	3	8						29			2	8					
Jerseyville	4	17	25	19	25	16	17	12	15					146				11	12			
JoDaviess														380								47
Apple River	3	1	7	1	3	3	4						19			2	4					
East Dubuque	4	5	4	3	5	5	8	1	3					34				1	3			
Elizabeth	4	9	14	6	5		6	3	2					45				3	2			
Galena	4	17	21	8	18	8	27	6	11					116				6	11			

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JoDaviess—*Concluded*																					
Hanover	4	1	11	4	4	4	1	2	6				33				2	4			
Nora	3	1	1	1	2							5				2					
Scales Mound	3	4	2	3	2	3	3					17									
Stockton	4	11	10	14	6	5	7	1	5				59				1	4			
Warren	4	9	14	8	8	3	8	2					52				2				
Johnson														45							4
Vienna	4	10	13	9	3	1	4	4	1				45				4				
Kane														2,208							267
Batavia	4	32	48	26	33	13	18	10	9				189				10	9			
Dundee	4	13	12	10	18	1	9	6	5				74				6	5			
East Aurora	4	64	95	60	81	43	39	46	48				476				24	28			
Elburn	4	7	9	3	3	4	2	2	3				33				2	3			
Elgin	4	137	149	115	134	86	83	61	82				847				36	48			
Geneva	4	26	20	8	11	8	10	6	12				101				6	12			
Hampshire	4	7	8	4	4		10	2	2				37				2	2			
Kaneville	4	2	4	4	2	3	2						17				3	2			
Maple Park	3	2	3	2	3		1					11				1					
St. Charles	4	16	19	12	16	16	11	9	11				110				9	7			
Sugar Grove	4	6	1	1		1	5		3				17					3			
West Aurora	4	49	63	34	37	33	32	23	25				296				24	25			
Kankakee														556							73
Bradley	4	7	13	8	3	4	2		3				40					3			
Grant Park	3	4	3	3	4	3	3					20			3	3					
Herscher	2	6	3		2	2	5					18			5	2					
Kankakee	4	76	72	34	43	29	20	14	25				313				11	25			
Manteno	4	5	3	3	4	4	2		4				25					4			
Momence	4	18	21	8	16	3	13	9	6				94				7	5			
St. Anne	4	10	10	9	7	2	3	2	3				46				2	3			

Kendall														206								49
Newark	4	5	3	4	3	6	5	4	5				35				4	5				
Oswego	4	7	7	3	2	1	1	2	4				27				2	4				
Plano	4	10	11	5	13	10	10	3	9				71				3	9				
Yorkville	4	16	7	7	10	3	8	9	13				73				9	13				
Knox														1,274								211
Abingdon	4	9	10	14	25	14	21	10	28				131				6	10				
Altona	3	8	8	6	7	2	9					40			2	9						
Galesburg	4	112	139	98	120	80	122	44	68				783				43	102				
Haw Creek, Twp	3	3	7	5	8							23										
Knoxville	4	20	15	10	12	7	14	6	9				93				5	9				
Maquon	3		3	1	4	1	4	1				14			1	4						
Oneida	4	11	9	6	9	7	5	3	6				56				1	6				
Wataga	3	4	5	2	8	3						22			3							
Williamsfield	3	19	9	4	13	1	7					53			1	4						
Yates City	4	18	8	8	8	6	3	4	4				59				1	4				
Lake														876								120
Antioch	4	6	5	2	6		2		2				23					2				
Deerfield-Shields, Twp	4	61	60	44	50	43	21	21	19				319				19	18				
Grayslake	3	2	6	3	4	3	3					21			3	3						
Gurnee	3	9	6	1	2		4					22				4						
Libertyville	4	7	16	4	17	4	10	7	7				72				4	7				
Waukegan, Twp	4	34	62	37	48	33	45	33	36				328				24	29				
Zion City	4	20	22	14	14	2	11	1	7				91				1	6				
LaSalle														1,509								242
Earlville	4	5	17	9	5	3	11	2	7				59				2	7				
LaSalle-Peru, Twp	4	54	46	49	58	17	30	23	27	5	8		317				20	22				
Leland	3	4	12	2	7	2	8					35			2	8						
Lostant	3	3	2	3	3	6	7					24			4	7						
Marseilles	4	19	25	7	10	4	10	2	8				85				2	5				
Mendota	4	16	31	8	18	11	12	10	8				114				10	8				
Ottawa, Twp	4	55	48	56	58	24	50	44	38	13	17		403				42	35				
Ransom	3		8	4	2	3	2					19			3	2						
Rutland	4	6	4	4	6	1	3	1	3				28				1	3				
Seneca, Twp	4	3	8	4	6	2	7		3				33					3				
Sheridan	4	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	2				16					3				
Streator, Twp	4	41	84	38	46	21	39	14	32				315				14	32				
Tonica	4	9	5	6	6	10	4	5	4				49				5	4				
Troy Grove	4	3	1	1	3	2	1		1				12					1				
Lawrence														378								59
Bridgeport, Twp	4	15	39	7	19	4	18	9	4				115				9	4				
Lawrenceville, Twp	4	25	36	17	15	19	18	13	16				159				13	16				
St. Francisville	3	6	10	2	11	8	6					43			2	4						
Sumner	3	15	17	5	10	3	11					61			4	7						

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Lee														503							81
Amboy	4	15	9	8	9	3	9	9	7				69				9	7			
Ashton	4	9	19	6	7	6	9	2	11				69				6	9			
Dixon	4	32	70	10	21	8	20	11	18				190				9	18			
Franklin Grove	4	9	7	10	6	5	3		3				43					3			
North Dixon	4	10	17	5	10	8	14	5	10				79				4	10			
Paw Paw	4	10	8	8	6	6	9	5	1				53				5	1			
Livingston														605							81
Chatsworth	4	5	7	6	9	2	5	3	5				42				3	5			
Cullom	4	13	5	3	10			1	2				34				1	2			
Dwight	4	8	20	5	15	4	10	5	8				75				5	7			
Fairbury	4	19	18	9	13	8	19	7	15				108				7	12			
Flanagan	4	5	7	3	9	3	5		3				35					3			
Forrest	4	9	4	10	7	1	5		1				37					1			
Odell	4	6	4	4	2	3	2	4	5				30				3	5			
Pontiac, Twp.	4	36	57	24	26	32	25	14	23				237				14	23			
Fayette	3	4		1	2							7									
Logan														313							64
Atlanta	4	10	13	10	15	8	12	8	14				90				8	14			
Lincoln	4	27	33	11	29	14	24	13	20				171				11	22			
Mt. Pulaski, Twp.	4	5	12	6	7	8	5	7	2				52				7	2			
Macon														959							139
Argenta	4	5	8	1	3	2	4						23								
Blue Mound	3	7	7		6	1	3					24			1	3					
Decatur	4	143	172	78	81	83	98	42	78	7	3		785				42	78			
Macon	3	10	9	4	3	2	2					30			2	2					
Maroa	4	20	7	3	6	10	12	3	3				64				3	2			
Mt. Zion	3	5	1		3	3	3					15			3	3					
Niantic	3	9	3	2	4							18									

Macoupin														681								128
Brighton	3	10	6	4	4	2	7					33			2	7						
Bunker Hill	4	4	9	7	4	6	9	4	6				49				4	6				
Carlinville	4	16	17	14	25	14	8	5	17				116				5	17				
Gillespie	4	13	9	9	10	3	6		4				54					4				
Girard	4	12	25	5	6	8	4	7	9				76				7	9				
Medora	3	7	6	5	7	6	6					37			4	4						
Mt. Olive	3	7	13	6	7	3	10					46			3	10						
Palmyra	3	13	11	5	9	8	15					61			7	14						
Staunton	4	7	15	7	9	5	6	5	3				57				4	3				
Virden	4	28	31	19	29	10	17	5	13				152				5	13				
Madison														1,036								160
Alton	4	77	85	45	68	38	32	25	54				424				22	36				
Collinsville, Twp	4	33	37	12	20	13	13	11	14				153				11	14				
Edwardsville	4	39	49	18	28	16	19	13	24				206				9	20				
Granite City	4	20	32	20	19	19	15	9	20				154				8	21				
Highland	4	13	17	6	11	6	6		3				62				6	6				
Madison	4	5	10	4	6	3	4	2	3				37				3	4				
Marion														482								62
Centralia, Twp	4	42	50	34	45	24	28	19	24				266				7	16				
Kinmundy	4	10	12	4	6	5	6	1	5				49				2	3				
Odin	3	3	3	3	3		5					17			2	3						
Patoka	3	4	6	4	4	3	4					25			4	2						
Salem	4	14	17	14	18	3	9	4	9				88				4	8				
Sandoval	3	4	8	2	8	4	11					37			2	9						
Marshall														278								49
Henry	4	9	9	8	12	3	10	6	10				67				6	10				
Lacon	4	9	12	8	9	2	7	3	10				60				2	10				
Toluca	4	7	15	2	9	2	3						38									
Washburn	4	8	12	6	11	5	11	4	4				61				2	4				
Wenona	4	8	11	3	4	5	6	8	7				52				7	8				
Mason														334								43
Easton	4	6	6	1	8	3	3	3	1				31				3	1				
Havana	4	12	28	16	13	11	19	3	11				113				3	11				
Kilbourne, Twp	4	2	7	6	2		3		5				25					4				
Manito	3	6	4	5	5	2	3					25										
Mason City	4	23	31	15	10	7	4	8	6				104				8	4				
San Jose	3	7	5	8	7	2	7					36			2	7						
Massac														120								18
Metropolis	4	16	26	10	12	7	10	8	11				100				8	10				
Metropolis (Col.)	3	4	4	3	3	4	2					20										
McDonough														496								68
Bardolph	3	4	5	2	5	3						19			3							
Blandinsville	4	14	11	2	8	5	10	2	9				61				1	6				

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
McDonough—*Concluded*																					
Bushnell	4	15	25	16	12	9	10	4	8				99				4	8			
Colchester	3	12	14	11	13	7	4					61			5	4					
Good Hope	3	4	4	7	2	5	4		1			27			4	2					
Industry, Twp	4	14	12	8	8	1	7	2	3				55				2	3			
Macomb	4	17	32	11	28	9	16	5	18				136				4	18			
Prairie City	4	8	9	2	4	2	9		4				38					4			
McHenry														591							98
Crystal Lake	4	17	23	3	12	6	7	5	6				79				4	6			
Harvard	4	18	28	12	19	10	16	8	10				121				8	10			
Hebron	4	8	10	5	8	4	4	2	5				46				2	6			
Huntley	4	7	7	5	2	1	3	1	3				29				3	4			
Marengo	4	17	23	3	12	6	7	5	6				79				5	7			
McHenry	4	7	11	5	8	6	11	1	8				57				5	4			
Richmond	4	8	5	4	7	5	3	2	6				40				3	4			
Woodstock	4	18	21	18	22	14	20	10	17				140				10	17			
McLean														1,394							171
Arrowsmith	4	1	5	1	4		2		1				14								
Bellflower, Twp	4	10	12	1	3	5	11	3	4				49				3	4			
Bloomington	4	118	146	89	111	22	46	26	31				589				26	31			
Chenoa	4	4	13	4	5	5	9	4	5				49				4	5			
Colfax	4	12	20	2	11	4	8	3	6				66				3	6			
Cropsey	4	8	4	2	1		3						18								
Danvers	3	6	4	5	7	1	4					27				4					
Downs	3	4	6	4	4	3	7					28			3	7					
Ellsworth	3	8	6	3	4		2	1				24				2					
Gridley	4	8	9	4	4	3	3	5	1				37				2	3			
Heyworth	4	11	11	3	9	3	3	1	5				46				1	5			
LeRoy	4	20	20	12	5	6	16	5	8				92				4	9			
Lexington	4	18	23	10	9	7	13	9	12				101				8	11			

McLean	4	7	6	5	6	4	5	3	4				40				3	4				
Normal	4	13	19	10	23	8	12	7	7				99				5	4				
Saybrook	4	8	7	11	4	7	10	3	3				53				3	3				
Stanford	4	5	6	5	6	4	4	3	3				36				3	3				
Towanda	4	3	9	4	4	1	3		2				26					2				
Menard														255								49
Athens	3	6	13	5	8	3	7					42			2	6						
Greenview	4	1	3	4	8	3	5	4	7				35				4	7				
Petersburg	4	14	18	21	25	11	21	13	14				137				11	13				
Tallula	4	6	8	4	7	5	3	2	6				41					6				
Mercer														333								40
Aledo	4	16	32	21	18	10	5	16	10				128				11	9				
Joy	4	5	4	3	5	5	7	3	2				34				2	2				
Keithsburg	4	5	13	5	4	6	8	2	4				47				2	3				
New Boston	4	7	7	3	3	5	1						26									
Seaton	4	7	7	7	7	5	4						37									
Viola	4	9	5	12	6	7	11	3	8				61				3	8				
Monroe														86								12
Waterloo	4	21	25	11	1	8	7	6	7				86				5	7				
Montgomery														556								83
Butler	3	4	7	1	7	2						21										
Coffeen	3	3	6	5	5	3	2					24			2	2						
Donnellson	3	12	12	2	5	3	5					39			3	4						
Fillmore	3	8	10	1	5	3	3					30			3	2						
Hillsboro	4	16	30	18	13	9	16	10	13				125				9	12				
Irving	3	6	6		4	4	3					23			4	3						
Litchfield	4	30	33	18	22	7	9	9	14				142				8	15				
Nokomis	4	11	14	8	10	3	10	6	3				65				6	3				
Raymond	4	8	14	7	13	3	4	3	3				55				3	3				
Witt	3	8	8	3	3	4	5		1			32				1						
Morgan														546								99
Chapin	3		5	3	10	3	5					26			2	3						
Franklin	4	7	8	2	1			1	2				21				1	2				
Jacksonville	4	60	81	40	60	35	52	27	43				398				27	43				
Meredosia	3	6	8	2	5	2	4					27			2	3						
Waverly	4	13	19	2	16	3	4	6	11				74				6	10				
Moultrie														259								33
Bethany	3	6	6	7	10	6	7					42										
Lovington, Twp	4	19	12	10	13	10	11	4	8				87				4	7				
Sullivan	4	17	20	16	19	15	16	12	15				130				10	12				
Ogle														590								97
Byron	4	7	10	5	10	12	13	3	3				63				2	3				
Forreston	4	5	14	6	5	5	3	5	15				58				3	5				

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ogle—*Concluded*																					
Leaf River	3		6	3	8		1					18				1					
Monroe	3	2	6	2	4	1	3					18			1	3					
Mt. Morris	3	8	10	2	7	4	5					36			4	5					
Oregon	4	15	23	5	15	6	18	16	10				108				14	14			
Polo	4	20	19	14	11	5	6	9	8				92				10	6			
Rochelle	4	32	38	20	17	14	30	9	16				176				8	11			
Stillman Valley	4	2	2	1	4	1	4	5	2				21				5	2			
Peoria														1,354							125
Averyville	4	8	12	2	5	1	2	2	1				33				2	1			
Brimfield	4	6	4	4	3	4	2	3	7				33				3	7			
Chillicothe, Twp	4	11	12	7	5	5	7	8	6				61				7	6			
Dunlap	4	2	5	1	3				4				15					4			
Elmwood	4	15	23	2	11	4	7	6	6				74				6	6			
Peoria	4	106	115	57	81	50	84	33	64				590				33	64			
Peoria Man. Tr.	4	65	91	93	59	70	48	44	29				499				44	29			
Princeville	4	6	9	5	5	7	5	3	9				49				3	10			
Perry														197							26
DuQuoin, Twp	4	28	21	17	12	12	27	9	8				134				9	8			
Pinckneyville	4	11	17	4	13	3	6	2	7				63				2	7			
Piatt														306							36
Atwood	4	4	5	5	7	1	6	2	4				34				2	4			
Bement	4	13	13	8	5	6	11	2	6				64				2	6			
Cerro Gordo	4	7	8	6	6	5	9		4				45					4			
DeLand	3	2	7	2	3	1	1					16			1	1					
LaPlace	3			9	2	2						13			6						
Mansfield	4	11	11	11	3	5	6		3				50					2			
Monticello	4	10	15	10	19	10	10	6	4				84				5	3			

Pike														359							46
Barry	4	10	14	9	9	6	1	7	6				62				6	6			
Griggsville	4	8	18	5	9	3	9	5	2				59				2	1			
Milton	3	2	8		2	1	2					15			1	2					
Perry	4	5	10	8	4	1	1		2				31					2			
Pittsfield	4	22	37	19	29	16	22	10	15				170				10	15			
Pleasant Hill	3	9	5	1	4	1	2					22			1						
Pope														26							2
Golconda	4	8	8	2		2	1	2	3				26					2			
Pulaski														110							5
Mound City	4	12	12	6	11	9	23	2	3				78				2	3			
Mounds	4	10	9	5	4		4						32								
Putnam														184							32
Granville	3	10	13	3	11	1	7					45									
Hennepin	3	4	7	1	7	4	3					26			4	3					
Magnolia	4	2	7	2	5	2	5	7	1				31				7	1			
McNabb	4	8	8	5	9	6	4	10	5				55				10	5			
Putnam	4	5	3	6	7	1	3		2				27					2			
Randolph														292							25
Chester	4	13	14	12	13	6	6	6	5				75				6	5			
Coulterville	4	12	5		5	8	3		1				34					1			
Sparta	4	45	37	24	19	14	23	7	14				183				3	10			
Richland														188							26
Olney	4	43	35	25	11	18	24	18	14				188				15	11			
Rock Island														1,272							163
East Moline	4	4	8	4	8	2	2	4	2				34				3	2			
Moline	4	106	127	71	83	44	57	26	33				547				23	36			
Port Byron	3	8	9	3	6	1	6					33			1	6					
Rock Island	4	128	155	76	80	57	70	39	53				658				39	53			
Saline														351							51
Carrier Mills	3	4	5	6	8		2					25									
Eldorado, Twp	4	27	33	18	14	14	10	7	13				136				7	13			
Harrisburg, Twp	4	21	28	23	21	21	23	14	17	13	9		190				14	17			
Sangamon														1,399							191
Auburn	4	8	7	2	10	5	7	3	4				46				2	4			
Buffalo	3	3	6	4	2		4					19				4					
Chatham	4	11	10	4	9	2	9	2	4				51				2	4			
Divernon, Twp	4	17	9	5	12	6	3	1	3				56				1	3			
Illiopolis	4	10	17	6	5	7	6	5	5				61				5	5			
Mechanicsburg	3	2	7		1		4					14				3					
New Berlin	3	9	13	4	3	2	7					38			2	7					
Pawnee, Twp	4	14	6	8	6	1	4	2	5				46				1	4			

TABLE 42—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high schoo graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sangamon—*Concluded*																					
Pleasant Plains	3	3	2	1	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	4	205	185	109	135	101	158	54	85	.....	.....	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....	49	78	.....	.....	.....
Williamsville	3	4	3	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Camden	3	6	8	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rushville	4	23	41	8	17	7	10	5	22	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	5	22	.....	.....	.....
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Bluffs	3	4	4	7	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	4	4	5	2	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Winchester	4	17	20	5	12	5	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Findlay	3	5	9	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moweaqua	4	4	8	7	9	6	8	5	10	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Shelbyville	4	20	18	12	21	13	19	8	12	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Stewardson	3	4	8	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tower Hill	3	7	5	5	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Bradford	4	10	16	7	2	2	9	6	5	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
LaFayette	4	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Toulon, Twp	4	14	15	18	18	11	7	6	7	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	4	8	14	5	14	9	8	4	5	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Belleville	4	35	57	19	27	17	17	22	28	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	18	21	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis	4	88	138	56	109	40	40	35	42	.....	.....	.....	548	.....	.....	.....	25	35	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	4	7	9	.....	11	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Marissa, Twp	4	20	28	15	8	6	10	6	10	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....

Mascoutah	3	9	11		2	2	2					26			2	2						
O'Fallon	3	23	11	5	8	4	16					67			4	16						
Stephenson														593								105
Freeport	4	77	89	64	84	46	58	36	58	2	3		517				36	58				
Lena	4	10	22	5	12	2	13	1	11				76				1	10				
Tazewell														715								81
Armington, Twp	4	9	5	2	1	1	6	2	3				29				2	3				
Delavan	4	5	24	6	13	10	11	9	14				92				9	13				
East Peoria	3	7	9				1					17				1						
Green Valley	3	7	4	2		1	1					15										
Hopedale	3	5	9	6	15	4	1					40			4	1						
Mackinaw	4	6	10	4	3	3	8	1	7				42				1	6				
Minier	4	10	2	7	2		5	3					29				3					
Mortin, Twp	4	14	8	8	3	3	3	3	1				43				3	1				
Pekin	4	75	93	22	31	17	25	7	10				280				7	10				
Tremont	4	8	8	5	2	2	5	1	3				34				1	3				
Washington	4	10	19	10	19	7	11	14	4				94				10	3				
Union														236								38
Alto Pass	4	2	4	6	4	6	6	5	4				37				5	4				
Anna	4	11	20	8	11	11	11	4		3	5		92				4					
Cobden	4	13	8	6	4	4	8	3	8				54				2	8				
Dongola	4	9	6	2	1	4		7	5				34				7	5				
Jonesboro	4	9	7	2	1	1	3		4				27					3				
Vermilion														1,131								170
Allerton	3	1	4		2	2	5					14			2	7						
Bismarck, Twp	4	6	4	5	6	1	1						23									
Catlin	4	5	13	2	3	4	4	2	5				38				2	5				
Danville	4	96	116	65	79	32	51	24	41				504				23	38				
Fairmount	3	3	7	4	2	5	5					26			5	5						
Georgetown, Twp	4	18	20	4	16	2	7	7	6				80				7	6				
Hoopeston	4	22	43	19	19	25	21	15	19				183				15	19				
Indianola	3	3	4	2	3	2	2					16			2	2						
Oakwood	3	2	4	4	2	2	3					17			2	3						
Potomac	4	5	6	5	7	5	5	1	1				35				1	1				
Rankin	4	8	9	2	5	2	4	1	1				32				1	1				
Ridgefarm	4	5	9	4	6	4	7	2	1				38				2	1				
Rossville	4	9	14	4	7	11	5	9	6				65				9	6				
Sidell, Twp	4	15	15	3	8	8	6	1	4				60				1	4				
Wabash														181								23
Mt. Carmel	4	53	47	20	18	10	10	10	13				181				10	13				
Warren														620								89
Alexis	4	13	13	4	2	6	7	2					47				2					
Kirkwood	4	17	16	3	11	7	6	2	7				69				2	7				
Little York	3	3	2	3	2	4	9					23			3	6						

TABLE 42—*Concluded*

Counties and districts	Years in course	Enrollment													Graduates						
		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Post graduates special students		Total enrollment in three year schools	Total enrollment in four year schools	Total high school enrollment	Three year high schools		Four year high schools		Vocational high schools		Total number high school graduates
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Warren—*Concluded*																					
Monmouth	4	68	89	39	68	36	46	23	47				416				22	40			
Roseville, Twp	4	16	14	7	8	4	9	3	4				65				3	4			
Washington														129							27
Ashley	3	9	5	2	9	2	8					35			2	8					
Nashville	4	24	18	10	7	6	12	6	11				94				6	11			
Wayne														74							11
Fairfield	4	11	12	11	14	7	8	5	6				74				5	6			
White														239							38
Carmi	4	16	20	23	20	13	16	12	18				138				6	17			
Grayville	4	13	10	4	7	5	9	2	4				54				1	4			
Norris City	3	9	10	5	11	6	6					47			5	5					
Whiteside														647							95
Erie	4	4	5	2	8	3	8	2	5				37					6			
Fulton	4	8	10	7	6	5	15	5	6				62				5	5			
Morrison	4	25	29	11	25	16	13	7	14				140				5	13			
Prophetstown	4	10	11	10	9	3	9	6	6				64				6	6			
Rock Falls	4	12	11	5	15	4	4	1	2				54				1	2			
Sterling, Twp	4	50	63	25	41	17	29	16	27				268				16	27			
Tampico	3	6	8	1	4	1	2					22			1	2					
Will														1,396							175
Joliet, Twp	4	177	202	125	157	101	128	49	79	12	31		1,061				49	79			
Lockport, Twp	4	35	30	18	25	12	11	6	15	2	5		159				6	15			
Peotone	4	13	4	2	7	6	3	2	2				39				2	2			
Plainfield	4	12	12	5	6	8	12	3	6				64				3	6			
Wilmington	4	7	13	9	11	2	18	5	8				73				5	8			

Williamson														385							36
Carterville	4	9	14	3	8	7	9		9				59					8			
Herrin	4	18	30	5	20	13	9	8	4				107				7	3			
Johnston City	4	7	9	5	2	1	3						27								
Marion, Twp	4	53	48	14	23	17	19	11	7				192				11	7			
Winnebago														1,478							204
Cherry Valley	3	5	5		3	4	3					20			2	3					
Durand	4	6	12	4	12	5	5						44								
Harlem	4	3		1	5	2	2	1	1				15				1	1			
Pecatonica	3	9	9	5	8	2	12					45			1	10					
Rockford	4	268	339	109	169	102	94	62	119	2	9		1,273				61	117			
Rockton	3	3	6	3	12	12						36			1	2					
Seward	3	3	4	3	3		4					17				3					
Winnebago	4	5	5	5	7	1	3		2				28					2			
Woodford														356							66
Benson	3	7	4		2	2						15			2						
ElPaso	4	18	16	9	7	6	20	5	13				94				5	13			
Eureka	4	6	9	18	6	5	6	5	8				63				5	8			
McKinley	4	9	8	5	3	3	10	3	6				47				3	6			
Metamora	3	9	3		4	4	5					25			4	5					
Minonk	4	14	19	10	14	7	4	6	5				79				5	4			
Roanoke	4	10	6	2	3	2	4	4	2				33				4	2			

TABLE 43—TUITION, PUPILS, ATTENDANCE, COURSES OFFERED, NUMBER AND PREPARATION OF TEACHERS

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Illinois	7,862	178	12,166,369	65,843	579	181	116	57	105	43	1,474	1,909	3,383	336	1,930	456	267	293	73	28
Adams—																				
Camp Point	17	175	13,080	74	4	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton	22	177	9,558	54	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden	7	158	2,120	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendon	17	174	6,345	36	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payson	15	180	5,160	28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	44	200	114,496	572	4	4	4	.....	2	.....	9	11	20	.....	15	3	1	1	.....	.....
Alexander—																				
Cairo	19	171	36,398	212	4	4	2	.....	2	.....	3	10	13	1	7	1	1	1	1	1
Sumner	.....	171	8,972	46	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	4	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bond—																				
Greenville	15	181	5,233	84	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mulberry Grove	1	167	2,305	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sorento	4	171	2,700	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone—																				
Belvidere	34	186	44,360	238	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Capron	8	196	4,490	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar Grove	6	184	1,876	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown—																				
Mt. Sterling	29	174	9,571	55	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Versailles	9	164	5,742	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau—																				
Buda	15	185	7,100	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
La Moille	14	178	6,000	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	1	175	2,000	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Neponset	7	167	3,458	20	4						1	1	2				1		1	
Ohio	6	174	1,747	10	3						1		1		1					
Princeton, Twp	63	190	39,990	210	4	4	2	1	2		2	11	13		8	1	1	2	1	
Sheffield	9	184	6,759	36	4	4	2				1	2	3		3					
Spring Valley	5	182	9,900	54	3	3					1	2	3		2	1				
Tiskilwa, Twp	12	176	15,540	88	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4			2				2
Walnut	15	180	11,257	62	4						2	1	3		3					
Wyanet	16	182	3,799	20	4						1	1	2		1				1	
Carroll—																				
Chadwick	5	171	3,300	13	3						1	1	2			1		1		
Lanark	22	178	13,576	76	4						1	3	4	2	2					
Milledgeville	16	181	6,400	35	4						1	2	3		3					
Mt. Carroll	24	183	16,580	90	4						2	2	4		3	1				
Savanna, Twp	16	184	25,392	138	4	4	2		4		3	7	10	1	6	2	1			
Shannon	2	179	4,450	24	4	1					1	1	2		1	1				
Thomson		171	4,617	27	4						1		1		1					
Cass—																				
Arenzville	8	180	4,468	24	4			4			2		2		2					
Ashland	13	176	8,500	42	4	4					1	2	3		1	2				
Beardstown	14	181	41,400	228	4	2	2		2		3	6	9		6			3		
Chandlerville	12	172	8,873	51	4						1	1	2	1			1			
Virginia	37	180	14,698	81	4						1	3	4		1	2	1			
Champaign—																				
Broadlands	1	171	1,368	8	3						1		1	1						
Champaign	48	178	82,379	462	4	2	2	½	2		8	9	17	1	15				1	
Fisher	8	162	3,980	24	3						1		1	1						
Foosland		170	1,870	11	4						1		1				1			
Gifford	4	185	3,650	19	4						1		1		1					
Homer	8	174	7,200	41	4						2	2	4		3		1			
Mahomet	22	175	6,300	36	4						1	1	2	2						
Ogden	4	175	3,500	20	4						1		1				1			
Philo	15	168	5,500	32	4						1		1				1			
Rantoul	17	195	14,400	73	4						1	2	3		2		1			
Sidney	7	174	3,492	20	4						1		1				1			
St. Joseph	12	163	3,050	18	4						1		1				1			
Tolono	5	172	5,600	32	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Urabana	54	178	59,300	350	4						5	8	13		13					
Christian—																				
Assumption, Twp	6	180	14,304	79	4	1				½	1	3	4		1	2		1		
Edinburg	8	162	6,212	38	4						2		2		1		1			
Morrisonville	7	191	3,914	20	3						1	1	2		1	1				
Pana, Twp		174	33,184	190	4						3	4	7		5			2		
Rosemond		163	1,675	10	4						1		1				1			
Stonington	14	168	8,400	50	4						1	2	3				3			
Taylorville, Twp	21	183	34,328	187	4	4	4		4		5	5	10	1	7	2				
Clark—																				
Casey	19	179	11,240	62	4						2	1	3				3			
Martinsville	7	180	9,000	50	4						2	1	3		2			1		
Marshall, Twp	17	190	19,214	101	4	1					2	5	7		5		2			
Westfield	1	164	4,000	24	3						1		1				1			

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Clay—																				
Flora, Twp	.....	187	14,654	78	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Xenia	.....	145	1,861	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Clinton—																				
Carlyle	19	185	6,044	86	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	2	184	4,032	22	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles—																				
Charleston	10	180	24,588	138	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mattoon	22	185	44,400	232	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Oakland	9	185	8,942	48	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook—																				
Arlington Heights	4	200	6,700	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	.....	198	9,922	50	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bloom, Twp	14	194	39,493	203	4	2	3	.....	2	.....	5	7	12	1	5	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Blue Island, Twp	26	194	28,681	148	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	6	4	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cicero-Stickney, Twp.	4	189	38,373	203	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	17	2	10	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Evanston, Twp	19	186	120,863	649	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	11	21	32	.....	23	3	2	4	.....	.....
Lemont, Twp	.....	198	4,973	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lyons, Twp	11	189	53,109	281	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24	5	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Maine, Twp	10	188	24,228	128	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	4	6	10	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Morgan Park, Twp	5	192	25,821	134	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10	2	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Trier, Twp.	4	196	74,052	378	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	13	16	29	.....	20	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Oak Park-River Forest, Twp	10	186	164,776	885	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	22	26	48	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine	1	192	4,032	21	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Proviso, Twp	14	188	55,524	290	4	4	1	.....	1	.....	7	11	18	1	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Riverside-Brookfield, Twp	.....	184	13,900	75	4	2	4	.....	4	.....	5	6	11	4	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Thornton, Twp	16	192	55,978	291	4	4	3	.....	2	1	7	11	18	.....	15	.....	2	1	.....	.....

Chicago—																				
Austin	3	194	173,027	891	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	15	20	35	4	20	4	5	2	.....	.....
Bowen	.....	194	139,871	721	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	7	23	30	2	20	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	.....	194	72,182	371	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	6	15	21	4	11	2	.....	2	2	.....
Crane Technical	1	194	196,840	1,014	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	50	6	56	8	22	7	9	10	.....	.....
Curtis	.....	194	93,348	481	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	8	14	22	2	15	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Englewood	6	194	275,108	1,418	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	20	37	57	9	36	8	.....	3	1	.....
Flower Technical	2	194	26,965	133	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	11	12	1	2	1	4	4	.....	.....
Harrison Technical	.....	194	98,610	508	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	10	10	20	3	12	.....	1	2	2	.....
Hyde Park	.....	194	311,357	1,608	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	40	60	3	37	5	7	3	2	3
Lake	.....	194	139,693	720	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	15	22	37	11	11	4	2	4	3	2
Lake View	4	194	296,739	1,529	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	24	40	64	11	25	12	.....	10	3	3
Lane Technical	.....	194	274,297	1,413	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	50	11	61	5	28	3	1	21	1	2
Marshall	3	194	205,881	1,061	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	12	26	38	2	25	3	4	3	.....	.....
McKinley	.....	194	163,979	845	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	15	16	31	4	19	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Medill	.....	194	141,110	722	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	9	26	35	5	18	6	1	3	2	.....
Parker	2	194	105,383	543	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	9	15	24	3	17	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Phillips	3	194	289,528	1,492	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	19	45	64	6	33	9	7	9	.....	.....
Schurz	12	194	276,646	1,374	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	18	33	51	8	30	2	9	1	.....	1
Senn	.....	97	130,802	1,388	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	10	14	24	6	13	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Tuley	1	194	144,534	745	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	29	1	24	.....	1	2	1	.....
Waller	.....	194	149,150	767	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	21	30	.....	23	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Crawford—																				
Hutsonville, Twp	6	185	13,151	71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oblong	11	181	10,175	56	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Palestine	6	182	8,946	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Robinson, Twp	40	180	36,176	200	4	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	6	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland—																				
Greenup	13	180	8,460	47	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Neoga, Twp	19	180	18,743	104	4	1	1	2	2	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	3	179	6,129	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
DeKalb—																				
DeKalb, Twp	41	186	52,165	280	4	4	2	2	2	.....	7	8	15	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Genoa	26	187	10,230	54	4	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hinkley	12	184	7,484	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkland	5	175	2,696	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollo-Consolidated	4	188	5,213	22	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	22	181	17,355	95	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shabbona	12	185	4,987	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Somonauk	11	185	9,044	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sycamore	32	185	23,273	125	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	4	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterman	.....	187	3,434	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt—																				
Clinton	25	185	37,106	200	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Farmer City, Twp	4	183	18,568	101	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenney	2	167	2,672	16	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wapella	.....	166	2,672	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Waynesville, Twp	6	185	5,550	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Weldon	.....	167	3,894	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four years high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Douglas—																				
Arcola	46	175	15,560	88	4						2	2	4	1	3					
Arthur	9	168	6,720	40	4						2	1	3		1	2				
Camargo		162	1,620	10	3							1	1				1			
Garrett	4	180	2,700	15	3						1	1	2			2				
Hindsboro	17	183	7,369	40	4	½					1	2	3	1	1	1				
Murdock		170	1,360	8	3						1		1		1					
Newman, Twp	15	187	15,698	83	4						2	2	4	2	1	1				
Tuscola	29	179	13,000	72	4	½		½			2	2	4		4					
Villa Grove	3	183	6,918	32	4						2	1	3		3					
DuPage—																				
Downer's Grove	16	180	17,261	95	4	1	1				1	5	6	2		2	2			
Elmhurst	6	184	9,295	50	4	4					1	3	4		4					
Hinsdale	7	185	15,912	86	4						3	3	6		4	1	1			
Naperville	19	190	20,428	107	4	4					1	5	6	1	4		1			
West Chicago	4	185	10,882	59	4	4					1	4	5		4		1			
Wheaton	54	184	30,958	168	4	4					1	6	7		5			2		
Edgar—																				
Chrisman	26	182	12,783	70	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Hume	8	178	7,824	43	4						2	1	3	2		1				
Kansas	25	183	10,501	51	4						1	2	3		1	2				
Paris	67	177	47,632	263	4	4			2		4	9	13	2	6	1		3	1	
Edwards—																				
Albion	3	173	8,650	50	4						2	1	3		2		1			
Effingham—																				
Altamont	4	188	9,040	48	4						2	1	3		2	1				
Effingham	3	185	10,806	58	4	2					2	1	3		1	2				
Fayette—																				
Brownstown	3	179	1,920	10	3						2		2				1	1		

Farina	8	173	6,111	35	4						2		2		1	1				
Ramsey	2	173	2,076	12	3						1	1	2		1			1		
St. Elmo	3	173	6,556	32	4						2	1	3		1		1		1	
Vandalia		183	18,321	100	4	2		2			3	2	5		2	1	1	1		
Ford—																				
Gibson City, Twp	30	185	23,588	127	4	4	4	4	4		3	5	8		4	3		1		
Melvin	6	181	8,578	41	4						1	1	2		1			1		
Paxton	42	184	26,553	144	4	2	1				3	4	7		4	2		1		
Piper City	9	190	5,704	30	4						1		1	1						
Roberts	5	184	3,227	17	3						1		1		1					
Sibley	2	161	2,727	16	4						1		1			1				
Franklin—																				
Benton, Twp		180	17,418	96	4						5	5	10	1	4	4			1	
Christopher		140	3,021	21	3						2		2			1	1			
West Frankfort		167	4,812	28	4						2		2		1	1				
Fulton—																				
Astoria	17	177	14,452	81	4	1					1	2	3		1			2		
Avon	16	179	6,950	38	4						1	3	4		3		1			
Canton	39	180	49,786	276	4	3	2		1	1	6	8	14		6	7	1			
Cuba	10	150	9,000	60	4						1	2	3			3				
Fairview		177	3,150	12	4						1		1			1				
Farmington	15	176	9,577	54	4	2						3	3		1		1	1		
Ipava	24	166	8,462	50	4						1	1	2		1			1		
Lewistown	25	180	17,559	97	4						1	3	4		2	1	1			
London Mills	16	166	3,713	22	3						1		1				1			
Table Grove	10	174	6,811	39	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Vermont	11	176	10,900	61	4						1	1	2	1	1					
Gallatin—																				
Equality, Twp	4	173	8,240	37	4	2					1	3	4		2	1		1		
Omaha		146	1,260	8	3			1			1		1		1					
Ridgway		139	3,028	21	3						1		1		1					
Shawneetown		119	2,691	22	3						1	1	2	1	1					
Greene—																				
Carrollton	41	172	22,312	129	4		2		1		3	2	5	1	2			1	1	
Greenfield	42	174	14,304	82	4			1	2	1	1	3	4	1	3					
Roodhouse	12	179	12,756	71	4						2	2	4	1		1	2			
White Hall	31	168	22,062	131	4	4		4			2	3	5		2	1	1	1		
Grundy—																				
Gardner	21	174	7,744	41	3						1	1	2		1	1				
Mazon, Twp	5	184	10,304	56	4	1		2			1	2	3		2	1				
Morris	41	185	29,697	160	4	4				1	2	4	6		5	1				
Hamilton—																				
McLeansboro	6	154	6,450	41	4						2	1	3		2			1		
Hancock—																				
Augusta	19	185	13,690	73	4						2	1	3		2	1				
Bowen	26	174	10,100	58	4						1	2	3		1			2		
Carthage	45	178	25,413	142	4						3	4	7		5	2				
Colusa	16	168	2,890	17	4						1		1				1			
Dallas City	29	183	7,500	40	4	1					2	2	4		4					
Hamilton	42	178	14,930	83	4						2	2	4		3		1			

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hancock—*Concluded*																				
LaHarpe	33	177	12,744	72	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nauvoo, Twp	7	178	4,230	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	16	182	6,150	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	8	183	7,683	41	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Henderson—																				
Biggsville, Twp	9	180	6,048	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stronghurst	35	183	13,725	75	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry—																				
Alpha	3	159	2,722	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annawan, Twp	.....	177	3,770	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Atkinson	7	180	4,893	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge	33	175	13,199	74	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Galva	30	185	19,686	106	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	3	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Geneseo, Twp	24	171	29,610	173	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewanee	31	172	48,160	280	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	13	21	.....	18	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Orion	10	176	5,206	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wethersfield	.....	174	8,513	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Woodhull	15	180	6,380	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois—																				
Ashkum	.....	181	4,484	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckley	13	186	3,201	17	4	2	½	.....	½	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chebanse	5	180	4,011	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cissna Park	.....	176	2,628	15	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton	2	180	2,466	13	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gilman	8	183	9,190	50	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loda	20	180	9,900	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Milford, Twp	5	178	9,791	55	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onarga	8	180	6,786	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....

Sheldon	15	191	9,221	47	4						2	2	4	1	2	1				
Stockland		186	5,743	24	4		2		2		1	2	3		2	1				
Watseka	41	174	21,133	121	4	4	1		1		1	3	4		3	1				
Jackson—																				
Ava	1	165	4,140	25	3						1	1	2					1	1	
Murphysboro, Twp	9	188	25,698	137	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	8	3	5					
Jasper—																				
Newton	7	180	18,228	101	4						4	1	5		3	1	1			
Willow Hill	3	150	2,974	19	3						1		1						1	
Jefferson—																				
Mt. Vernon, Twp	10	180	42,480	236	4		1	2	1		4	5	9	2	5	2				
Jersey—																				
Grafton	7	167	4,028	24	3						1		1			1				
Jerseyville	48	170	23,612	138	4	3					3	1	4		2		1	1		
JoDaviess—																				
Apple River	7	178	2,648	14	3						1		1		1					
East Dubuque		180	4,522	25	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Elizabeth		185	6,475	35	4						1	2	3		3					
Galena	23	198	18,824	95	4	1	1	1			2	4	6		3	3				
Hanover	12	187	3,927	21	4						1	1	2		2					
Nora		187	645	3	3						1		1		1					
Scales Mound	3	183	2,379	13	3						1		1				1			
Stockton		184	9,121	49	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Warren	19	194	7,854	40	4						2	1	3	1	1	1				
Johnson—																				
Vienna	13	176	5,436	30	4						1	2	3	1		2				
Kane—																				
Batavia	16	188	29,106	154	4	4			4		3	5	8		5	1		2		
Dundee	12	187	11,766	62	4		2				2	1	3		3					
East Aurora	35	193	72,744	376	4	4	4		4		6	11	17	1	16					
Elburn	16	187	4,881	26	4						1	1	2		1		1			
Elgin	27	186	147,378	791	4	4	4		4		13	21	34	1	27	4		2		
Geneva	9	183	17,271	94	4						2	3	5		5					
Hampshire	16	179	5,439	30	4		4				1	1	2		1	1				
Kaneville	11	174	2,278	13	4						1		1			1				
Maple Park	4	174	1,760	10	3						1		1		1					
St. Charles	17	182	18,233	100	4						1	4	5	1	4					
Sugar Grove	10	180	2,703	15	4		2	2			1		1				1			
West Aurora	38	187	46,768	244	4	2	2		2		4	7	11		11					
Kankakee—																				
Bradley		163	6,250	38	4						1	2	3		1	2				
Grant Park		184	3,100	16	3						1	1	2	1						1
Herscher	6	167	2,338	14	3						1		1			1				
Kankakee	21	185	53,650	290	4						7	7	14	7	1	6				
Manteno		180	3,621	20	4						1		1		1					
Momence	15	183	12,810	70	4						2	1	3		2	1				
St. Anne	5	179	7,160	40	4						1	2	3		1	2				

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses, offered years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four years high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kendall—																				
Newark	11	190	5,700	30	4						1		1			1				
Oswego	5	190	4,464	23	4						1	1	2	1				1		
Plano	8	188	12,810	62	4	1	2	1	2		3	1	4		2	2				
Yorkville	41	186	10,126	54	4						1	3	4		2		2			
Knox—																				
Abingdon	22	178	21,600	121	4	2					1	5	6	1	4	1				
Altona	18	170	5,281	31	3						1		1		1					
Galesburg	99	175	122,150	698	4	3	4	3	4	4	11	19	30	5	20	2	2			1
Haw Creek, Twp	4	146	3,081	21	3						1	1	2			1		1		
Knoxville	13	179	14,421	80	4	1	1				1	1	2			1	1			
Maquon	8	164	2,155	13	3						1		1		1					
Oneida	23	180	8,100	45	4	1					1	1	2		2					
Wataga		163	2,341	14	3						1		1		1					
Williamsfield	21	166	7,490	45	3						1		1			1				
Yates City	32	168	8,023	46	4						1	1	2	1			1			
Lake—																				
Antioch	9	176	3,821	21	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Deerfield-Shields, Twp	20	185	52,949	286	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	20	2	16			2		
Grayslake	7	180	3,480	13	3						1	1	2		2					
Gurnee	8	180	3,480	13	3							1	1			1				
Libertyville	17	185	11,907	64	4						1	2	3	1	2					
Waukegan, Twp	24	190	54,961	289	4	4	2		3		6	14	20	2	8	1	9			
Zion City		178	14,178	79	4						1	4	5	1	1		3			
LaSalle—																				
Earlville	25	170	9,283	54	4						1	2	3		1	2				
LaSalle-Peru, Twp	46	190	52,805	278	4	4	4	3	2	4	9	7	16	1	10	3			2	
Leland	12	186	6,125	32	3						1		1					1		
Lostant	8	190	3,960	20	3	½					1		1	1						

Marseilles	9	195	15,216	77	4	2	1					4	4		2	2				
Mendota	14	175	17,126	97	4	4					3	3	6	1	2	3				
Ottawa, Twp	46	185	68,464	315	4	4	4		3	4	7	10	17		12	2	2	1		
Ransom	5	179	3,230	17	3						1		1					1		
Rutland	5	181	4,589	25	4						1	2	3		1	2				
Seneca, Twp	6	199	5,765	28	3	1					1	1	2			2				
Sheridan		182	2,560	13	4						1		1	1						
Streator, Twp	33	190	53,650	282	4	3			4	4	8	6	14	1	9	2	2			
Tonica	19	180	8,150	45	4						1	1	2	1			1			
Troy Grove	3	187	2,100	11	4							1	1				1			
Lawrence—																				
Bridgeport, Twp	27	198	17,543	88	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	7		5	2				
Lawrenceville, Twp	34	180	25,241	140	4						3	5	8		6	1		1		
St. Francisville	6	166	5,840	35	3						2		2			1			1	
Sumner	8	188	10,624	56	3						1	1	2							2
Lee—																				
Amboy	21	180	10,800	60	4			1	2		1	3	4	1	1	2				
Ashton	12	190	10,298	54	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Dixon	19	176	30,800	175	4	1					2	6	8		8					
Franklin Grove	14	183	6,405	35	4	1					1	1	2		1	1				
North Dixon	13	179	11,635	65	4	1					1	3	4		3	1				
Paw Paw	11	185	7,770	42	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Livingston—																				
Chatsworth	4	186	6,720	37	4						1	2	3		2			1		
Cullom	11	183	4,856	26	4	1					1	1	2			1		1		
Dwight	12	196	13,075	67	4						1	4	5	1	3	1				
Fairbury	18	182	18,072	100	4	1	2		2		1	6	7	2	1	1		2	1	
Fayette		181	1,085	6	3						1		1		1					
Flanagan	13	183	4,209	23	4	1				1	1	1	2					2		
Forrest	6	180	5,580	31	4						1	2	3		3					
Odell		190	4,720	24	4						1	2	3		1	1	1			
Pontiac, Twp	54	191	38,887	203	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	9	13		10	2		1		
Logan—																				
Atlanta	24	172	13,706	73	4						2	2	4	1	2	1				
Lincoln	6	174	27,204	156	4						4	3	7		6	1				
Mt. Pulaski, Twp	5	176	7,690	43	4						2	2	4		1	2			1	
Macon—																				
Argenta	1	166	3,353	20	4						1	1	2		2					
Blue Mound	7	172	3,258	18	3						1	1	2		1				1	
Decatur	50	187	108,460	580	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	21	31	6	16	4		5		
Macon	3	165	3,953	23	3						1		1			1				
Maroa		180	9,746	54	4						1	2	3		1	1	1			
Mt. Zion	1	167	2,132	12	3	1					1		1		1					
Niantic		168	3,061	12	3						1	1	2		1		1			
Macoupin—																				
Brighton	15	172	5,205	30	3						1		1					1		
Bunker Hill	5	174	6,920	34	4						1	2	3				3			
Carlinville	21	180	18,000	100	4	2					1	4	5	1				4		
Gillespie	12	164	8,058	49	4						2	1	3		1			2		
Girard		171	10,924	63	4						2	1	3	2			1			

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Macoupin—*Concluded*																				
Medora	14	166	5,496	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Olive	.....	184	7,212	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmyra	20	166	8,300	50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staunton	7	174	9,028	51	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Virden	34	171	20,324	118	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Madison—																				
Alton	51	187	70,125	375	4	2	2	.....	2	1	7	11	18	.....	15	1	1	.....	1	.....
Collinsville, Twp	7	179	23,721	132	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	4	5	9	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Edwardsville	21	175	26,344	150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Granite City	11	177	22,974	124	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Highland	12	179	10,002	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Madison	.....	178	5,788	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Marion—																				
Centralia, Twp	10	180	30,000	200	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	8	10	1	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Kinmundy	16	186	7,440	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Odin	4	163	2,586	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patoka	.....	163	3,425	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Salem	10	179	12,840	71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandoval	2	159	3,749	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Marshall—																				
Henry	8	191	11,457	59	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Lacon	12	181	9,992	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toluca	5	180	5,042	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Washburn	21	185	9,876	53	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Wenona	21	183	8,398	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason—																				
Easton	11	185	4,625	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Havana	10	180	18,311	101	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

Kilbourne, Twp	1	163	3,450	21							1	1	2	1			1			
Manito	3	161	3,220	20	3						1		1	1						
Mason City	23	178	16,020	90	4	3					2	2	4			3	1			
San Jose	8	165	4,950	23	3						1		1	1						
Massac—																				
Dunbar		189	3,024	16	3						1		1		1					
Metropolis	6	189	17,010	90	4					2	4	1	5		2	1		2		
McDonough—																				
Bardolph	6	168	2,561	15	3						1		1				1			
Blandinsville	22	186	9,411	50	4			1			1	2	3		3					
Bushnell	7	180	16,114	89	4	4					1	3	4		3	1				
Colchester	6	164	8,587	52	3						1	1	2			1	1			
Good Hope	13	168	3,693	22	3						1		1				1			
Industry, Twp	13	180	8,528	47	4	2	1	1			1	3	4		3	1				
Macomb	5	188	18,800	100	4	1		1			2	3	5	1	4					
Prairie City	5	167	4,960	29	4						1	1	2		1	1				
McHenry—																				
Crystal Lake	21	187	13,192	70	4	2	2		2		1	3	4		4					
Harvard	33	184	18,952	103	4	1		½		½	1	5	6		6					
Hebron	20	188	6.589	35	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Huntley	9	183	4,221	23	4						1	1	2		1		1			
Marengo	21	198	13,664	69	4						2	2	4		3		1			
McHenry	15	175	8,413	48	4						1	2	3		1	2				
Richmond	11	180	5,952	33	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Woodstock	23	189	23,253	123	4	4					4	2	6		6					
McLean—																				
Arrowsmith	9	170	2,400	11	4							1	1			1				
Bellflower, Twp	4	176	7,632	43	4				2		1	3	4	1	2			1		
Bloomington	28	190	88,535	465	4	4	3	3	4		9	11	20	3	14	1	2			
Chenoa	9	155	6,200	40	4						1	3	4		2	2				
Colfax	28	179	11,212	62	4						1	2	3		1	1		1		
Cropsey	7	169	2,535	15	4						1		1						1	
Danvers	15	175	3,838	21	3						1		1			1				
Downs	14	174	3,611	20	3							1	1			1				
Ellsworth	11	174	3,480	20	3						1		1					1		
Gridley	9	186	5,580	30	4						1		1		1					
Heyworth	14	180	7,755	43	4						1	2	3		1	2				
LeRoy	25	180	11,700	65	4						2	3	5	2	2				1	
Lexington	25	186	16,681	89	4						2	3	5		4	1				
McLean	16	174	6,090	34	4						1	2	3			2	1			
Normal	4	180	16,270	90	4	4	2		2		3	3	6	4	2					
Saybrook	23	182	7,280	40	4	2		2			2	1	3		3					
Stanford	13	167	5,010	30	4		1	1			1	2	3		1	1		1		
Towanda	17	178	4,420	24	4						1		1				1			
Menard—																				
Athens	4	180	5,688	31	3						1	1	2	1		1				
Greenview	3	182	5,903	32	4						1	2	3	1	1		1			
Petersburg	39	174	20,270	115	4	1					3	3	6		3	3				
Tallula	10	184	7,070	38	4							2	2		1			1		

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four year high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mercer—											2	3	5		4			1		
Aledo	27	179	19,869	111	4						1	1	2			1	1			
Joy	4	169	4,732	28	4						2	1	3		2	1				
Keithsburg	6	180	7,400	31	4						1		1			1				
New Boston		169	3,380	20	4						1		1		1					
Seaton	13	178	5,340	30	4							2	2		1		1			
Viola	15	183	10,500	58	4															
Monroe—										2	2	1	3		3					
Waterloo	23	184	11,260	61	4															
Montgomery—										1		1	1				1			
Butler	5	147	2,900	13	3					1	1		1		1					
Coffeen	2	150	3,250	21	3					1	1		1		1					
Donnellson	10	144	4,850	33	3					1	1		1			1				
Fillmore	6	168	4,000	23	3					2	2	3	5		2	2	1			
Hillsboro	31	177	19,200	108	4						2		2					2		
Irving	10	169	3,250	19	3						2	4	6	1	1	2		1	1	
Litchfield	11	181	23,530	130	4	4					1	2	3	1	2					
Nokomis	13	180	9,875	54	4						2	1	3		1			2		
Raymond	13	180	7,200	40	4			¼			1	1	2	2						
Witt	3	164	4,800	23	3															
Morgan—											1		1				1			
Chapin	8	167	3,900	23	3						1	1	2				1		1	
Franklin	9	176	3,025	17	4						8	13	21		10	1	5	1	1	2
Jacksonville	52	172	57,126	332	4	4	4	4	4	4	1		1				1			
Meredosia	4	166	4,033	24	3						2	1	3		2	1				
Waverly	12	175	10,835	61	4															
Moultrie—											2		2		1	1				
Bethany		161	6,054	37	4															

Lovington, Twp	14	182	14,268	78	4	2		2			1	6	7	1	5	1				
Sullivan	15	177	17,721	100	4	½		½			2	3	5		3	1		1		
Ogle																				
Byron	13	188	10,980	53	4		2				1	2	3		2		1			
Forreston	5	187	9,350	50	4						2	1	3		2			1		
Leaf River	8	190	3,087	16	3						1		1			1				
Monroe	9	186	2,550	13	3						1		1		1					
Mt. Morris	6	180	5,520	30	3						1	1	2	1	1					
Oregon	14	174	15,450	88	4	3					1	5	6		3	3				
Polo	42	190	15,200	80	4	4	1				3	5	8		2	5		1		
Rochelle	55	185	24,938	134	4	4					3	4	7	1	4			2		
Stillman Valley	5	186	3,650	19	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Peoria—																				
Averyville	3	180	4,884	27	4						1	2	3		1			1	1	
Brimfield	15	187	5,658	30	4						1	1	2		1				1	
Chillicothe, Twp	6	190	9,802	51	4	4		½	2	4	1	3	4		3	1				
Dunlap	7	184	2,149	11	4						1		1		1					
Elmwood	22	180	11,000	61	4						1	2	3	2		1				
Peoria	20	200	92,616	463	4	4	4		4		9	17	26	1	22	1	2			
Peoria Man. Tr		200	80,600	403	4	4	4		4		17	13	30	2	19		9			
Princeville	13	170	8,602	44	4						1	1	2		2					
Perry—																				
DuQuoin, Twp	16	173	20,256	117	4	1		1		2	3	6	9	1	5		2		1	
Pinckneyville	7	164	7,869	44	4						2	1	3	2	1					
Piatt—																				
Atwood	11	170	5,121	30	4						1	2	3		2			1		
Bement	8	177	8,942	50	4						1	2	3		3					
Cerro Gordo	12	170	6,467	38	4						1	1	2			2				
DeLand	4	177	2,128	12	3						1		1				1			
LaPlace	2	175	1,776	10	3						1		1				1			
Mansfield	16	178	7,498	42	4						1	2	3		1	1		1		
Monticello	13	179	13,020	72	4						2	2	4		1	2	1			
Pike—																				
Barry	17	176	9,479	53	4						1	2	3		1	1		1		
Griggsville	20	179	8,950	50	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Milton	13	166	1,892	11	3							1	1				1			
Perry	6	168	5,004	29	4							1	1		1					
Pittsfield	43	179	28,531	158	4	4		1			4	4	8	1	3	2	1	1		
Pleasant Hill	7	173	2,768	16	3						1		1				1			
Pope—																				
Golconda		164	2,591	14	4						1	1	2			1				1
Pulaski—																				
Mound City	1	152	9,138	60	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Mounds	3	152	3,803	25	4						2		2		1	1				
Putnam—																				
Granville		165	5,193	31	3						1		1	1						
Hennepin	5	185	4,076	21	3						1		1						1	
Magnolia	3	175	4,375	25	4						1		1					1		
McNabb	4	187	9,038	46	4			4	3		1	2	3			3				
Putnam	1	187	3,478	20	4		2	4	½		1		1			1				

TABLE 43—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four years high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Randolph—																				
Chester	9	177	12,390	70	4						2	2	4	1	3					
Coulterville	9	164	4,524	27	4						1	1	2		2					
Sparta	100	180	30,444	169	4	2				2	2	4	6		4		2			
Richland—																				
Olney	21	173	28,398	164	4						3	3	6		3	3				
Rock Island—																				
East Moline		176	5,151	28	4						1	2	3		3					
Moline	46	177	78,925	446	4	4	4		1		8	11	19	3	15			1		
Port Byron	7	186	5,402	23	3					2	2		2			1	1			
Rock Island	54	177	93,992	523	4	4	4				13	13	26	1	16	3	2	4		
Saline—																				
Carriers Mills		127	2,540	20	3						1		1			1				
Eldorado, Twp	2	187	20,521	109	4	4	4	4			3	3	6	1	2	2		1		
Harrisburg, Twp	11	180	28,160	156	4	4	1		2		3	5	8	1	6	1				
Sangamon—																				
Auburn	5	181	6,731	37	4	1					1	2	3		1	2				
Buffalo	4	184	3,377	18	3						1		1				1			
Chatham	21	181	7,362	40	4						1	1	2		1	1				
Divernon, Twp	3	184	8,281	45	4	2					1	2	3		2		1			
Illiopolis	13	170	8,369	43	4						1	2	3	1	2					
Mechanicsburg	4	162	1,960	12	3						1		1						1	
New Berlin	12	179	3,842	21	3						1		1					1		
Pawnee, Twp		179	5,770	32	4						1	2	3	1	2					
Pleasant Plains	5	158	1,797	11	3						1		1				1			
Springfield	60	190	152,817	904	4	4	4		4	4	14	24	38	2	25	4		5	2	
Williamsville	6	177	2,810	15	3						1		1						1	

Schuyler—																				
Camden	8	159	2,980	13	3						1		1				1			
Rushville	49	186	20,473	110	4						1	4	5		3	2				
Scott—																				
Bluffs	4	178	3,400	19	3						1	1	2				1	1		
Manchester	6	161	1,901	11	4	2					1	1	2				1			1
Winchester	27	180	11,318	62	4						1	2	3	1			2			
Shelby—																				
Findlay	5	180	3,300	18	3						1	1	2		1			1		
Moweaqua		172	8,705	50	4						1	2	3			1		2		
Shelbyville	17	181	19,295	106	4	1	2		3		3	3	6		5			1		
Stewardson	6	157	3,395	21	3						1	1	2	1		1				
Tower Hill	4	161	4,025	25	3						2		2				1	1		
Stark—																				
Bradford	22	189	9,505	50	4	4					1	2	3	1	2					
LaFayette	9	173	4,386	25	4						1		1	1						
Toulon, Twp		180	14,752	82	4	4		2	1		3	4	7	1	4		2			
Wyoming	18	180	10,684	59	4	4					1	2	3		3					
St. Clair—																				
Belleville	18	193	34,815	180	4						6	2	8	2	3	2		1		
East St. Louis	37	193	95,454	494	4	4	4		4	5	11	17	28	3	14	3	1	3	4	
Lebanon	3	182	5,146	28	4						2		2		1		1			
Maraissa, Twp	11	180	16,012	88	4	1	1	1	1		2	3	5		3	2				
Mascoutah	1	181	4,204	23	3						1	1	2		1		1			
O'Fallon	7	177	10,113	57	3						2		2		2					
Stephenson—																				
Lena		180	12,225	67	4						1	2	3		3					
Freeport	62	190	87,440	460	4	4	4	1	4	1	6	15	21	3	10	3	3	2		
Tazewell—																				
Armington, Twp	4	170	3,719	21	4	4			1			3	3		1	1	1			
Delavan	28	180	15,890	88	4	2					1	4	5		4			1		
East Peoria	3	176	2,672	15	3						1	1	2			1			1	
Green Valley		165	1,980	12	3							1	1	1						
Hopedale	22	169	5,811	34	3						1		1			1				
Mackinaw	15	175	6,489	37	4						1	2	3			2	1			
Minier	6	180	3,732	22	4	1					1	1	2	2						
Morton, Twp	7	180	7,233	40	4						1	2	3		3					
Pekin	6	190	44,608	234	4	4	2		1		2	8	10	1	8	1				
Tremont	10	161	4,572	28	4	1				1	1	1	2		1		1			
Washington	14	180	15,544	85	4		1				2	2	4		2	2				
Union—																				
Anna	13	176	10,975	62	4	1					2	2	4			3	1			
Alto Pass	4	144	4,279	29	4						2		2				1	1		
Cobden		162	7,334	44	4						1	2	3		1	2				
Dongola	8	145	4,447	30	4					4	2		2		1					1
Jonesboro	6	163	3,370	20	4							2	2		2					
Vermilion—																				
Allerton	6	171	1,539	9	3						1		1			1				
Bismarck, Twp	3	180	3,600	20	4		1	2	1		1	1	2		1		1			

TABLE 43—*Concluded*

Counties and districts	Number of tuition pupils	Days in session	Total days attendance	Average daily attendance	Courses offered, years in each						Number of teachers			Professional preparation of teachers						
														Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic	Commercial	Technical	Agricultural	Domestic Science	Teachers	Men	Women	Total	College and State Normal school	College only	State Normal school only	Four years high school only	College	State Normal school	High school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Vermilion—*Concluded*																				
Catlin	3	180	5,480	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	112	190	78,556	413	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	5	12	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairmount	11	180	3,822	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, Twp	.....	181	12,882	71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hoopeston	37	173	29,587	171	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	1	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Indianola	.....	186	2,396	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	4	164	2,380	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Potomac	5	179	4,830	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rankin	6	176	4,244	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridge Farm	5	186	5,588	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Rossville	24	184	9,940	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidell, Twp	9	183	8,235	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash—																				
Mt. Carmel	10	170	25,500	150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Warren—																				
Alexis	26	177	7,800	44	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Kirkwood	22	175	10,509	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Little York	5	166	3,320	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	123	176	61,614	350	4	4	4	½	4	½	6	11	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseville, Twp	22	178	9,883	55	4	4	2	.....	2	.....	2	4	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington—																				
Ashley	9	161	4,834	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	23	172	14,432	83	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne—																				
Fairfield	8	171	10,260	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
White—																				
Carmi	17	173	17,584	101	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grayville	4	164	8,206	50	4						2		2		1				1	
Norris City	8	139	5,552	32	3						1		1			1				
Whiteside—																				
Erie	9	187	6,641	35	4	1					1	1	2		1			1		
Fulton	3	190	10,311	54	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Morrison	40	190	22,800	120	4						3	4	7	7						
Prophetstown	14	191	9,556	50	4						2	1	3	1	1		1			
Rock Falls	2	182	6,372	46	4						1	3	4		2	2				
Sterling, Twp		190	47,729	250	4	1			2		4	9	13	9	1			2	1	
Tampico	3	184	3,201	17	3						1		1			1				
Will—																				
Joliet, Twp	83	183	186,854	983	4	4	4		4	4	19	34	53	6	41	2	1	2		1
Lockport, Twp	14	190	25,113	132	4	1	4	2	4		4	5	9	2	6	1				
Peotone		194	7,080	36	4						1	2	3		2	1				
Plainfield	21	189	10,577	54	4	2	1	1			1	2	3		2			1		
Wilmington	18	182	11,405	62	4	1	1				2	2	4		4					
Williamson—																				
Carterville	5	177	9,000	50	4						3		3		2				1	
Herrin	3	187	16,000	89	4	1					2	3	5	1	2	2				
Johnston City	1	184	5,220	22	4						2	1	3		1	2				
Marion, Twp		200	36,003	180	4	2	2				5	2	7		3	2		2		
Winnebago—																				
Cherry Valley	5	185	2,736	14	3						1		1		1					
Durand	24	861	7,440	40	4						1		1		1					
Harlem Consolidated	4	186	2,711	14	4		2	2	4		1	2	3	3						
Pecatonica	7	185	7,651	35	3						1	1	2		1			1		
Rockford	204	188	239,324	1,219	4	4	4		2	4	19	29	48	2	34	7		3		2
Rockford	12	181	4,906	26	3						1		1			1				
Seward	4	185	2,639	15	3						1		1					1		
Winnebago	6	172	3,740	20	4						1		1	1						
Woodford—																				
Benson	3	179	2,395	13	3						1		1			1				
El Paso	16	177	14,604	83	4						1	1	2	1		1				
Eureka	4	184	10,880	59	4						1	2	3		2				1	
McKinley	17	177	7,002	39	4	2						2	2		1	1				
Metamora	11	181	3,717	20	3	1					1		1						1	
Minonk	22	181	12,602	69	4				2		1	3	4	1	2	1				
Roanoke	3	180	5,795	32	4						1	1	2						2	

TABLE 44—CURRENT EXPENSE, COST PER ENROLLMENT, CAPITAL OUTLAY, TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND VALUE OF HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	$42,179	$3,608,727	$553,001	$229,837	$50,833	$4,484,577	$5,894	$1,408,527	$84,311	$5,977,415	$16,528,487	$1,712,522	$18,241,009
Adams—													
Camp Point	.....	$ 2,970	$ 200	$ 112	.....	$ 3,282	$ 37 29	.....	.....	$ 3,282	.....	$ 1,200	$ 1,200
Clayton	.....	1,982	150	160	.....	2,292	40 94	.....	.....	2,292	.....	800	800
Golden	.....	760	132	.....	.....	892	49 55	.....	.....	892	.....	225	225
Mendon	.....	1,957	190	55	.....	2,202	56 46	$100	$50	2,352	.....	1,700	1,700
Payson	.....	1,285	175	25	.....	1,485	47 90	54	54	1,593	.....	400	400
Quincy	.....	20,948	2,820	1,500	$197	25,465	41 07	.....	.....	25,465	$112,700	10,836	123,536
Alexander—													
Cairo	.....	8,459	800	300	8	9,567	39 37	.....	.....	9,567	75,000	10,270	85,270
Sumner	.....	2,420	301	147	.....	2,868	46 25	.....	.....	2,868	15,000	1,150	16,150
Bond—													
Greenville	.....	3,093	500	200	.....	3,793	41 22	.....	.....	3,793	.....	250	250
Mulberry Grove	.....	615	43	13	.....	671	40 93	.....	.....	671	.....	75	75
Sorento	.....	1,810	70	200	100	2,180	121 11	.....	.....	2,180	.....	200	200
Boone—													
Belvidere	.....	12,108	1,697	861	.....	14,666	49 38	.....	.....	14,666	40,000	1,800	41,800
Capron	.....	1,400	110	75	7	1,592	58 96	.....	.....	1,592	.....	150	150
Poplar Grove	.....	720	39	8	.....	767	59 00	.....	.....	767	.....	.....	.....
Brown—													
Mt. Sterling	.....	2,385	1,100	35	.....	3,520	52 53	.....	.....	3,520	20,000	800	20,800
Versailles	.....	800	75	.....	.....	875	20 83	.....	.....	875	.....	100	100
Bureau—													
Buda	.....	2,111	170	175	3	2,459	55 88	.....	.....	2,459	.....	200	200
LaMoille	.....	1,535	275	250	4	2,064	57 33	.....	.....	2,064	.....	200	200
Mineral	.....	1,634	85	100	.....	1,819	129 92	.....	.....	1,819	.....	50	50
Neponset	.....	994	155	5	8	1,162	46 48	.....	.....	1,162	.....	50	50
Ohio	.....	1,520	95	40	.....	1,655	137 91	.....	.....	1,655	.....	300	300

Princeton, Twp	$219	14,717	2,123	1,024	205	18,288	78	63	112	.....	18,400	150,000	25,000	175,000
Sheffield	.....	2,505	225	50	100	2,880	66	97	.....	.....	2,880	.....	275	275
Spring Valley	.....	1,800	180	.....	10	1,990	28	42	.....	.....	1,990	.....	200	200
Tiskilwa, Twp	.....	3,420	1,932	.....	.....	5,352	58	17	11,440	1,611	18,403	35,000	2,000	37,000
Walnut	.....	2,630	339	646	.....	3,615	51	64	.....	.....	3,615	.....	500	500
Wyanet	.....	1,485	125	35	.....	1,645	51	40	.....	.....	1,645	.....	300	300
Carroll—														
Chadwick	.....	1,411	140	.....	.....	1,551	77	55	.....	.....	1,551	.....	300	300
Lanark	.....	3,721	275	300	50	4,346	48	25	.....	.....	4,346	.....	2,500	2,500
Milledgeville	.....	2,440	275	115	.....	2,830	76	48	.....	325	3,155	.....	1,000	1,000
Mt. Carroll	.....	3,515	225	200	.....	3,940	40	20	1,000	100	5,040	.....	2,000	2,000
Savanna, Twp	50	8,251	1,749	340	.....	10,390	71	16	248	691	11,329	50,000	6,000	56,000
Shannon	.....	1,700	220	100	.....	2,020	67	33	.....	.....	2,020	.....	300	300
Thomson	.....	880	115	100	.....	1,095	30	41	.....	.....	1,095	.....	500	500
Cass—														
Arenzville	.....	1,400	107	.....	.....	1,507	53	82	.....	.....	1,507	.....	200	200
Ashland	.....	2,262	269	.....	.....	2,531	46	87	.....	.....	2,531	.....	250	250
Beardstown	.....	6,085	670	30	.....	6,785	28	27	.....	.....	6,785	35,000	5,400	40,400
Chandlerville	.....	1,473	192	.....	.....	1,665	26	42	.....	.....	1,665	.....	150	150
Virginia	.....	3,600	280	50	.....	3,930	42	71	.....	.....	3,930	.....	1,500	1,500
Champaign—														
Broadlands	.....	680	60	40	.....	780	86	66	.....	.....	780	.....	300	300
Champaign	.....	13,265	1,913	670	706	16,554	31	28	36,415	675	53,644	100,000	5,000	105,000
Fisher	.....	930	90	70	4	1,094	39	07	.....	.....	1,094	.....	400	400
Foosland	.....	880	115	70	.....	1,065	76	07	.....	.....	1,065	.....	300	300
Gifford	.....	950	110	40	.....	1,100	52	38	.....	195	1,295	.....	400	400
Homer	.....	2,421	257	287	.....	2,965	68	95	.....	.....	2,965	.....	1,200	1,200
Mahomet	.....	1,403	200	200	40	1,843	43	88	.....	.....	1,843	.....	300	300
Ogden	.....	870	75	20	5	970	44	09	.....	.....	970	.....	200	200
Philo	.....	893	60	65	15	1,033	29	51	.....	.....	1,033	.....	500	500
Rantoul	.....	2,510	100	50	.....	2,660	28	29	.....	.....	2,660	.....	1,200	1,200
Sidney	.....	935	90	70	.....	1,095	47	60	.....	.....	1,095	.....	400	400
St. Joseph	.....	924	97	43	.....	1,064	50	66	.....	.....	1,064	.....	350	350
Tolono	.....	1,603	115	50	.....	1,768	45	33	.....	.....	1,768	.....	700	700
Urbana	.....	12,638	1,000	1,132	.....	14,770	36	11	.....	.....	14,770	30,000	6,100	36,100
Christian—														
Assumption, Twp	.....	3,120	427	.....	368	3,915	42	09	.....	.....	3,915	.....	1,025	1,025
Edinburg	.....	1,614	73	210	.....	1,897	42	15	.....	.....	1,897	.....	300	300
Morrisonville	.....	1,544	138	115	.....	1,797	66	55	.....	.....	1,797	.....	250	250
Pana, Twp	50	9,492	1,585	524	240	11,891	54	79	.....	324	12,215	75,000	6,000	81,000
Rosemond	.....	807	60	85	18	970	74	61	.....	.....	970	.....	300	300
Stonington	.....	2,387	285	100	.....	2,772	46	20	200	.....	2,972	.....	450	450
Taylorville, Twp	100	10,221	4,540	1,640	.....	16,501	71	74	.....	.....	16,501	45,000	2.500	47,500
Clark—														
Casey	.....	3,346	286	116	.....	3,748	52	05	.....	42	3,790	3,000	2,500	5,500
Martinsville	.....	3,213	683	205	.....	4,101	77	37	.....	.....	4,101	10,000	2,000	12,000
Marshall, Twp	25	5,357	1,295	944	.....	7,621	65	13	.....	.....	7,621	40,000	2,000	42,000
Westfield	.....	800	100	50	.....	950	33	92	.....	.....	950	1,000	200	1,200

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Clay—													
Flora, Twp	$ 50	$ 4,130	$ 150	.....	$1,128	$ 5,458	$ 55 68	.....	.....	$ 5,458	.....	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
Xenia	.....	646	87	$ 59	.....	792	56 57	.....	.....	792	.....	100	100
Clinton—													
Carlyle	.....	2,212	331	520	.....	3,063	31 91	.....	.....	3,063	.....	1,000	1,000
Trenton	.....	1,440	195	465	.....	2,100	77 77	.....	.....	2,100	.....	350	350
Coles—													
Charleston	.....	4,459	1,451	1,127	.....	7,037	45 99	.....	$ 120	7,157	$ 50,000	7,500	57,500
Mattoon	.....	8,795	1,170	150	25	10,140	39 45	.....	.....	10,140	50,000	2,000	52,000
Oakland	.....	2,183	193	.....	.....	2,376	44 00	.....	.....	2,376	.....	500	500
Cook—													
Arlington Heights	.....	2,600	325	.....	275	3,200	72 72	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	.....	3,324	500	246	.....	4,070	64 60	.....	.....	4,070	.....	650	650
Bloom, Twp	2,549	13,029	3,021	911	.....	19,510	81 29	$ 3,481	1,702	24,693	125,000	8,000	133,000
Blue Island, Twp	.....	14,372	863	58	50	15,343	88 19	.....	.....	15,343	.....	2,000	2,000
Cicero-Stickney, Twp	3,908	19,008	8,066	745	374	32,101	125 39	2,663	897	35,661	140,000	45,000	185,000
Evanston, Twp	2,069	52,639	5,799	2,347	44	62,898	86 96	.....	413	63,311	150,000	11,000	161,000
Lemont, Twp	600	2,117	67	.....	575	3,359	119 96	.....	.....	3,359	.....	500	500
Lyons, Twp	.....	31,300	6,859	709	.....	38,868	123 78	.....	.....	38,868	125,000	5,000	130,000
Maine, Twp	25	8,415	2,042	2,876	644	14,002	83 84	.....	102	14,104	26,000	3,725	29,725
Morgan Park, Twp	960	6,163	1,302	.....	2,425	10,850	64 97	.....	.....	10,850	.....	2,500	2,500
New Trier, Twp	.....	43,659	12,548	1,312	.....	57,519	119 08	109,268	6,692	173,479	400,000	60,000	460,000
Oak Park—													
River Forest, Twp	9,687	63,137	9,556	3,693	9,832	95,905	94 30	137,248	2,092	235,245	378,762	40,000	418,762
Palatine	.....	2,531	422	.....	.....	2,953	113 57	.....	128	3,081	30,000	800	30,800
Proviso, Twp	250	17,675	2,545	260	500	21,230	55 28	.....	.....	21,230	70,000	20,000	90,000
Riverside—													
Brookfield, Twp	.....	7,932	545	194	1,800	10,471	191 98	.....	.....	10,471	.....	3,500	3,500
Thornton, Twp	2,400	16,522	7,718	6,256	.....	32,896	98 49	.....	.....	32,896	225,000	20,000	245,000
Chicago—													
Austin	.....	59,267	7,537	7,094	.....	73,898	74 94	2,824	1,563	78,285	188,053	10,159	198,212
Bowen	.....	51,190	15,281	3,941	.....	70,412	86 82	4,286	130	74,828	569,983	37,459	607,442
Calumet	.....	35,037	4,186	1,136	.....	40,359	93 64	3,130	392	43,881	145,307	5,688	150,995
Crane Technical	.....	97,902	13,942	4,520	.....	116,364	113 41	713	1,287	118,364	370,002	116,560	486,562

Curtis		31,325	3,378	1,510		36,213	66	81		1,176	37,389	279,943	8,428	288,371
Englewood		102,881	11,263	3,834		117,978	72	07	999	2,566	121,543	442,276	16,712	458,988
Flower Technical		18,932	4,543	1,793		25,258	159	87	1,695	420	27,383	149,033	7,360	156,393
Harrison Technical		28,212	3,958	1,064		33,234	61	77			33,234	430,564		430,564
Hyde Park		100,493	11,786	3,302		115,581	64	06			115,581	703,135		703,135
Lake		57,145	11,989	7,543		76,677	93	50	997	341	78,015	332,727	51,901	384,628
Lake View		80,197	11,207	3,214		94,618	50	67	1,050	52	95,720	234,748	11,674	246,422
Lane Technical		105,186	16,418	11,470		133,074	92	53	1,319	615	135,008	656,248	114,905	771,153
Marshall		61,462	7,150	4,456		73,068	62	29	8,903	1,970	83,941	348,969	15,426	364,395
McKinley		56,887	8,820	4,077		69,784	71	50	701	148	70,633	407,099	8,027	415,126
Medill		44,572	4,889	1,383		50,844	62	08	691	388	51,923	308,348	11,372	319,720
Parker		31,015	1,908	1,130		34,053	59	01	553	1,457	36,063	235,746	5,457	241,203
Phillips		105,119	10,936	4,674		120,729	67	67	3,729	4,029	128,487	489,850	18,351	508,201
Schurz		72,664	16,845	4,668		94,177	61	12	9,295	858	104,330	509,055	41,783	550,838
Senn		21,628	5,761	647		28,036	19	59	636,241		664,277	636,241		636,241
Tuley		51,644	5,623	6,269		63,536	75	63	284	15	63,835	112,333	12,949	125,282
Waller		53,551	5,811	1,682		61,044	70	40	217	21	61,282	299,280	10,409	309,689
Crawford—														
Hutsonville, Twp	208	2,324	240	236	400	3,408	41	06		454	3,862		1,745	1,745
Oblong		2,427	303	155		2,885	43	35			2,885		500	500
Palestine		2,200	180	300		2,680	50	56			2,680		500	500
Robinson, Twp	56	10,670	1,540	725	250	13,241	59	59		300	13,541	45,000	5,000	50,000
Cumberland—														
Greenup		2,027	100	20		2,147	43	83			2,147		450	450
Neoga, Twp		4,311	1,014	252	125	5,702	45	61			5,702	29,000	2,000	31,000
Toledo		1,375	116	70		1,561	40	02			1,561		200	200
DeKalb—														
DeKalb, Twp	577	18,557	3,459	346	231	23,170	70	42		1,786	24,956	105,000	11,000	116,000
Genoa		2,430	376	75		2,881	48	01			2,881		900	900
Hinckley		1,808	242			2,050	46	59			2,050		600	600
Kirkland		1,500	324			1,824	101	33			1,824		300	300
Rollo		1,607	145	100	100	2,027	75	07			2,027		800	800
Sandwich		4,722	725	500	50	5,997	57	66	240		6,237		2,800	2,800
Shabbona		1,719	155			1,874	62	46			1,874		400	400
Somonauk		1,715	243	500	20	2,478	46	75			2,478		300	300
Sycamore		7,500	1,400	800		9,700	62	98			9,700	25,000	5,000	30,000
Waterman		1,011	114	258		1,383	65	85			1,383		200	200
DeWitt—														
Clinton		9,590	937	200		10,727	46	86	900		11,627	40,000	1,600	41,600
Farmer City, Twp	50	5,017	928	119	390	6,504	57	55	4,459	2,349	13,312	44,000	2,500	46,500
Kenney		819	111	125		1,055	55	52			1,055			
Wapella		841	57			898	49	88			898			
Waynesville, Twp		1,234	410	943		2,587	73	91			2,587		500	500
Weldon		740	140	34		914	30	46			914			
Douglas—														
Arcola		3,680	400	200		4,280	40	76	300	100	4,680	12,000	700	12,700
Arthur		1,872	95	150	15	2,132	45	34			2,132			
Camargo		665				655	55	41			665		50	50
Garrett		1,819				1,819	81	14			1,819		200	200
Hindsboro		2,380	300			2,680	53	60			2,680			

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Douglas—*Concluded*													
Murdock	.....	$ 673	.....	.....	.....	$ 673	$ 61 18	.....	.....	$ 673	.....	.....	.....
Newman, Twp	$40	3,725	$ 465	$300	.....	4,530	51 47	.....	.....	4,530	$ 2,500	$ 600	$ 3,100
Tuscola	.....	3,830	750	500	.....	5,080	50 80	$500	$ 10	5,590	.....	1,500	1,500
Villa Grove	.....	3,045	350	100	.....	3,495	68 54	.....	.....	3,495	.....	1,000	1,000
DuPage—													
Downers Grove	.....	3,690	345	.....	.....	4,035	36 35	.....	.....	4,035	.....	2,300	2,300
Elmhurst	.....	4,056	932	2	.....	4,990	90 75	.....	.....	4,990	.....	2,850	2,850
Hinsdale	.....	6,186	1,400	400	$100	8,086	79 74	.....	.....	8,086	.....	2,000	2,000
Naperville	.....	4,755	500	400	.....	5,655	45 24	.....	100	5,755	.....	2,100	2,100
West Chicago	.....	3,065	707	163	.....	3,935	61 48	.....	300	4,235	.....	4,000	4,000
Wheaton	.....	5,716	1,045	106	.....	6,867	35 03	.....	.....	6,867	.....	5,100	5,100
Edgar—													
Chrisman	.....	2,527	380	130	.....	3,037	38 44	.....	.....	3,037	.....	600	600
Hume	.....	2,042	352	65	.....	2,459	51 23	35	35	2,529	.....	500	500
Kansas	.....	2,458	190	418	75	3,141	52 35	.....	.....	3,141	.....	400	400
Paris	.....	11,830	1,320	700	360	14,210	49 16	.....	200	14,410	75,000	5,000	80,000
Edwards—													
Albion	.....	2,235	160	240	.....	2,635	46 22	.....	200	2,835	.....	500	500
Effingham—													
Altamont	.....	2,835	160	.....	.....	2,995	59 90	.....	.....	2,995	.....	600	600
Effingham	.....	2,890	828	109	.....	3,827	61 72	.....	.....	3,827	.....	1,000	1,000
Fayette—													
Brownstown	.....	1,132	115	45	.....	1,292	107 66	.....	.....	1,292	.....	.....	.....
Farina	.....	1,225	71	21	.....	1,217	32 92	.....	.....	1,317	.....	100	100
Ramsey	.....	1,454	150	.....	.....	1,604	100 25	.....	.....	1,604	.....	350	350
St. Elmo	.....	2,400	228	70	.....	2,698	65 75	.....	.....	2,698	.....	500	500
Vandalia	.....	4,395	375	.....	.....	4,770	40 42	.....	.....	4,770	.....	.....	.....
Ford—													
Gibson City, Twp	50	8,673	1,882	364	.....	10,969	70 76	333	2,344	13,646	60,000	10,000	70,000
Melvin	.....	1,600	135	.....	.....	1,735	34 70	.....	.....	1,735	.....	500	500
Paxton	.....	5,475	800	150	30	6,455	40 84	100	.....	6,555	.....	2,000	2,000
Piper City	.....	925	125	.....	.....	1,050	29 16	.....	100	1,150	.....	500	500

Roberts	.....	725	45	.....	.....	770	36 66	.....	.....	770	.....	100	100
Sibley	.....	900	97	.....	.....	997	55 38	.....	.....	997	.....	300	300
Franklin—													
Benton, Twp	.....	10,235	979	2,099	.....	13,313	130 51	.....	.....	13,313	55,000	2,500	57,500
Christopher	.....	1,225	245	80	.....	1,550	62 00	.....	.....	1,550	.....	150	150
West Frankfort	.....	1,370	250	.....	.....	1,620	54 00	500	200	2,320	.....	200	200
Fulton—													
Astoria	.....	2,575	190	165	65	2,995	32 91	.....	200	3,195	.....	500	500
Avon	.....	2,595	190	58	.....	2,843	64 61	.....	.....	2,843	.....	800	800
Canton	.....	10,502	1,815	250	.....	12,567	43 79	.....	.....	12,567	.....	5,000	5,000
Cuba	.....	1,716	261	56	15	2,048	31 17	3,070	.....	5,118	.....	2,500	2,500
Fairview	.....	900	160	175	.....	1,235	72 64	.....	.....	1,235	.....	500	500
Farmington	.....	2,683	315	8	.....	3,006	50 10	.....	20	3,026	.....	1,200	1,200
Ipava	.....	1,311	175	20	.....	1,506	24 88	.....	19	1,525	.....	500	500
Lewistown	.....	3,279	475	210	.....	3,964	37 04	.....	.....	3,964	.....	2,000	2,000
London Mills	.....	610	115	.....	.....	725	23 38	.....	.....	725	.....	200	200
Table Grove	.....	1,842	275	6	.....	2,123	50 54	.....	500	2,623	.....	2,000	2,000
Vermont	.....	2,121	199	162	.....	2,482	34 47	.....	.....	2,482	.....	200	200
Gallatin—													
Equality, Twp	50	2,482	377	240	.....	3,149	68 45	.....	237	3,386	17,276	2,575	19,851
Omaha	.....	595	62	20	.....	677	67 70	.....	.....	677	.....	200	200
Ridgway	.....	785	55	30	.....	870	31 07	.....	.....	870	.....	200	200
Shawneetown	.....	1,418	67	.....	.....	1,485	64 56	.....	.....	1,485	.....	300	300
Greene—													
Carrollton	.....	4,889	532	75	100	5,596	39 13	.....	384	5,980	.....	1,000	1,000
Greenfield	.....	3,342	325	75	.....	3,742	41 12	.....	39	3,781	.....	2,000	2,000
Roodhouse	.....	2,930	630	334	.....	3,894	49 92	.....	.....	3,894	.....	500	500
White Hall	.....	4,262	670	2,175	122	7,229	50 20	.....	275	7,504	.....	700	700
Grundy—													
Gardner	.....	1,674	152	82	.....	1,908	39 37	.....	48	1,956	.....	500	500
Mazon, Twp	40	2,905	492	76	.....	3,513	55 76	10,500	3,500	17,513	10,500	4,000	14,500
Morris	.....	5,861	970	345	70	7,246	39 16	.....	.....	7,246	22,000	3,000	25,000
Hamilton—													
McLeansboro	.....	1,932	185	400	.....	2,517	51 36	.....	.....	2,517	2,000	900	2,900
Hancock—													
Augusta	.....	2,695	300	200	.....	3,195	40 44	.....	.....	3,195	.....	500	500
Bowen	.....	1,800	220	5	20	2,045	32 46	.....	150	2,195	.....	300	300
Carthage	.....	5,187	1,026	553	24	6,790	42 95	.....	179	6,969	36,000	1,500	37,500
Colusa	.....	1,025	75	200	.....	1,300	59 09	.....	600	1,900	.....	250	250
Dallas City	.....	3,235	330	80	.....	3,645	70 09	.....	.....	3,645	.....	700	700
Hamilton	.....	2,745	350	300	62	3,457	36 77	.....	.....	3,457	.....	650	650
LaHarpe	.....	2,523	220	150	.....	2,873	35 57	.....	.....	2,873	.....	1,200	1,200
Nauvoo, Twp	21	1,642	231	50	30	1,974	61 68	.....	.....	1,974	4,000	350	4,350
Plymouth	.....	1,450	180	120	.....	1,750	43 75	.....	.....	1,750	.....	600	600
Warsaw	.....	2,665	190	200	.....	3,055	65 00	.....	.....	3,055	.....	650	650
Henderson—													
Biggsville, Twp	25	2,944	685	347	12	4,013	103 89	177	363	4,553	16,000	1,500	17,500
Stronghurst	.....	2,080	649	90	.....	2,819	33 44	.....	100	2,919	.....	257	257

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Henry—													
Alpha	.....	$ 796	$ 140	$ 10	.....	$ 946	$ 52 55	.....	.....	$ 946	.....	.....	.....
Annawan-Alba, Twp	.....	2,022	.....	.....	$360	2,382	88 22	.....	$ 230	2,612	.....	$ 600	$ 600
Atkinson	.....	1,450	150	50	.....	1,650	50 00	.....	.....	1,650	.....	275	275
Cambridge	.....	2,250	918	.....	.....	3,168	36 00	.....	.....	3,168	.....	500	500
Galva	.....	4,771	503	76	4	5,354	38 54	.....	.....	5,354	$ 20,000	2,903	22,903
Geneseo, Twp	$50	7,366	2,150	500	50	10,116	54 38	.....	500	10,616	67,000	5,000	72,000
Kewanee	.....	17,410	4,730	980	.....	23,120	72 47	.....	520	23,640	125,000	15,000	140,000
Orion	.....	847	105	15	14	981	30 65	.....	.....	981	.....	200	200
Wethersfield	.....	1,500	108	.....	.....	1,608	31 53	.....	.....	1,608	.....	200	200
Woodhull	.....	1,168	360	.....	.....	1,528	33 95	.....	.....	1,528	.....	300	300
Iroquois—													
Ashkum	.....	922	249	.....	.....	1,171	34 44	.....	.....	1,171	.....	300	300
Buckley	.....	765	90	.....	.....	855	37 17	.....	.....	855	.....	300	300
Chebanse	.....	990	186	.....	.....	1,176	45 23	.....	.....	1,176	.....	200	200
Cissna Park	.....	1,700	113	.....	.....	1,813	90 65	.....	.....	1,813	.....	200	200
Clifton	.....	945	371	.....	.....	1,316	65 80	.....	.....	1,316	.....	200	200
Gilman	.....	2,695	324	.....	.....	3,019	46 01	.....	.....	3,019	.....	400	400
Loda	.....	2,185	147	6	.....	2,338	38 32	.....	.....	2,338	.....	500	500
Milford, Twp	.....	2,815	150	352	258	3,575	58 60	$34,383	.....	37,958	34,478	801	35,279
Onarga	.....	1,570	95	55	.....	1,720	33 72	.....	.....	1,720	.....	500	500
Sheldon	.....	3,315	258	.....	.....	3,573	68 71	.....	.....	3,573	4,500	750	5,250
Stockland, Twp	25	2,495	321	202	132	3,175	105 83	.....	.....	3,175	7,000	1,000	8,000
Watseka	.....	4,483	795	940	.....	6,218	45 72	1,150	312	7,680	.....	1,375	1,375
Jackson—													
Ava	.....	1,150	40	.....	.....	1,190	41 03	.....	.....	1,190	.....	175	175
Murphysboro, Twp	55	8,705	1,335	312	60	10,467	62 00	1,654	545	12,666	56,000	1,500	57,500
Jasper—													
Newton	.....	3,180	567	313	.....	4,060	35 26	.....	.....	4,060	.....	450	450
Willow Hill	.....	536	44	17	.....	597	25 95	.....	.....	597	.....	150	150
Jefferson—													
Mt. Vernon, Twp	48	8,253	1,232	.....	23	9,556	38 22	.....	4,802	14,358	.....	.....	.....

Jersey—														
Grafton		720	72	39		831	28 65			831		200	200	
Jerseyville		3,438	176	69		3,683	25 22			3,683		3,880	3,880	
JoDaviess														
Apple River		900	166	39		1,105	58 15			1,105		200	200	
East Dubuque		1,823	344	7		2,174	63 64			2,174		300	300	
Elizabeth		1,990	210			2,200	48 88			2,200		500	500	
Galena		5,035	900	800		6,735	58 06			6,735		2,500	2,500	
Hanover		1,395	160	326		1,881	57 00			1,881		300	300	
Nora		765	83	27		875	175 00			875		100	100	
Scales Mound		787	111	16		914	53 76			914		100	100	
Stockton		2,370	1,302			3,672	62 53			3,672		500	500	
Warren		2,505	210	75		2,790	53 65			2,790		400	400	
Johnson—														
Vienna		2,230	249	350		2,829	62 86			2,829		500	500	
Kane—														
Batavia		7,900	1,700	1,000	400	11,000	58 20			11,000		4,500	4,500	
Dundee		2,100	2,100			4,200	56 75			4,200		1,000	1,000	
East Aurora		17,550	5,900	2,000	200	25,650	53 88			25,650	250,000	20,000	270,000	
Elburn		1,850	300	100		2,250	68 18			2,250		600	600	
Elgin		33,000	3,500	7,500		44,000	51 94			44,000	250,000	20,000	270,000	
Geneva		4,860	750	225		5,835	57 77			5,835		1,500	1,500	
Hampshire		1,565	300	100		1,965	53 10			1,965		350	350	
Kaneville		810	160	100		1,070	62 92			1,070		250	250	
Maple Park		810	200	50		1,060	96 36			1,060		100	100	
St. Charles		4,996	2,138	300	16	7,450	67 72	1,000		8,450	35,000	5,000	40,000	
Sugar Grove		930	200			1,130	66 47			1,130		500	500	
West Aurora		11,800	2,700	650	100	15,250	51 52			15,250	85,000	9,000	94,000	
Kankakee—														
Bradley		2,130	270	160		2,560	64 00			2,560		200	200	
Grant Park		1,670	100	40		1,810	90 50		75	1,885		300	300	
Herscher		900	150			1,050	58 33			1,050		200	200	
Kankakee		6,300	2,250	500	120	9,170	29 29			9,170				
Manteno		1,125	151			1,276	51 04			1,276		200	200	
Momence		3,200	300	250	75	3,825	40 69			3,825		1,000	1,000	
St. Anne		2,025	275	50		2,350	51 09			2,350		750	750	
Kendall—														
Newark		900	109		44	1,053	30 09			1,053		500	500	
Oswego		1,540	189			1,729	64 03			1,729				
Plano		2,425	533	333		3,291	46 35			3,291				
Yorkville		3,256	428	17		3,701	50 69			3,701		500	500	
Knox—														
Abingdon		4,570	888	30	22	5,510	42 06			5,510	35,000	1,000	36,000	
Altona		765	53	20		838	20 95			838		300	300	
Galesburg		29,167	4,348	675	40	34,230	43 71			34,230	125,000	10,000	135,000	
Haw Creek, Twp		1,250	333	342		1,925	86 30			1,925	5,000	350	5,350	
Knoxville		2,925	700			3,625	38 01	500	150	4,275	12,000	500	12,500	
Maquon		800	145	250		1,195	85 35			1,195		175	175	
Oneida		1,587	110	50		1,747	31 19			1,747		200	200	
Wataga		720	150			870	39 54			870		300	300	

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Knox—*Concluded*													
Williamsfield	.....	$ 800	$ 137	.....	.....	$ 937	$ 17 67	.....	.....	$ 937	.....	$ 400	$ 400
Yates City	.....	1,395	165	$ 70	.....	1,630	27 62	.....	$ 86	1,716	.....	900	900
Lake—													
Antioch	.....	1,540	225	85	.....	1,850	80 43	.....	.....	1,850	.....	200	200
Deerfield—													
Shields, Twp	$ 395	26,629	4,638	1,936	$3,236	36,834	115 46	$15,613	2,547	54,994	$130,000	20,000	150,000
Grayslake (Gruplake)	.....	1,740	183	138	.....	2,061	98 14	.....	.....	2,061	.....	1,300	1,300
Gurnee	.....	765	100	35	.....	900	40 90	.....	.....	900	.....	200	200
Libertyville	.....	2,745	482	114	28	3,369	46 91	.....	.....	3,369	.....	500	500
Waukegan, Twp	1,039	20,442	6,006	4,661	637	32,785	99 93	.....	855	33,640	133,000	15,000	148,000
Zion City	.....	3,300	1,052	.....	546	4,898	52 72	.....	.....	4,898	.....	700	700
LaSalle—													
Earlville	.....	2,655	364	22	26	3,067	51 98	.....	142	3,209	.....	300	300
LaSalle-Peru, Twp	4,200	18,146	4,778	1,178	1,786	30,088	94 91	.....	554	30,642	.....	.....	.....
Leland	.....	1,200	110	.....	.....	1,310	37 42	.....	.....	1,310	.....	150	150
Lostant	.....	855	62	.....	.....	917	38 20	.....	.....	917	.....	200	200
Marseilles	.....	2,866	1,058	280	.....	4,204	49 45	1,100	379	5,683	25,000	2,000	27,000
Mendota	.....	5,049	610	399	.....	6,058	53 14	.....	.....	6,058	.....	1,500	1,500
Ottawa, Twp	400	20,031	2,061	1,171	738	24,401	60 54	.....	.....	24,401	50,000	21,000	71,000
Ransom	.....	855	54	.....	.....	909	47 84	.....	.....	909	.....	300	300
Rutland	.....	1,997	180	300	.....	2,477	88 46	.....	.....	2,477	3,200	885	4,085
Seneca, Twp	150	1,840	238	17	175	2,420	73 93	.....	.....	2,420	.....	650	650
Sheridan	.....	810	77	82	.....	969	60 56	.....	.....	969	.....	300	300
Streator, Twp	.....	18,136	2,431	1,066	53	21,686	68 84	.....	186	21,872	300,000	15,000	315,000
Tonica	.....	1,462	140	65	.....	1,667	34 02	.....	.....	1,667	.....	300	300
Troy Grove	.....	585	28	.....	.....	613	51 08	.....	.....	613	.....	200	200
Lawrence—													
Bridgeport, Twp	76	6,800	1,745	2,391	821	11,833	102 89	500	104	12,437	40,000	10,000	50,000
Lawrenceville, Twp	25	6,645	1,452	620	.....	8,742	54 98	.....	783	9,525	40,000	3,200	43,200
St. Francisville	.....	1,490	166	.....	13	1,669	38 81	.....	24	1,693	.....	350	350
Sumner	.....	1,680	131	169	.....	1,980	32 45	.....	150	2,130	.....	400	400

Lee—													
Amboy		3,660	300	278		4,238	61 27			4,238			
Ashton		2,000	235			2,235	32 39			2,235			
Dixon		6,273	1,080		27	7,380	38 84			7,380	95,000	3,000	98,000
Franklin Grove		1,608	213	77		1,898	44 13			1,898			
North Dixon		3,588	800		40	4,428	56 17			4,428			
Paw Paw		2,441	290	150		2,881	54 37			2,881			
Livingston—													
Chatsworth		2,300	190			2,490	59 28			2,490		1,200	1,200
Cullom		1,610	115	80		1,805	53 08			1,805		425	425
Dwight		4,225	650	575		5,450	72 66			5,450		1,500	1,500
Fairbury		4,160	611	365		5,136	47 55			5,136		1,400	1,400
Fayette		726	65			791	113 00			791		200	200
Flanagan		1,670	150			1,820	52 00			1,820		300	300
Forrest		2,045	400	70		2,515	67 97			2,515		1,500	1,500
Odell		2,392	135		15	2,542	84 73			2,542		700	700
Pontiac, Twp		11,758	1,802	1,260		14,820	62 53			14,820	100,000	5,600	105,600
Logan—													
Atlanta		2,812	450	75		3,337	37 07		200	3,537		2,000	2,000
Lincoln		6,182	1,150	100	92	7,524	44 00			7,524	30,000	3,000	33,000
Mt. Pulaski, Twp		2,820	1,080		118	4,018	77 26	25,512	137	29,667	45,000	500	45,500
Macon—													
Argenta		1,050	230	20		1,300	56 52			1,300		150	150
Blue Mound		1,530	113	84		1,727	71 95			1,727	2,437	1,000	3,437
Decatur		27,735	3,581	650	1,606	33,572	42 76	11,809		45,381	307,027	25,062	332,089
Macon		832	71	46		949	31 63			949		75	75
Maroa		2,735	168	21		2,924	45 68		80	3,004		300	300
Mt. Zion		760	129	56		945	63 00		140	1,085		150	150
Niantic		1,473	115	47		1,635	90 83			1,635		500	500
Macoupin—													
Brighton		812	107	129		1,048	31 76			1,048		350	350
Bunker Hill		2,145	100	100		2,345	47 86			2,345		500	500
Carlinville		3,232	665			3,897	33 59			3,897		5,000	5,000
Gillespie		1,190	120	20		1,330	24 62			1,330		400	400
Girard		2,200	125			2,325	30 59			2,325		100	100
Medora		689	100	30		819	22 13			819		100	100
Mt. Olive		1,655	125	30		1,810	39 34			1,810		200	200
Palmyra		760	100	40		900	14 75			900		250	250
Staunton		2,137	175	25		2,337	41 00			2,337		750	750
Virden		4,096	200	300		4,596	30 23			4,596		100	100
Madison—													
Alton		14,237	1,291	3,216	379	19,123	45 10			19,123	56,000	5,200	61,200
Collinsville, Twp	150	7,851	1,110	425	267	9,803	64 07		278	10,081	60,000	5,000	65,000
Edwardsville		5,964	850	350	55	7,219	35 04			7,219		2,000	2,000
Granite City		5,575	1,232	635	20	7,462	48 45			7,462		2,000	2,000
Highland		2,800	335	150	40	3,325	53 62		300	3,625		475	475
Madison		2,327	135	69	27	2,558	69 13		53	2,611			

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Marion—													
Centralia, Twp	$60	$10,367	$1,895	$950	$150	$13,422	$50 45			$13,422	$60,000	$3,000	$63,000
Kinmundy		2,612	145	200	18	2,975	60 71			2,975	4,300	600	4,900
Odin		800	110			910	53 52			910	1,000	150	1,150
Patoka		710	125			835	33 40			835		250	250
Salem		2,060	520			2,580	29 31			2,580	7,000	500	7,500
Sandoval		810	225		200	1,235	33 37			1,235		200	200
Marshall—													
Henry		2,460	150	8		2,618	39 07			2,618		1,000	1,000
Lacon		2,370	400	20	10	2,800	46 66		$ 10	2,810		800	800
Toluca		1,795	85	221	5	2,106	55 42			2,106			
Washburn		2,257	400	20		2,677	43 88			2,677		400	400
Wenona		1,682	280	100	40	2,102	40 42		75	2,177		1,000	1,000
Mason—													
Easton		905	125		25	1,055	34 03			1,055	20,000	150	20,150
Havana		3,600	200		50	3,850	34 07			3,850			
Kilbourne, Twp		1,055	75	115	27	1,302	52 08		15	1,317	4,000	1,000	5,000
Manito		875	55	5		935	37 40			935			
Mason City		3,245	130	100		3,475	33 41			3,475			
San Jose		1,014	123	47		1,184	32 88			1,184		500	500
Massac—													
Dunbar		450	61	15	19	545	27 25		6	551	1,200	100	1,300
Metropolis		2,183	232	172		2,587	25 87			2,587	15,000	600	15,600
McDonough—													
Bardolph		658	70	10		738	38 81			738		75	75
Blandinsville		2,225	366	50		2,641	43 29			2,641		400	400
Bushnell		3,669	420	250	50	4,389	44 23			4,389		500	500
Colchester		1,359	150	75		1,584	25 96			1,584		300	300
Good Hope		720	107	70	11	908	33 62			908		200	200
Industry, Twp		2,659	770	255		3,684	66 98	$22	3,706	7,412	21,000	1,500	22,500
Macomb		6,360	900	320	50	7,630	56 10			7,630		600	600
Prairie City		1,490	160	20		1,670	43 68			1,670		200	200

McHenry—														
Crystal Lake		3,000	744			3,744	47 39			3,744				
Harvard		4,072	773			4,845	40 04			4,845				
Hebron		2,200	360			2,560	55 65			2,560				
Huntley		1,600	258			1,858	64 07			1,858				
Marengo		3,100	500			3,600	45 56			3,600				
McHenry		1,700	179			1,879	32 96			1,879				
Richmond		1,500	289			1,789	44 72			1,789				
Woodstock		4,000	700			4,700	33 57			4,700				
McLean—														
Arrowsmith		719	200	10		929	66 35			929		150	150	
Bellflower, Twp		2,900	494	724		4,118	84 04			4,118	12,000	1,000	13,000	
Bloomington		23,402	3,175	1,483	88	28,148	47 78		504	28,652	75,000	10,000	85,000	
Chenoa		1,107	425	300		1,832	37 38			1,832		1,500	1,500	
Colfax		2,415	401	126	80	3,022	45 78			3,022		900	900	
Crospey		331	140	22		493	27 38			493		250	250	
Danvers		850	90	172		1,112	41 18			1,112		290	290	
Downs		518	108	80		706	25 21			706		150	150	
Ellsworth		484	165	90		739	30 79			739		300	300	
Gridley		1,385	100	200	6	1,691	45 70			1,691		800	800	
Heyworth		2,271	80	68		2,419	52 58		55	2,474		300	300	
LeRoy		3,964	727	673		5,364	58 30			5,364		2,330	2,330	
Lexington		3,953	770	190		4,913	48 64	18,224		23,137	30,000	1,200	31,200	
McLean		1,892	250	75		2,217	55 42		50	2,267		1,200	1,200	
Normal		5,056	554	368		5,978	60 37			5,978				
Saybrook		1,874	500	500		2,874	54 22	2,000	120	4,994		600	600	
Stanford		2,000	275	15		2,290	63 61	20	100	2,410		400	400	
Towanda		892	57	15		964	37 07			964		200	200	
Menard—														
Athens		1,292	92	16	10	1,410	33 57			1,410	7,000	400	7,400	
Greenview		2,515	210	100	4	2,829	80 82			2,829				
Petersburg		4,252	682			4,934	36 01			4,934	26,000	900	26,900	
Tallula		1,250	129	30		1,409	34 36			1,409				
Mercer—														
Aledo		3,360	245	118		3,723	29 08			3,723		2,000	2,000	
Joy		1,436	73	129		1,638	48 17			1,638		750	750	
Keithsburg		2,465	80	50		2,595	55 24			2,595		400	400	
New Boston		676	127	8		811	31 19			811		400	400	
Seaton		933	115	25		1,073	29 00			1,073		100	100	
Viola		1,424	98	25	5	1,552	25 44			1,552		200	200	
Monroe—														
Waterloo		2,880	192	65	20	3,157	36 70			3,157		470	470	
Montgomery—														
Butler		533	69	21		623	29 66			623	2,500	300	2,800	
Coffeen		812	65	15		892	37 16			892	2,000	150	2,150	
Donnellson		700	30	325		1,055	27 05			1,055	1,500	25	1,525	
Fillmore		810	55	10		875	29 16			875	1,500	75	1,575	
Hillsboro		3,085	925	375		4,385	35 08			4,385	30,000	1,000	31,000	
Irving		1,100	148	76		1,324	57 56			1,324	3,000	150	3,150	
Litchfield		4,440	600	125		5,165	36 30			5,165				

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Montgomery—*Concluded*													
Nokomis	.....	$ 2,142	$ 125	$ 65	$ 15	$ 2,347	$36 10	.....	.....	$ 2,347	$ 5,000	$ 300	$ 5,300
Raymond	.....	2,055	85	25	.....	2,165	39 36	.....	.....	2,165	1,500	150	1,650
Witt	.....	1,720	100	10	5	1,835	57 34	.....	.....	1,835	3,000	250	3,250
Morgan—													
Chapin	.....	730	97	.....	.....	827	31 80	.....	.....	827	.....	500	500
Franklin	.....	1,230	123	47	.....	1,400	66 66	.....	.....	1,400	.....	250	250
Jacksonville	.....	21,524	1,081	3,734	.....	26,339	66 17	.....	.....	26,339	.....	8,000	8,000
Meredosia	.....	760	142	.....	.....	902	33 40	.....	.....	902	.....	300	300
Waverly	.....	1,732	250	35	.....	2,017	27 25	.....	$250	2,267	.....	1,700	1,700
Moultrie—													
Bethany	.....	1,100	40	143	.....	1,283	30 54	.....	.....	1,283	.....	.....	.....
Lovington, Twp	$34	4,821	745	374	186	6,160	70 80	.....	.....	6,160	24,000	1,600	25,600
Sullivan	.....	5,030	382	.....	.....	5,412	49 40	.....	.....	5,412	.....	.....	.....
Ogle—													
Byron	.....	2,500	400	500	.....	3,400	53 96	.....	50	3,450	25,000	3,000	28,000
Forreston	.....	1,708	177	121	.....	2,006	34 58	.....	.....	2,006	.....	266	266
Leaf River	.....	870	85	.....	.....	955	53 05	.....	.....	955	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	810	220	65	.....	1,095	60 83	.....	.....	1,095	.....	200	200
Mt. Morris	.....	1,575	135	35	12	1,757	48 80	.....	.....	1,757	.....	400	400
Oregon	.....	4,980	675	400	73	6,128	56 74	.....	.....	6,128	.....	1,000	1,000
Polo	.....	5,970	627	93	.....	6,690	72 71	.....	.....	6,690	.....	25,000	25,000
Rochelle	.....	8,050	825	300	225	9,400	53 40	.....	300	9,700	.....	50,000	50,000
Stillman Valley	.....	1,430	135	95	50	1,710	81 42	.....	.....	1,710	.....	.....	.....
Peoria—													
Averyville	.....	1,595	516	327	.....	2,438	73 87	$340	285	3,063	.....	3,000	3,000
Brimfield	.....	1,332	139	23	.....	1,494	45 27	.....	.....	1,494	.....	155	155
Chillicothe, Twp	.....	3,437	.....	.....	1,200	4,637	76 01	.....	.....	4,637	.....	500	500
Dunlap	.....	720	100	.....	.....	820	54 66	.....	.....	820	.....	450	450
Elmwood	.....	2,270	275	250	.....	2,795	37 77	.....	.....	2,795	.....	1,000	1,000
Peoria	.....	31,963	3,228	1,065	75	36,331	61 06	.....	.....	36,331	97,047	9,514	106,560
Peoria-Manual Training	.....	26,646	4,718	2,016	.....	33,380	66 69	.....	.....	33,380	202,108	48,012	250,120
Princeville	.....	1,625	156	107	.....	1,888	38 53	.....	.....	1,888	.....	486	486

Perry—													
Duquoin, Twp	67	6,487	1,297	1,810	32	9,693	72 33		52	9,745	34,000	8,000	42,000
Pinckneyville		2,060	69	28		2,157	34 23			2,157	2,475	254	2,729
Piatt—													
Atwood		2,170	130	180	15	2,495	73 35			2,495		900	900
Bement		2,492	485	337		3,314	51 78			3,314		800	800
Cerro Gordo		1,705	135	40		1,880	41 77			1,880		700	700
DeLand		1,032	95		10	1,137	71 06			1,137		200	200
LaPlace		580	85	32		697	54 46			697		200	200
Mansfield		2,182	90	25		2,297	45 94			2,297		900	900
Monticello		4,058	650	106		4,814	57 30	120	72	5,006		1,000	1,000
Pike—													
Barry		2,040	150			2,190	35 32			2,190		800	800
Griggsville		1,748	215			1,963	33 27		30	1,993			
Milton		644	90	30		764	50 93			764			
Perry		850	120	20		990	31 93			990			
Pittsfield		5,245	650		50	5,945	34 97		400	6,345	50,000	8,000	58,000
Pleasant Hill		725	70	57		852	38 72			852			
Pope—													
Golconda		1,246	97	24		1,367	52 57			1,367		200	200
Pulaski—													
Mound City		1,545	224	138		1,907	24 44			1,907			
Mounds		972	150	76		1,198	37 43			1,198			
Putnam—													
Granville		1,000	180	50		1,230	27 33	449	400	2,079		300	300
Hennepin		818	71	39		928	35 69			928		160	160
Magnolia		1,035	437			1,472	47 48			1,472		250	250
McNabb		2,097	820			2,917	53 03			2,917		500	500
Putnam		910	203	104		1,217	45 07			1,217		150	150
Randolph—													
Chester		3,030	442	127	70	3,669	48 92			3,669		400	400
Coulterville		1,360	108	20		1,488	43 76			1,488		400	400
Sparta		4,912	1,010	71		5,993	32 74			5,993		2,600	2,600
Richland—													
Olney		4,125	496	233		4,854	25 81			4,854		1,000	1,000
Rock Island—													
East Moline		1,747	158	305	25	2,235	65 73			2,235			
Moline		22,190	2,310	645	183	25,328	46 06		575	25,903	100,000	7,000	107,000
Port Byron		1,245	75	10		1,330	40 30			1,330	1,500	150	1,650
Rock Island		24,652	4,027	2,146	644	31,469	47 82	92,000	2,000	125,469	192,000	37,000	229,000
Saline—													
Carrier Mills		690	50			740	29 60			740			
Eldorado, Twp	20	4,710	520	332		5,582	41 04			5,582	32,000	3,000	35,000
Harrisburg, Twp	25	8,826	889	245	654	10,639	55 99	202	675	11,516	55,000	7,500	62,500
Sangamon—													
Auburn		2,507	300	100		2,907	63 19			2,907		500	500
Buffalo		885	135	40		1,060	55 78			1,060		200	200
Chatham		1,762	140	56	29	1,987	38 96		110	2,097		225	225
Divernon, Twp	40	2,576	865	153	179	3,813	68 08		1,500	5,313	23,000	4,600	27,600

TABLE 44—*Continued*

Name	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sangamon—*Concluded*													
Illiopolis	.....	$ 2,427	$ 455	$ 200	$ 85	$ 3,167	$ 51 91	$11,638	$252	$15,057	.....	$ 800	$ 800
Mechanicsburg	.....	785	133	.....	.....	948	65 57	.....	.....	918	.....	200	200
New Berlin	.....	945	106	28	59	1,138	2,994	.....	111	1,249	.....	150	150
Pawnee, Twp	$3,882	4,034	294	.....	636	8,846	109 56	827	.....	9,673	$ 3,250	1,200	4,450
Pleasant Plains	.....	650	71	19	47	787	46 28	.....	17	804	.....	250	250
Springfield	.....	43,739	4,683	660	2,459	51,541	49 91	20,000	665	72,206	150,000	5,500	155,500
Williamsville	.....	940	67	212	.....	1,219	64 15	.....	.....	1,219	.....	163	163
Schuyler—													
Camden	.....	545	40	22	.....	607	25 29	.....	.....	607	.....	250	250
Rushville	.....	3,979	527	304	28	4,838	36 37	.....	.....	4,838	.....	1,500	1,500
Scott—													
Bluffs	.....	1,375	100	25	.....	1,500	60 00	.....	.....	1,500	.....	400	400
Manchester	.....	1,120	75	25	.....	1,220	64 21	.....	.....	1,220	.....	300	300
Winchester	.....	2,242	425	150	25	2,842	36 90	.....	50	2,892	.....	1,475	1,475
Shelby—													
Findlay	.....	1,522	128	.....	.....	1,650	78 57	.....	.....	1,650	.....	500	500
Moweaqua	.....	2,288	53	.....	.....	2,341	41 07	.....	.....	2,341	.....	500	500
Shelbyville	.....	4,815	1,120	19	76	6,030	49 02	.....	.....	6,030	62,500	3,500	66,000
Stewardson	.....	1,056	41	13	.....	1,110	42 08	.....	.....	1,110	.....	225	225
Tower Hill	.....	1,432	185	.....	.....	1,617	53 90	.....	.....	1,617	.....	100	100
Stark—													
Bradford	.....	2,397	273	10	13	2,693	47 21	.....	480	2,873	.....	.....	.....
LaFayette	.....	849	95	45	.....	989	36 62	.....	.....	989	.....	.....	.....
Toulon, Twp	73	4,795	659	592	100	6,219	64 67	.....	.....	6,219	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	2,070	355	358	.....	2,783	41 53	.....	10	2,793	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair—													
Belleville	.....	9,350	935	758	.....	11,043	49 74	.....	.....	11,043	.....	6,500	6,500
East St. Louis	.....	30,737	3,959	1,514	.....	36,210	66 97	1,141	635	37,986	158,000	12,281	170,281
Lebanon	.....	1,151	93	261	2	1,507	43 05	.....	.....	1,507	.....	.....	.....
Marissa, Twp	151	4,080	595	285	25	5,136	49 86	.....	325	5,461	18,000	1,500	19,500
Mascoutah	.....	791	70	30	5	896	34 46	.....	3	899	.....	750	750
O'Fallon	.....	1,365	700	.....	.....	2,065	30 82	.....	.....	2,065	24,500	550	25,050

Stephenson—														
Lena	.....	2,315	353	40	.....	2,708	35	63	.....	.....	2,708	.....	600	600
Freeport	.....	20,753	3,910	2,947	.....	27,610	53	40	.....	.....	27,610	80,000	9,000	89,000
Tazewell—														
Armington, Twp	15	2,238	267	153	.....	2,673	92	17	.....	.....	2,673	7,800	1,000	8,800
Delavan	.....	2,765	190	325	.....	3,208	35	65	.....	.....	3,280	.....	1,100	1,100
East Peoria	.....	1,878	170	135	.....	2,183	128	41	.....	.....	2,183	.....	500	500
Green Valley	.....	1,315	90	57	10	1,472	98	13	.....	134	1,606	.....	.....	.....
Hopedale	.....	765	72	.....	.....	837	20	92	.....	.....	837	.....	250	250
Mackinaw	.....	2,082	208	15	.....	2,305	54	88	.....	.....	2,305	.....	400	400
Minier	.....	1,545	719	19	1	2,314	79	79	.....	.....	2,314	.....	250	250
Morton, Twp	.....	2,528	882	45	15	3,470	80	69	.....	.....	3,470	26,000	2,000	28,000
Pekin	.....	12,157	185	31	.....	12,376	41	20	.....	112	12,488	38,833	500	39,333
Tremont	.....	1,502	203	98	8	1,811	53	26	.....	.....	1,811	.....	300	300
Washington	.....	3,830	548	14	75	4,467	47	53	.....	368	4,835	20,000	900	20,900
Union—														
Anna	.....	3,017	350	451	.....	3,818	41	50	.....	470	4,288	14,000	2,015	16,015
Alto Pass	.....	780	115	35	.....	930	25	13	.....	3	933	.....	430	430
Cobden	.....	1,809	143	325	.....	2,277	42	16	.....	41	2,318	.....	1,000	1,000
Dongola	.....	1,170	110	34	.....	1,314	38	64	.....	.....	1,314	.....	200	200
Jonesboro	.....	1,020	119	80	.....	1,219	45	14	.....	.....	1,219	.....	500	500
Vermilion—														
Allerton	.....	892	333	.....	.....	1,225	87	50	.....	.....	1,225	.....	150	150
Bismarck, Twp	.....	1,668	224	886	.....	2,778	120	78	.....	525	3,303	.....	750	750
Catlin	.....	2,155	312	53	.....	2,520	66	31	.....	.....	2,520	.....	100	100
Danville	.....	17,510	1,799	.....	.....	19,309	38	31	.....	550	19,859	50,000	690	50,690
Fairmount	.....	900	239	.....	.....	1,139	43	80	.....	40	1,179	.....	150	150
Georgetown, Twp	70	2,368	.....	.....	270	2,708	33	82	.....	17	2,755	.....	850	850
Hoopeston	.....	6,140	1,119	672	105	8,336	45	52	.....	.....	8,336	30,000	3,500	33,500
Indianola	.....	945	64	.....	.....	1,009	63	04	.....	.....	1,009	.....	300	300
Oakwood	.....	720	31	24	.....	775	45	58	.....	.....	775	.....	50	50
Potomac	.....	1,670	175	10	11	1,866	53	31	.....	.....	1,866	.....	1,300	1,300
Rankin	.....	1,460	210	50	.....	1,720	53	75	.....	.....	1,720	.....	475	475
Ridge Farm	.....	2,193	228	25	.....	2,446	64	36	.....	.....	2,446	.....	2,000	2,000
Rossville	.....	4,940	518	196	68	4,722	72	64	.....	.....	4,722	.....	1,500	1,500
Sidell, Twp	171	2,570	419	294	230	3,684	61	40	23,101	50	26,835	25,000	1,000	26,000
Wabash—														
Mt. Carmel	.....	5,950	550	250	60	6,810	32	09	4,025	.....	10,835	.....	.....	.....
Warren—														
Alexis	.....	1,166	745	85	5	5,001	106	10	.....	.....	5,001	.....	2,250	2,250
Kirkwood	.....	2,285	515	100	.....	2,900	42	02	.....	.....	2,900	23,000	864	23,864
Little York	.....	875	150	15	.....	1,040	45	21	.....	.....	1,040	.....	170	170
Monmouth	.....	17,539	2,723	200	111	20,573	49	21	.....	1,383	21,956	152,093	16,625	168,718
Roseville, Twp	.....	6,510	1,080	200	.....	7,790	119	84	.....	.....	7,790	15,000	300	15,300
Washington—														
Ashley	.....	646	90	106	15	857	24	48	.....	.....	857	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	.....	2,412	210	95	49	2,766	29	42	.....	227	2,993	.....	1,000	1,000
Wayne—														
Fairfield	.....	3,371	175	300	.....	3,849	52	01	.....	.....	3,849	.....	1,200	1,200

TABLE 44—*Concluded*

Counties and districts	Current expense						Average cost per enrollment	Capital outlay		Total expenditures	Value of high school property		
	General control	Instruction	Operating school plant	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses		New grounds and buildings	New equipment (not replacements)		Sites and buildings	Equipment	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
White—													
Carmi	.....	$ 2,745	$ 394	$ 47	.....	$ 3,186	$ 23 08	.....	.....	$ 3,186	.....	$ 800	$ 800
Grayville	.....	1,584	117	.....	.....	1,701	31 50	.....	.....	1,701	.....	200	200
Norris City	.....	570	70	12	.....	652	13 87	.....	.....	652	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside—													
Erie	.....	1,571	50	.....	.....	1,621	43 81	.....	.....	1,621	.....	800	800
Fulton	.....	2,065	375	121	.....	2,561	41 30	.....	.....	2,561	.....	.....	.....
Morrison	.....	4,650	613	200	.....	5,463	39 02	.....	.....	5,463	.....	.....	.....
Prophetstown	.....	2,700	175	125	.....	3,000	46 84	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Rock Falls	.....	2,300	340	.....	.....	2,640	48 88	.....	.....	2,640	.....	.....	.....
Sterling, Twp	$ 50	13,160	1,799	1,173	.....	16,182	60 34	.....	.....	16,182	$50,000	3,000	53,000
Tampico	.....	945	106	79	.....	1,130	51 36	.....	.....	1,130	.....	125	125
Will—													
Joliet, Twp	6,372	66,159	12,294	3,252	$5,147	93,224	87 86	$33,201	$2,760	129,185	483,300	21,176	504,476
Lockport, Twp	122	7,329	2,087	659	.....	10,197	64 13	.....	141	10,338	62,500	7,500	70,000
Peotone	.....	2,405	195	350	.....	2,950	75 64	.....	.....	2,950	.....	200	200
Plainfield	.....	2,585	192	35	10	2,822	44 09	.....	.....	2,822	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	.....	3,628	296	90	.....	4,014	54 98	.....	322	4,336	.....	1,230	1,230
Williamson—													
Carterville	.....	2,002	260	365	57	2,684	45 49	.....	36	2,720	.....	1,000	1,000
Herrin	.....	4,108	925	275	54	5,362	50 11	.....	.....	5,362	.....	.....	.....
Johnston City	.....	2,491	230	155	.....	2,876	106 31	.....	.....	2,876	.....	1,000	1,000
Marion, Twp	355	6,694	337	291	992	8,669	45 15	48,957	637	58,263	.....	600	600
Winnebago—													
Cherry Valley	.....	885	140	18	10	1,053	52 65	.....	.....	1,053	.....	250	250
Durand	.....	1,066	116	50	.....	1,232	28 00	.....	.....	1,232	.....	300	300
Harlem	.....	2,030	460	15	.....	2,505	23 36	.....	.....	2,505	.....	3,000	3,000
Pecatonica	.....	1,783	202	240	.....	2,225	49 44	.....	.....	2,225	.....	400	400
Rockford	.....	50,434	9,420	857	256	60,967	47 88	58,069	.....	119,036	278,261	12,935	291,196
Rockton	.....	1,038	127	50	.....	1,215	33 74	.....	.....	1,215	1,500	375	1,875
Seward	.....	765	60	.....	.....	825	48 52	.....	.....	825	.....	150	150
Winnebago	.....	905	255	.....	.....	1,160	41 42	.....	12	1,172	.....	300	300

Woodford—														
Benson		807	130	75	5	1,017	67 80			1,017		300		300
El Paso		1,588	183	110		1,881	20 01			1,881		347		347
Eureka		2,170	575		10	2,755	43 73			2,755		1,000		1,000
McKinley		1,492	350	75		1,917	40 78			1,917		400		400
Metamora		1,084	50		10	1,144	45 76			1,144		900		900
Minonk		3,162	650	260		4,072	51 54			4,072		4,000		4,000
Roanoke		1,536	90			1,626	49 27			1,626		200		200

EVENING SCHOOLS AND VACATION SCHOOLS SUPPORTED WHOLLY BY PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS

I. Evening Schools—1913

TABLE 45 A—ENROLLMENT IN EVENING SCHOOLS

City	Elementary schools				High schools				Trade schools				Total enrollment
	Of school age		Adults		Of school age		Adults		Of school age		Adults		
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	6,734	3,360	6,878	1,942	4,275	2,464	2,442	1,869	1,361	638	1,083	648	33,694
Chicago	6,492	3,277	6,023	1,757	4,149	2,406	2,096	1,781	1,311	587	1,040	583	31,502
East St. Louis	80	34	32	6									152
Highland Park					50	25	60	25					160
Joliet			188	17			181	41					427
LaSalle	29	2	32	4									67
Moline			210	4									214
Peoria	20	22	11	17	29	23			37	38			197
Rockford			271	91									362
Rock Island	12		56	14			5	2			31		120
Springfield	101	25	55	32	47	10	100	20	13	13	12	65	493

Table 45 B—Number of teachers and expenditures of evening schools

City	Number of evening schools	Date of—		Number of sessions per week	Length of each session (hours)	Number of teachers	Expenditures		
		Opening	Closing				Amount paid to teachers	All other expenses	Total expenditures
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	50					769	$149,724	$46,876	$196,600
Chicago	33	Oct. 7, 1912	Mar. 14, 1913	4	2	700	$140,783	$45,178	$185,961
East St. Louis	3	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr. 30, 1913	3	2	4	420	276	696
Highland Park	1	Nov. 3, 1912	Mar. 6, 1913	2	2	6	504		504
Joliet	2	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr. 1, 1913	4	2	11	1,968	292	2,260
LaSalle	1	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr. 1, 1913	3	2	2	360		360
Moline	1	Oct. 1, 1912	Mar. 25, 1913	4	2	7	808		808
Peoria	1	Oct. 1, 1912	Mar. 1, 1913	5	1½	9	1,450	50	1,500
Rockford	1	Oct. 14, 1912	Feb. 20, 1913	4	2	9	909	70	979
Rock Island	1	Nov. 12, 1912	Mar. 18, 1913	2	1½	8	948	32	980
Springfield	6	Oct. 15, 1912	Apr. 25, 1913	3	2	13	1,574	978	2,552

II. Vacation Schools—(Summer of 1912)

TABLE 45 C—ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURES OF VACATION SCHOOLS

City	Date of—		Days in session	Enrollment			Number of teachers	Amount paid to teachers	All other expenses	Total expenditures	Number of pupils who attended—					
	Opening	Closing		Boys	Girls	Total					10 days	15 days	20 days	25 days	30 days	More than 30 days
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	.....	.....	.....	8,499	8,338	16,837	455	$26,251	$6,686	$32,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	July 1	Aug. 8	24	8,132	8,075	16,207	430	$23,564	$6,686	$30,250	3,065	2,694	3,441	1,919	.....	.....
Joliet	June 15	Aug. 15	30	248	160	408	16	2,032	.....	2,032	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	.....
LaSalle	*	*	10	.....	71	71	6	50	.....	50	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Rockford	June 24	Aug. 16	40	18	32	50	2	380	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Rock Island	June 2	July 25	40	101	.....	101	1	225	.....	225	†	†	†	†	†	

* July—two days per week, five weeks.
† Enrollment divided into nine sections each section attending one-half day each week.

CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS—1913

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expenses

TABLE 46 A—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,499

City	County	Population (1910)	School census (6-21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5-10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			65,827	57,237	4	$5,619	52	$64,180	1,594	$845,261	266	$252,291	1,383	$662,769		1	1	104	3		$1,209,598
Albion	Edwards	1,281	502	351					13	$ 6,015	3	$2,150	10	$3,865	12			1			$ 7,175
Aledo	Mercer	2,144	586	481				$1,300	13	8,010	3	2,875	11	6,435	12			1			12,958
Altamont	Effingham	1,328	368	228					8	4,292	3	2,540	5	1,752	12			1		7,8	5,072
Amboy	Lee	1,749	418	343					11	6,169	1	1,350	10	4,819	12			1		7,8	9,035
Arcola	Douglas	2,100	514	511			1	1,200	12	7,097	2	1,305	11	6,992	12			1			9,442
Arlington Heights	Cook	1,943																			
Arthur	Douglas	1,080	182	262			1	1,000	7	3,735	2	1,810	6	2,925	12			1			6,491
Ashland	Cass	1,096	318	280			1	1,062	9	3,873	1	1,062	9	3,873	12			1			6,018
Assumption	Christian	1,918		326			1	900	8	2,800	1	900	8	2,800	8			1		6,7,8	
Astoria	Fulton	1,357	400	322					9	5,040	1	1,350	8	3,690	12			1			6,513
Athens	Menard	1,340	392	370					9	3,760	1	800	8	2,960	12						4,768
Atlanta	Logan	1,367	299	314			1	1,000	11	4,845	2	1,742	10	4,103	12			1			7,667
Auburn	Sangamon	1,814	646	511					14	7,442	1	1,200	13	6,242	12			1			9,272
Augusta	Hancock	1,146	338	290					11	5,645	2	1,910	9	3,735	12			1			7,821
Barrington	Cook	1,444																			
Barry	Pike	1,647	368	325					11	4,952	2	1,510	9	3,442	12			1			5,919
Bartonville	Peoria	1,252																			
Bement	Piatt	1,531	269	381			1	1,117	13	6,603	2	1,890	12	5,830	12			1			7,003
Benld	Macoupin	1,912																			
Bernadotte	Fulton	1,252																			
Bradley	Kankakee	1,942	730	580					12	6,147	1	1,080	11	5,067	12			1	1		7,758
Braidwood	Will	1,958																			
Breese	Clinton	2,128																			
Brookfield	Cook	2,186																			

Brooklyn	Schuyler	1,569																				
Brookport	Massac	1,443																				
Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1,014	306	215					8	3,873	1	1,000	7	2,873	12			1				4,982
Cambridge	Henry	1,227	257	307					14	6,859	2	1,800	12	5,059	12			1				10,043
Camp Point	Adams			284					10	5,972	1	1,150	9	4,822	12							7,291
Cardiff	Livingston	1,031																				
Carlyle	Clinton	1,982	727	372					11	6,354	2	2,025	9	4,329	12					6,7,8		9,357
Carpentersville	Kane	1,128																				
Carriers Mills	Saline	1,558	412	437			1	690	7	1,801	1	690	7	1,801	11							2,985
Carrollton	Greene	2,323	705	474			1	1,300	12	6,710	3	2,880	10	5,130	12							10,177
Carthage	Hancock	2,373	560	540			1	1,600	17	9,933	3	3,500	15	8,033	12			1				16,235
Casey	Clark	2,157	648	512					14	6,270	3	2,360	11	3,910	12							8,475
Central City	Marion	1,179																				
Chatsworth	Livingston	1,112	302	184					7	4,000	1	1,000	6	3,000	12			1				6,025
Chenoa	McLean	1,314	359	275			1	1,100	9	4,511	1	1,111	9	4,500	12			1				6,795
Cherry	Bureau	1,048																				
Chillicothe	Peoria	1,851																				
Chrisman	Edgar	1,193	344	309					9	4,887	1	1,062	8	3,825	12				1			6,441
Christopher	Franklin	1,825	1,038	891					14	6,300	4	2,240	10	4,060	11							7,520
Clyde	Cook	1,003																				
Colchester	McDonough	1,445	540	367					8	3,400	1	800	7	2,600	11			1				4,750
Columbia	Monroe	2,076																				
Crotty	LaSalle	1,005																				
Crystal Lake	McHenry	1,242	422	302	1	$1,900			12	6,304	1	1,900	12	6,304	12			1		6,7,8		12,615
Cuba	Fulton	2,019	790	489					12	4,900	1	900	11	4,000	12							6,061
Dallas City	Hancock	1,228	271	275					9	5,380	2	1,825	7	3,555	12							6,882
Delavan	Tazewell	1,175	280	313					13	6,882	1	1,200	12	5,682	12							9,557
Depue	Bureau	1,339																				
Desplaines	Cook	2,384																				
Divernon	Sangamon	1,519	428	348					6	3,420	1	900	5	2,520	8			1				4,479
Dolton	Cook	1,869																				
Dorrisville	Saline	1,184																				
Dwight	Livingston	2,156	613	460			1	1,300	14	8,490	3	2,875	12	6,915	12			1				14,722
Earlville	LaSalle	1,059	228	238					8	5,319	1	999	7	4,320	12							6,652
East Dubuque	JoDaviess	1,253	312	257					7	3,845	1	1,100	6	2,745	12			1				3,845
East Peoria	Tazewell	1,493		385			2	1,342	11	6,072	2	1,260	11	6,154	11			1				10,118
Elmhurst	DuPage	2,360	939	452			1	1,790	17	10,793	2	2,700	16	9,883	12			1		7,8		19,793
Elmwood	Peoria	1,390	335	304					8	5,952	1	1,520	7	4,432	12			1				7,471
ElPaso	Woodford	1,470	210	221					6	3,287	1	1,000	5	2,287	12			1				4,626
Equality	Gallatin	1,180	421	338					7	3,730	2	1,005	5	2,725	8			1				
Eureka	Woodford	1,525	446	388					13	5,778	1	1,000	12	4,778	12			1				7,838
Fairfield	Wayne	2,479	634	531			1	1,013	14	5,548	4	2,971	11	3,590	12			1				9,832
Farmer City	DeWitt	1,603	430	262					8	3,867	1	850	7	3,017	4			1				
Farmington	Fulton	2,421	715	688			1	1,200	16	7,033	2	1,455	15	6,778	12			1				10,271
Fort Sheridan	Lake	1,575																				
Fulton	Whiteside	2,174	669	483			1	1,250	13	6,885	2	1,925	12	6,210	12			1				10,282
Freeburg	St. Clair	1,397																				
French Village	St. Clair	1,001																				
Galva	Henry	2,498	609	552			1	1,765	20	10,178	3	3,220	18	8,723	12			1				14,800
Geneva	Kane	2,451	785	578			1	1,500	19	11,268	2	2,500	18	10,268	12			1				18,347

TABLE 46 A—*Continued*

City	County	Population (1910)	School census (6–21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5–10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Genoa	DeKalb	1,257	308	265	....	.....	1	$1,180	8	$ 3,872	3	$2,060	6	$ 2,992	12	....	....	....	....	.....	$ 6,797
Georgetown	Vermilion	2,307	869	672	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,145	3	2,385	11	5,760	8	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Gibson City	Ford	2,086	660	398	....	.....	1	1,100	9	4,299	1	1,100	9	4,297	8	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Gillespie	Macoupin	2,241	886	736	....	.....	....	.....	17	7,121	2	1,760	15	5,361	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,996
Gilman	Iroquois	1,305	224	287	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,656	1	1,300	9	4,356	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,117
Girard	Macoupin	1,891	634	577	....	.....	....	.....	15	7,083	3	2,223	12	4,860	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,068
Glen Carbon	Madison	1,220	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Glencoe	Cook	1,899	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Glen Ellyn	DuPage	1,763	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Golconda	Pope	1,088	360	237	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,300	1	1,580	7	1,720	12	....	....	1	....	.....	4,058
Grafton	Jersey	1,116	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Granville	Putnam	1,391	454	356	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,080	1	1,000	7	3,080	11	....	....	1	....	.....	5,125
Grayville	White	1,940	.....	292	....	.....	1	900	12	2,540	4	2,040	9	1,400	12	....	....	1	....	.....	4,616
Graymont	Livingston	1,201	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Greenfield	Greene	1,161	318	305	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,453	1	1,400	9	4,053	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,025
Greenup	Cumberland	1,224	302	268	....	.....	1	900	10	4,127	2	1,495	9	3,352	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,878
Griggsville	Pike	1,262	318	273	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,967	1	1,100	10	4,867	12	....	....	2	....	5,8	7,096
Gross Point	Cook	1,008	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Hamilton	Hancock	1,627	359	345	....	.....	....	.....	12	5,730	2	1,425	10	4,305	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,947
Hawthorn	Cook	2,001	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Henry	Marshall	1,687	.....	237	....	.....	....	.....	10	6,115	2	1,795	8	4,320	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,550
Highwood	Lake	1,219	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	DuPage	2,451	878	585	....	.....	2	2,250	21	14,020	4	4,350	19	11,920	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	23,060
Homer	Champaign	1,086	292	269	....	.....	1	1,080	9	4,442	2	1,687	8	3,835	12	....	....	1	....	8	8,267
Jonesboro	Union	1,169	178	296	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,440	....	.....	8	3,440	12	....	....	1	....	.....	4,840
Keithsburg	Mercer	1,515	300	267	....	.....	1	1,170	8	4,230	2	1,850	7	3,550	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,874
Knoxville	Knox	1,818	486	421	....	.....	....	.....	15	7,920	1	1,350	14	6,570	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,249
Lacon	Marshall	1,495	.....	300	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,610	2	1,595	8	4,015	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,217
Ladd	Bureau	1,910	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
LaHarpe	Hancock	1,349	346	326	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,607	2	1,695	6	2,912	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,164
Lanark	Carroll	1,175	274	185	....	.....	1	1,477	11	5,614	1	1,541	11	5,550	12	....	....	....	....	.....	9,461

Lansing	Cook	1,060																			
Lebanon	St. Clair	1,907	618	413					9	4,879	2	1,765	7	3,114	12			1			8,147
Lemont	Cook	2,284																			
Lena	Stephenson	1,168	291	243					7	4,205	1	1,100	6	3,105	12			1			5,233
LeRoy	McLean	1,702	443	396			1	1,536	13	8,834	1	2,798	13	7,572	12					6, 7, 8	13,832
Lewistown	Fulton	2,312	590	536					14	8,087	1	1,400	13	6,687	12			1			11,642
Lexington	McLean	1,318	467	364			1	1,350	11	6,705	2	2,115	10	5,940	12					6, 7, 8	11,185
Libertyville	Lake	1,724	344	360					10	6,158	1	1,400	9	4,758	12	1					8,040
Livingston	Madison	1,092																			
Lovejoy	St. Clair	1,501																			
Lovington	Moultrie	1,011																			
Lyons	Cook	1,483																			
McHenry	McHenry	1,031	424	228					7	4,178	1	1,175	6	3,003	12			1			5,334
McLeansboro	Hamilton	1,796	639	551			1	1,000	12	4,721	5	2,960	8	2,761	12			1			9,074
Manteno	Kankakee	1,229																			
Marengo	McHenry	1,936	410	402			1	1,700	12	7,000	1	2,900	12	5,800			1				10,554
Marissa	St. Clair	2,004		512			1	900	10	4,470	1	900	10	4,470	8			1			
Mark	Putnam	1,125																			
Maroa	Macon	1,160	336	301					9	5,760	1	1,200	8	4,560	12			1			7,157
Martinsville	Clark	1,500	404	335			1	1,000	11	4,852	3	2,312	9	3,540	12			1			8,066
Mascoutah	St. Clair	2,081	1,053	443	1	1,100	1	810	10	5,227	4	3,080	8	4,057	11			1		6, 7, 8	8,740
Mason City	Mason	1,842	554	502			1	1,225	13	5,715	2	1,965	12	4,975	12			1			10,183
Milford	Iroquois	1,316	422	398	1	1,119			9	7,145	1	1,119	9	6,145	8					7, 8	6,811
Millstadt	St. Clair	1,140																			
Minonk	Woodford	2,070	672	336					12	6,727	1	1,300	11	5,427	12			1			9,055
Momence	Kankakee	2,201	770	588			1	1,500	13	7,317	3	3,180	11	5,647	12			1			12,757
Monticello	Piatt	1,981	554	475			1	1,264	14	7,357	3	2,464	12	6,157	12			1			11,752
Morrison	Whiteside	2,410	698	334			1	1,350	15	9,660	3	2,825	14	8,185	12			1			14,921
Morrisonville	Christian	1,126	279	197					7	3,915	1	900	6	3,015	11			1			
Morton	Tazewell	1,004	283	238					7	3,400	1	807	6	2,592	8			1			
Morton Park	Cook	1,001																			
Mounds	Pulaski	1,686	672	596					11	4,640	2	1,320	9	3,320	12						6,593
Mt. Carroll	Carroll	1,759	191	391			1	1,300	12	6,300	2	2,065	11	5,535	12			1			10,277
Mt. Morris	Ogle	1,132	303	233					8	3,915	2	765	6	3,150	11						4,577
Mt. Pulaski	Logan	1,511	381	271					8	4,124	1	720	7	3,404	8						
Mt. Sterling	Brown	1,986	534	296					12	6,300	1	1,200	11	5,100	12						9,744
Moweaqua	Shelby	1,513	581	420					11	5,066	3	1,971	8	3,095	12			1		6, 7, 8	5,630
Nashville	Washington	2,135	714	483			1	1,099	12	5,018	3	2,502	10	3,615	12			1			7,668
Nauvoo	Hancock	1,020	322	140					4	1,560	1	560	3	1,000	8						2,452
Neoga	Cumberland	1,074	343	238					8	3,697			8	3,697	8			1			
New Athens	St. Clair	1,131																			
New Baden	Clinton	1,372																			
Newman	Douglas	1,264	353	246					9	4,280	1	765	8	3,515	8			1			
Newton	Jasper	2,108	581	442			1	1,000	12	5,564	4	2,785	9	3,782	12			1			9,196
Nokomis	Montgomery	1,872	646	543					12	5,949	1	1,062	11	4,887	12			1			7,830
Norris City	White	1,055	344	361					7	2,795	1	560	6	2,235	11						3,366
Oakland	Coles	1,159	371	301			1	1,350	11	3,899	1	1,350	11	3,899	12						6,517
Oblong	Crawford	1,482	455	462					8	5,006	2	1,700	6	3,306	12						7,006
Odell	Livingston	1,035																			
Odin	Marion	1,400	389	346					9	3,452	1	900	8	2,552	11			1			5,713

TABLE 46 A—*Concluded*

City	County	Population (1910)	School census (6-21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5-10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
O'Fallon	St. Clair	2,018	820	509	....	.....	....	.....	12	$6,372	2	$1,800	10	$4,572	11	....	....	1	....	.....	$ 9,265
Onarga	Iroquois	1,273	203	316	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,345	1	1,200	8	4,145	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,800
Oregon	Ogle	2,180	552	456	....	.....	1	$1,470	15	7,830	3	1,870	13	7,430	12	....	....	2	....	8	11,775
Palatine	Cook	1,144	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Palestine	Crawford	1,399	469	430	....	.....	1	1,100	11	4,695	2	1,758	10	4,937	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,091
Park Ridge	Cook	2,009	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pawnee	Sangamon	1,399	543	373	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,247	1	1,000	8	4,247	8	....	....	1	....	.....	6,119
Pecatonica	Winnebago	1,022	228	194	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,295	1	1,100	7	3,195	11	....	....	....	....	.....	6,308
Peotone	Will	1,207	301	228	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,465	2	1,720	5	2,745	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,227
Percy	Randolph	1,033	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	Pike	2,095	580	614	....	.....	1	1,600	16	9,217	6	4,985	11	5,922	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	14,376
Plainfield	Will	1,019	288	239	....	.....	....	.....	9	4,755	1	1,260	8	3,495	12	....	....	....	....	.....	5,783
Plano	Kendall	1,627	433	353	....	.....	....	.....	12	7,600	3	3,015	9	4,585	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,325
Polo	Ogle	1,828	472	319	....	.....	1	1,600	13	8,479	3	3,000	11	7,079	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	13,108
Prophetstown	Whiteside	1,083	202	244	....	.....	....	.....	8	5,225	2	2,100	6	3,125	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,014
Rantoul	Champaign	1,384	452	370	....	.....	....	.....	11	6,113	1	1,200	10	4,913	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,779
Red Bud	Randolph	1,240	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Ridgway	Gallatin	1,054	394	298	....	.....	....	.....	6	2,267	1	745	5	1,522	11	....	....	1	....	.....	3,187
Riverside	Cook	1,702	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
River Forest	Cook	2,456	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Riverton	Sangamon	1,911	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Roanoke	Woodford	1,311	484	317	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,051	1	900	9	4,151	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,286
Rockdale	Will	1,101	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Roodhouse	Greene	2,171	625	493	....	.....	1	1,200	14	5,525	2	1,880	13	4,845	12	....	....	....	....	.....	9,667
Rossville	Vermilion	1,422	440	402	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,285	2	2,400	12	5,885	12	....	1	1	....	.....	11,274
Rushville	Schuyler	2,422	602	544	....	.....	1	1,265	17	8,365	2	1,800	16	7,830	12	....	....	....	1	.....	13,177
St. Anne	Kankakee	1,065	408	454	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,307	1	1,000	7	3,307	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,012
St. Elmo	Fayette	1,227	.....	443	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,770	2	1,910	9	3,860	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,060
St. Francisville	Lawrence	1,391	549	443	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,800	2	1,480	6	2,320	11	....	....	1	....	.....	5,816
Sandoval	Marion	1,568	614	390	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,462	1	880	7	2,582	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,424
Sandusky	Alexander	1,500	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

Seatonville	Bureau	1,370																			
Seneca	LaSalle	1,120	385	156					6	4,000	1	1,200	5	2,800	8						5,479
Sesser	Franklin	1,292																			
Shawneetown	Gallatin	1,863	755	365					10	3,632	2	1,357	8	2,275	11			1			4,663
Sheffield	Bureau	1,009	355	226					10	5,445	1	1,350	9	4,095	12			1			6,776
Sheldon	Iroquois	1,143	305	271					11	6,870	2	2,010	9	4,860	12			1			8,662
Silvis	Rock Island	1,163																			
Sorento	Bond	1,018	435	457					9	4,640	1	1,000	8	3,640	11			1			6,486
South Holland	Cook	1,065																			
South Wilmington	Grundy	2,403																			
Steger	Will	2,161																			
Stockton	JoDaviess	1,096	270	493					9	5,115		585	8	4,530	12						10,324
Stonington	Christian	1,148	577	395					9	4,780	1	900	8	3,880	12			1		7,8	6,354
Sumner	Lawrence	1,413	347	354					9	5,205	2	1,335	7	3,870	11						6,391
Thayer	Sangamon	1,012																			
Thornton	Cook	1,030																			
Toluca	Marshall	2,407	520	456					11	5,340	1	1,200	10	4,140	12			1			9,220
Toulon	Stark	1,208	326	242					8	3,768	1	750	7	3,018	8						4,711
Tower Hill	Shelby	1,040																			
Trenton	Clinton	1,694	541	286					9	4,140	1	900	8	3,240	11			1			6,685
Troy	Madison	1,447																			
Tuscola	Douglas	2,453	400	586	1	1,500			17	10,864	3	3,409	15	8,955	12			2			17,547
Utica	LaSalle	1,250																			
Vermont	Fulton	1,118	291	268					7	4,234	1	1,237	6	2,997	12						5,972
Vienna	Johnson	1,124	314	277					9	4,612	1	1,000	8	3,612	12			1		5,6,7,8	7,556
Villa Grove	Douglas	1,828	576	503					13	8,095	3	2,980	10	5,115	12			1			10,634
Virginia	Cass	1,501		407			2	1,725	11	5,760	2	2,040	11	5,445	12						9,385
Warren	JoDaviess	1,331	228	247					9	5,700	2	1,830	7	3,870	12			1			7,255
Warsaw	Hancock	2,254	500	330					10	5,685	1	1,500	9	4,185	12						7,060
Washington	Tazewell	1,530	463	368					12	8,865	2	2,255	10	6,610	12			1			11,372
Waterloo	Monroe	2,091	696	364					10	5,895	2	2,250	8	3,645	12						7,115
Waverly	Morgan	1,538	500	408			1	1,100	11	4,546	2	1,737	10	3,909	12						6,810
Wenona	Marshall	1,442	430	409			1	1,150	7	3,667	3	2,387	5	2,430	12			1			6,210
Wethersfield	Henry	1,593																			
West Chicago	DuPage	2,378	786	452			1	1,800	15	7,380	1	1,800	15	7,380	12						13,008
West Frankfort	Franklin	2,111		765					10	4,750	4	2,160	6	2,590	12			1			4,719
Willisville	Perry	1,082																			
Wilmington	Will	1,450	323	323					11	6,739	2	2,104	9	4,635	12			1			8,526
Winchester	Scott	1,639	440	382					11	6,027	1	1,225	10	4,802	12						7,713
Witt	Montgomery	2,170	703	642					14	6,524	1	1,100	13	5,424	11			1			7,941
Warden	Madison	1,082																			
Wyoming	Stark	1,506	258	243					7	3,968	1	1,021	6	2,947	12						6,015

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expense

TABLE 46 B—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 2,500 TO 4,999

City	County	Population (1910)	School census (6-21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5-10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			52,219	42,056	15	$24,675	55	$62,903	1,107	$592,645	154	$158,522	1,023	$521,701		1	1	54	3		$959,528
Abingdon	Knox	2,500	667	536			2	$2,545	19	$ 8,786	2	$2,545	19	$ 8,786	12			1			$ 8,872
Anna	Union	2,809	788	631			1	1,402	17	8,576	4	3,738	14	6,240	12			3			13,453
Averyville	Peoria	2,668	680	507			1	250	15	9,012	2	1,750	14	7,512	12			1			12,996
Batavia	Kane	4,436	1,301	989	1	$2,200			31	19,358	4	4,898	28	16,660	12			2		8	31,473
Benton	Franklin	2,675		955	1	1,350			19	11,083	4	4,690	16	7,743	8						17,178
Bridgeport	Lawrence	2,708	785	687	1	1,125			11	5,669	2	1,800	10	4,994	8						8,982
Bushnell	McDonough	2,619	581	492			1	1,500	17	6,162	1	1,500	17	6,162	12			1			12,736
Carlinville	Macoupin	3,616	1,007	716			2	1,935	17	8,325	1	1,575	18	8,685	12				1		18,204
Carmi	White	2,833	858	778					19	7,266	4	2,456	15	4,810	12			2			8,971
Carterville	Williamson	2,971	1,000	753			1	1,200	15	6,290	4	3,240	12	4,250	12			1			10,252
Chester	Randolph	2,737	803	414			1	1,505	12	6,165	2	2,315	11	5,355	12			1			9,703
Coal City	Grundy	2,667																			
Downers Grove	DuPage	2,601	964	684	1	2,000	1	950	20	11,272	2	2,500	20	11,722	12			1		7,8	18,067
Dundee	Kane	3,002	1,030	654	1	2,200			20	12,263	2	3,542	19	10,921	12			1			25,832
East Moline	Rock Island	2,665		411			3	2,037	13	6,477	2	1,812	14	6,702	12			1			15,317
Effingham	Effingham	3,898	1,033	549			1	360	14	8,457	4	3,534	11	5,283	12			1			11,881
Eldorado	Saline	3,365	1,243	1,059	1	1,250			17	7,460	6	3,750	12	4,960	8			1			11,689
Fairbury	Livingston	2,502	565	500			1	1,500	17	8,593	1	1,500	17	8,593	12			1		7,8	13,469
Flora	Clay	2,704																			
Galena	JoDaviess	4,835	1,239	675			1	1,300	22	12,175	3	2,740	20	10,735	12						19,600
Geneseo	Henry	3,199	790	477			1	900	18	9,600	3	2,500	16	8,000	8			1			

Greenville	Bond	3,178	1,139	780	....	.....	1	1,400	20	9,751	1	1,400	20	9,751	12	....	....	1	....	.....	13,958
Harvard	McHenry	3,008	695	629	1	1,500	....	.....	22	10,075	2	2,450	21	9,125	12	....	....	2	....	6,7,8	15,345
Havana	Mason	3,525	.....	770	....	.....	1	1,500	24	12,375	2	2,310	23	11,565	12	....	....	....	....	.....	21,758
Highland	Madison	2,675	926	485	....	.....	....	.....	13	7,450	1	1,350	12	6,100	12	....	....	....	....	.....	1,885
Highland Park	Lake	4,209	862	521	1	2,500	....	.....	18	15,060	1	2,500	18	15,060	8	....	....	1	....	5,8	31,207
Hillsboro	Montgomery	3,424	1,229	997	....	.....	1	1,560	22	12,120	1	3,760	22	9,920	12	....	....	....	....	.....	18,999
Hoopeston	Vermilion	4,698	1,317	1,077	....	.....	2	3,100	29	17,518	3	3,710	28	16,908	12	....	1	1	....	.....	29,213
Jerseyville	Jersey	4,113	1,085	745	....	.....	1	1,800	16	7,413	3	3,658	14	5,555	12	....	....	1	....	.....	11,328
Johnston City	Williamson	3,248	1,181	1,060	....	.....	1	1,071	19	8,600	4	2,416	16	7,255	12	....	....	1	....	.....	12,235
Lake Forest	Lake	3,349	759	627	1	2,250	....	.....	25	19,284	3	3,600	23	17,934	8	....	....	1	....	.....	42,115
Lawrenceville	Lawrence	3,235	1,071	893	1	1,200	....	.....	15	7,336	3	2,314	13	6,222	8	....	....	1	....	.....	12,372
Lockport	Will	2,555	699	303	....	.....	1	900	8	3,700	1	900	8	3,700	8	....	....	....	1	.....	5,960
Marseilles	LaSalle	3,291	871	717	....	.....	1	1,500	18	9,727	1	1,500	18	9,727	12	....	....	1	....	.....	15,731
Marshall	Clark	2,569	683	464	....	.....	....	.....	16	6,504	1	1,165	15	5,339	8	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Melrose Park	Cook	4,806	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mendota	LaSalle	3,806	901	758	1	1,500	....	.....	22	12,413	3	2,849	20	11,064	12	....	....	....	....	.....	18,568
Metropolis	Massac	4,655	1,310	1,217	1	1,200	3	2,561	22	7,886	5	2,180	21	9,467	12	....	....	2	....	.....	13,820
Morgan Park	Cook	3,694	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Morris	Grundy	4,563	1,166	800	....	.....	1	1,800	23	13,860	4	4,750	20	10,910	12	....	....	1	....	6,7,8	21,461
Mound City	Pulaski	2,837	780	627	....	.....	1	1,000	16	5,820	3	2,000	14	4,820	12	....	....	....	....	.....	9,260
Mt. Olive	Macoupin	3,504	1,137	664	....	.....	....	.....	15	7,612	2	1,987	13	5,625	11	....	....	1	....	.....	9,645
Naperville	DuPage	3,449	994	503	....	.....	5	2,989	17	9,883	5	3,385	17	9,487	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	16,854
Normal	McLean	4,204	1,324	385	....	.....	1	1,700	17	10,277	4	4,350	14	7,627	12	....	....	1	....	.....	16,320
North Chicago	Lake	3,306	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Oglesby	LaSalle	3,500	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paxton	Ford	2,912	763	641	....	.....	3	2,250	17	9,728	3	3,645	17	8,333	12	....	....	....	....	8	15,527
Petersburg	Menard	2,587	732	622	....	.....	1	1,400	19	9,765	3	2,975	17	8,190	12	....	....	1	....	.....	14,891
Pinckneyville	Perry	2,722	764	616	....	.....	....	.....	15	5,876	2	1,572	13	4,304	12	....	....	4	....	.....	7,554
Portland	Franklin	3,194	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Princeton	Bureau	4,131	995	521	1	1,800	2	1,728	18	10,465	3	3,928	18	10,465	8	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Robinson	Crawford	3,863	942	938	1	1,200	....	.....	17	7,437	1	1,200	17	7,437	8	....	....	....	1	.....	12,053
Rochelle	Ogle	2,732	793	582	....	.....	1	1,700	19	11,050	5	4,200	15	8,550	12	....	....	1	....	.....	17,954
Rock Falls	Whiteside	2,657	.....	625	....	.....	1	1,500	15	7,294	2	1,995	14	6,799	8	....	....	1	....	7,8	16,664
St. Charles	Kane	4,046	1,041	792	....	.....	1	935	24	16,350	1	935	24	16,350	12	....	....	1	....	.....	29,127
Salem	Marion	2,669	869	653	....	.....	1	1,200	17	7,090	2	1,922	16	6,368	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,641
Sandwich	DeKalb	2,557	665	523	....	.....	1	1,500	15	9,041	2	2,355	14	8,186	12	....	....	1	....	.....	16,257
Savanna	Carroll	3,691	934	583	1	1,500	....	.....	16	7,801	1	1,500	16	7,801	8	....	....	1	....	.....	12,649
Shelbyville	Shelby	3,590	1,039	761	1	1,700	....	.....	25	14,418	4	4,560	22	11,558	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	27,567
Sparta	Randolph	3,081	914	872	....	.....	1	1,250	22	10,306	3	3,375	20	8,181	12	....	....	....	....	.....	13,916
Sullivan	Moultrie	2,621	780	652	....	.....	2	2,099	17	8,635	3	2,907	16	7,827	12	....	....	1	....	.....	14,219
Sycamore	DeKalb	3,962	1,018	773	....	.....	1	1,700	25	16,334	3	3,350	23	14,684	12	....	....	1	....	.....	27,135
Upper Alton	Madison	2,918	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Vandalia	Fayette	2,974	841	743	....	.....	....	.....	19	10,040	3	3,785	16	6,255	12	1	....	1	....	7,8	12,145
Venice	Madison	3,718	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Virden	Macoupin	4,000	1,297	1,146	....	.....	1	1,299	23	9,450	2	2,000	22	8,749	12	....	....	....	....	.....	13,461
Watseka	Iroquois	2,576	481	495	....	.....	2	1,655	12	7,470	2	2,400	12	6,725	12	....	....	1	....	8	14,531
West Hammond	Cook	4,948	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Westville	Vermilion	2,607	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Wheaton	DuPage	3,423	1,120	871	....	.....	1	2,100	24	16,147	2	3,100	23	15,147	12	....	....	....	....	7,8	25,577

TABLE 46 B—*Concluded*

City	County	Population (1910)	School census (6–21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5–10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
White Hall	Greene	2,854	685	699	....	.....	....	.....	16	$ 8,660	3	$2,497	13	$ 6,163	12	....	....	1	....	.....	$14,677
Wilmette	Cook	4,943	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Winnetka	Cook	3,168	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Woodstock	McHenry	4,331	1,133	846	....	.....	1	$1,800	27	14,748	2	2,900	26	13,648	12	....	....	1	....	.....	19,945
Zion City	Lake	4,789	1,418	1,075	....	.....	.. 1	1,150	27	13,456	3	2,095	25	12,511	12	....	....	1	....	.....	16,329

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expense

TABLE 46 C—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 5,000 TO 7,999

City	County	Population (Federal census 1910)	School census (6-21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5-10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			44,501	30,456	21	$33,938	13	$12,866	765	$399,836	96	$94,530	703	$352,110				16	3		$608,465
Beardstown	Cass	6,107	1,686	1,389	1	$1,900			38	$20,766	5	$5,037	34	$17,629	12			1			$30,106
Belvidere	Boone	7,253	2,233	1,406	1	1,600	1	$1,600	48	35,450	5	6,900	45	31,750	12			1		6,8	52,948
Berwyn	Cook	5,841																			
Carbondale	Jackson	5,411																			
Charleston	Coles	5,884	1,778	989	1	2,000			30	16,164	4	4,865	27	13,299	12			1		7,8	29,167
Clinton	DeWitt	5,165	1,724	1,314	1	1,800			38	21,475	5	4,870	34	18,405	12						29,816
Collinsville	Madison	7,478																			
Dixon, District 27	Lee	7,216	1,316	756	1	1,800	1	485	28	15,745	4	3,744	26	14,286	12					5,6,7,8	23,796
Dixon, District 23	Lee		717	508	1	1,588	1	579	18	8,079	1	1,588	19	8,658	12						13,853
DuQuoin	Perry	5,434	1,505	935			1	1,032	21	9,645	3	2,566	19	8,111	8						14,860
Edwardsville	Madison	5,014	1,804	1,228	1	1,600	2	670	30	16,639	4	4,149	29	14,760	12						25,331
Forest Park	Cook	6,594																			
Harrisburg	Saline	5,309	2,555	1,893	1	1,500			35	16,127	6	4,556	30	13,071	8			1		7,8	22,021
Harvey	Cook	7,227																			
Herrin	Williamson	6,861	2,271	2,013	1	1,357			38	16,141	8	4,885	31	12,613	12			1			22,468
LaGrange	Cook	5,282																			
Litchfield	Montgomery	5,971		1,076			1	1,600	29	14,922	2	2,600	28	13,922	12			1			21,737
Macomb	McDonough	5,774	1,445	995	1	1,800			30	17,630	3	3,860	28	15,570	12				1		27,038

TABLE 46 C—*Concluded*

City	County	Population (Federal census (1910)	School census (6-21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5-10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madison	Madison	5,046	1,453	1,022	1	$1,333	....	.....	22	$12,679	3	$4,798	20	$ 9,214	12	....	....	1	....	.....	$19,226
Marion	Williamson	7,093	2,268	1,980	1	1,200	....	.....	42	17,728	7	4,387	36	14,541	8	....	....	1	....	8	27,869
Mt. Carmel	Wabash	6,934	1,838	1,448	....	.....	1	$1,700	31	12,981	2	2,375	30	12,306	12	....	....	1	....	.....	20,540
Murphysboro	Jackson	7,485	2,338	1,485	1	1,300	1	1,000	29	11,580	5	4,514	26	9,366	8	....	....	1	....	8	19,890
Olney	Richland	5,011	1,355	1,419	....	.....	1	1,500	25	11,947	5	3,750	21	9,697	12	....	....	1	....	.....	22,452
Pana	Christian	6,055	2,458	1,033	1	2,000	....	.....	30	19,683	4	4,587	27	17,096	8	....	....	....	1	6, 7, 8	29,679
Paris	Edgar	7,664	2,173	1,717	1	1,920	1	1,300	49	28,005	5	5,584	46	25,641	12	....	....	1	....	7, 8	50,838
Peru	LaSalle	7,984	2,536	643	1	1,700	....	.....	22	12,953	3	2,625	20	12,028	8	....	....	1	....	5, 8	20,913
Pontiac	Livingston	6,090	1,484	857	1	1,600	....	.....	26	13,618	2	2,050	25	13,168	8	....	....	....	1	.....	21,762
Spring Valley	Bureau	7,035	2,306	1,427	1	1,400	....	.....	30	11,790	2	1,400	29	11,790	11	....	....	....	....	.....	17,580
Staunton	Macoupin	5,048	1,995	844	....	.....	....	.....	18	8,752	1	1,200	17	7,552	12	....	....	1	....	.....	11,405
Sterling	Whiteside	7,467	1,102	806	1	1,600	2	1,400	22	11,675	2	2,400	23	12,275	8	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Taylorville (Dist. 116)	Christian	5,446	1,047	638	1	1,470	....	.....	16	7,740	3	2,870	14	6,340	8	....	....	....	....	.....	13,872
Taylorville (Dist. 117)	..do	.....	1,114	635	1	1,470	....	.....	20	9,922	2	2,370	19	9,022	8	....	....	1	....	7, 8	17,598

TABLE 46 D—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 8,000 TO 11,999

City	County	Population (Federal census (1910)	School census (6–21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5–10				Number of years of school work	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			36,612	23,343	12	$25,683	20	$22,707	595	$349,017	72	$84,805	555	$312,602		1	1	7	4		$587,292
Blue Island	Cook	8,043																			
Canton	Fulton	10,453	2,751	2,773	1	$2,100	1	$1,600	63	$35,794	11	$12,623	54	$26,871	12			1		6,7,8	$58,087
Centralia	Marion	9,680																			
DeKalb	DeKalb	8,102	2,458	1,393	1	1,500	7	5,250	26	13,502	2	2,250	32	18,002	8		1		1		30,990
Granite City	Madison	9,903	1,523	1,936	1	2,400	3	5,140	52	25,864	3	5,730	53	27,674	12	1		1			45,561
Kewanee	Henry	9,307	3,310	2,276	1	3,000	2	2,977	79	48,782	14	15,544	68	39,215	12			1		4,5,6,7,8	73,492
LaSalle	LaSalle	11,537	3,934	1,164	1	2,200			30	20,843	2	2,900	29	20,143	8						34,379
Lincoln	Logan	10,892	4,753	1,500	1	2,000	1	1,250	44	25,289	5	5,800	41	22,739	12			1		7,8	40,612
Mattoon	Coles	11,456	3,618	2,773	1	2,583	2	2,159	62	33,492	5	7,511	60	30,723	12			1		7,8	76,867
Maywood	Cook	8,033																			
Monmouth	Warren	9,128	2,671	1,806	1	2,100	1	781	54	34,177	7	7,800	49	29,258	12				1	7,8	54,592
Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	8,007	2,705	2,091	1	1,600			42	19,937	6	4,225	37	17,312	8			1			27,359
Ottawa	LaSalle	9,535	3,090	1,532	1	2,000			39	26,436	2	3,197	38	25,239	8				1		42,487
Pekin	Tazewell	9,897	3,184	2,098	1	1,900	2	1,700	53	32,903	7	7,925	49	28,578	12			1			49,861
Urbana	Champaign	8,245	2,615	2,001	1	2,300	1	1,850	51	31,998	8	9,300	45	26,848	12				1		53,005

Table 46 E—Cities having a population of from 12,000 to 19,999

City	County	Population (Federal census 1910)	School census (6–21)	Enrollment	Superintendents who do no teaching		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5–10				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expense
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			37,609	20,120	8	$19,544	23	$23,338	569	$347,792	63	$78,091	537	$312,583		1	1	4	3		$570,455
Alton	Madison	17,528	5,780	3,359	1	$2,700	5	$4,700	89	$57,911	13	$15,050	82	$50,261	12			1		8	$97,725
Cairo	Alexander	14,548	4,488	2,402	1	2,400	3	2,383	60	32,340	9	9,300	55	27,723	12			1			48,367
Champaign	Champaign	12,421	3,955	2,579	1	2,500	2	1,800	73	48,550	11	11,440	65	41,410	12		1		1		76,738
Chicago Heights	Cook	14,525																			
Cicero	Cook	14,557																			
Freeport	Stephenson	17,567	3,599	2,978	1	2,500	1	2,100	83	54,099	7	11,350	78	47,349	12					7,8	89,429
Jacksonville	Morgan	15,326	4,619	2,004	1	2,400	6	6,220	72	47,235	8	10,130	71	45,455	12			1		6,7,8	76,388
Kankakee	Kankakee	13,986	6,806	2,510	1	2,200	3	3,610	71	40,134	7	9,627	68	36,317	12				1		61,907
Oak Park	Cook	19,444																			
Streator	LaSalle	14,253	4,323	2,276	1	2,824	3	2,525	60	31,574	2	3,224	62	33,699	8			1		6,7,8	55,133
Waukegan	Lake	16,069	4,039	2,012	1	2,020			61	36,319	6	7,970	56	30,369	8	1			1	7,8	64,768

TABLE 46 F—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE

City	County	Population (Federal census 1910)	School census (6 to 21)	Enrollment	Superintendants who do no teaching		Supervisions and principals who teach less than half time		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		Total 5–10				Number of years of school work	For promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed	Total current expenses
											Men		Women			Health		Attendance			
					Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary		Physicians	Nurses	Men	Women		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total[1]			718,568	394,887	35	$134,321	443	$1,072,154	9,017	$9,159,177	964	$1,587,629	8,531	$8,778,023	....	108	104	27	50	.....	$14,268,814
Aurora, District 131	Kane	29,807	6,954	2,655	1	$ 3,250	5	$ 7,350	70	$ 49,050	9	$ 13,050	67	$ 46,600	12	....	1	1	....	7, 8	$ 96,221
Aurora, District 129	..do	.....	2,160	1,422	1	2,400	1	1,600	41	33,750	6	8,100	37	29,650	12	....	...	1	....	6, 7, 8	52,456
Belleville	St. Clair	21,122	6,665	2,944	1	2,100	4	2,345	73	51,041	15	14,850	63	40,636	12	....	...	1	....	.....	72,554
Bloomington	McLean	25,768	6,578	3,789	2	3,558	6	6,169	111	78,106	13	13,863	106	73,970	12	1	1	1	....	7, 8	127,706
Chicago	Cook	2,185,283	572,545	310,517	16	83,500	289	870,613	6,708	7,512,235	670	1,241,923	6,343	7,224,425	12	105	93	14	36	.....	11,634,608
Danville	Vermilion	27,871	4,704	3,676	1	3,365	8	7,825	85	52,457	10	12,800	84	50,847	12	....	...	1	....	8	83,543
Decatur	Macon	31,140	10,350	6,223	2	5,288	2	3,520	168	136,534	16	19,977	156	125,365	12	....	1	1	....	7, 8	192,203
East St. Louis	St. Clair	58,547	17,634	8,397	2	4,071	11	9,633	222	161,124	32	29,851	203	144,977	12	....	3	1	....	.....	235,843
Elgin	Kane	25,976	5,438	4,018	1	4,340	16	20,407	125	80,903	16	19,077	126	86,573	12	....	...	1	....	7, 8	155,030
Evanston	Cook	24,978	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....
Galesburg	Knox	22,089	5,761	3,798	1	3,000	5	5,060	103	65,472	13	16,997	96	56,535	12	....	1	..	1	.....	100,734
Joliet	Will	34,670	12,636	5,676	1	3,192	5	5,889	159	116,288	13	16,195	152	109,174	8	....	...	..	1	8	186,963
Moline	Rock Island	24,199	5,662	4,278	1	2,750	10	12,281	131	89,283	19	22,358	123	81,956	12	....	...	..	1	8	142,977
Peoria	Peoria	66,950	15,471	10,810	1	3,750	21	35,333	343	260,502	37	49,161	328	250,424	12	....	...	1	1	.....	388,662
Quincy	Adams	36,587	12,806	4,663	1	2,500	9	19,500	133	83,813	24	22,000	119	83,813	12	1	...	1	....	.....	144,913
Rockford	Winnebago	45,401	11,604	8,369	1	1,657	10	11,593	233	156,381	24	21,678	220	147,953	12	1	3	1	....	1, 8	254,659
Rock Island	Rock Island	24,335	6,213	4,119	1	2,600	18	16,775	94	62,331	17	20,891	96	60,815	12	....	...	1	....	7, 8	116,993
Springfield	Sangamon	51,678	15,387	9,533	1	3,000	23	36,261	218	169,907	30	44,858	212	164,310	12	....	1	1	....	5, 6, 7, 8	282,689

[1] The totals in Table 46 contain items of those schools only, which submitted complete reports. No items for township high schools are entered in this tabulation

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1914.

1. Summary of Statistics for 1914.
2. Statistics Itemized for 1914.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL TABLES (1914).

General Statistics.

CENSUS.

Table 1.	Population of Illinois (Federal census, 1910)		5,638,591
	Population under 21 years of age (school census, 1914)—		
	Boys	1,231,372	
	Girls	1,205,527	
	Total		2,436,899
	Population between 6 and 21 years of age (school census, 1914)—		
	Boys	831,682	
	Girls	818,576	
	Total		1,650,258

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ELEMENTARY.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Table 2.	Kindergarten	17,729	18,356	36,085	3.5
	First year	101,261	91,266	192,527	18.4
	Second year	65,523	60,672	126,095	12.1
	Third year	62,927	59,375	122,302	11.7
	Fourth year	63,917	59,586	122,603	11.8
Table 3.	Fifth year	49,654	47,822	97,476	9.4
	Sixth year	53,339	52,055	105,396	10.1
	Seventh year	34,991	36,110	71,101	6.8
	Eighth year	40,697	43,546	84,243	8.0
	Total	489,138	468,788	957,926	91.8

SECONDARY (HIGH).

Table 4.	Ninth year	15,648	17,710	33,358	3.2
	Tenth year	10,594	12,549	23,143	2.2
	Eleventh year	7,006	8,700	15,706	1.5
	Twelfth year	5,670	7,424	13,094	1.3
	Total	38,918	46,383	85,301	8.2
Table 5.	Grand total	528,056	515,171	1,043,227	100.

ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM AND AVERAGE COST.

Number of days attendance	146,333,961
Average daily attendance	908,906
Average number of days schools were in session	161
Average number of days each pupil attended	140
Average number of months schools were in session	7.7
Average cost per pupil enrolled for all expenses	$38.61
Average cost per pupil enrolled for current expenses	28.48

PROMOTIONS, GRADUATES AND TUITION PUPILS.

Table 6.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of eighth year pupils promoted	22,136	26,277	48,413
Number of elementary tuition pupils			4,948
Number of high school graduates	5,362	7,385	12,747
Number of high school tuition pupils			10,024

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Number of teachers graduates of a—		
College and State Normal School	1,090	
College, only	2,595	
State Normal School, only	5,485	
Four-year high school, only	8,950	
Total		18,120
Attended but not a graduate of a—		
College	2,466	
State Normal School	6,096	
High School	2,718	
No school above elementary	2,405	
Total		13,685
Grand total		31,805

TEACHERS.

Table 7.

Number of superintendents who do no teaching	133	
Number of superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	695	
Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more	30,977	
Total		31,805
Number of teaching positions filled by—		
Men	5,770	
Women	26,035	
Total		31,805
Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year, including resignations, etc.—		
Men	6,806	
Women	27,161	
Total		33,247
Amount earned by teachers—		
Men	$ 4,594,025 31	
Women	17,187,195 91	
Total		$21,781,221 22
Average annual salaries paid teachers—		
Men	$796 19	
Women	660 15	
All		$684 83

LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Table 8. Teachers length of service in same district—

One year	11,638	Eleven years	416
Two years	5,002	Twelve years	297
Three years	2,758	Thirteen years	320
Four years	1,606	Fourteen years	341
Five years	1,146	Fifteen years	386
Six years	887	Sixteen years	337
Seven years	746	Seventeen years	323
Eight years	627	Eighteen years	313
Nine years	564	Nineteen years	293
Ten years	603	Twenty years or more	3,202
		Total	31,805

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TEACHERS.

		Elementary.		Secondary (High)		
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Table 9, 10, 11 and 12.	Received under $200	79	212	4	8	303
	$ 200–$ 299	643	1,780	1	15	2,439
	300– 399	1,010	4,024	6	15	5,055
	400– 499	808	5,814	14	62	6,698
	500– 599	414	2,576	47	236	3,273
	600– 699	375	1,804	83	319	2,581
	700– 799	139	1,257	111	268	1,775
	800– 899	107	1,070	151	219	1,547
	900– 999	79	683	155	172	1,089
	1,000– 1,099	66	574	175	98	913
	1,100– 1,199	54	417	125	80	676
	1,200– 1,299	49	2,801	144	74	3,068
	1,300– 1,399	35	407	79	54	575
	1,400– 1,499	31	131	86	73	321
	1,500– 1,599	39	134	78	51	302
	1,600– 1,699	104	7	47	41	199
	1,700– 1,799	22	1	45	46	114
	1,800– 1,899	15	13	57	40	125
	1,900– 1,999	9	18	35	41	103
	2,000– 2,499	32	17	131	95	275
	2,500– 2,999	49	34	76	40	199
	3,000 and over	73	71	30	1	175
	Total	4,232	23,845	1,680	2,048	
	Grand total		28,077		3,728	31,805

DISTRICTS, SCHOOL HOUSES AND LIBRARIES, ETC.

Table 13.	Number of districts		11,802
	Number of public school houses not used	50	
	Number of public school houses used	13,293	
			13,343
	Number of rented buildings		153
	Total		13,496
	Number of sittings (capacity)		1,170,329
	Number of libraries		10,869
	Number of volumes in libraries		1,523,698

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Table 14.	School buildings and sites	$113,892,134	
	Equipment (furniture, libraries and apparatus)	5,676,809	
	Total		$119,568,943

TAX LEVY AND BONDS.

Amount of taxes levied August, 1913	$33,387,660
School bonds outstanding June 30, 1914	11,918,744

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Table 15.	Number of private schools		894
	Number of teachers employed—		
	Men	1,930	
	Women	3,279	
	Total		5,209
	Number of pupils enrolled doing—		
	Elementary work		
	Boys	102,001	
	Girls	98,449	
	Total		200,450
	Secondary work		
	Boys	1,359	
	Girls	1,791	
	Total		3,150
	Total enrollment		
	Boys	103,360	
	Girls	100,197	
	Total		203,708

DISTRICT FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Table 16.	Balance, July 1, 1913		$ 8,828,769 05
	Distribution of trustees	$ 4,085,315 86	
	District taxes	32,969,155 94	
	Tuition fees paid by pupils	267,517 13	
	Sale or rent of school property	114,384 76	
	Sale of school bonds	3,303,113 39	
	Insurance adjustments	80,875 90	
	Other sources	1,062,219 79	
			41,882,582 77
	Net receipts		$50,711,351 82
	Other township treasurers	$399,436 74	
	Transfers of pupils	31,140 28	
	Total duplications		430,577 02
	Total		$51,141,928 84

EXPENDITURES.

Table 17, 18 and 19.	General control—		
	Schoolboards and business offices	$408,542 38	
	Compulsory attendance	110,633 94	
	Superintendents who do no teaching	320,541 13	
	Total		$839,717 45
	Instruction—		
	Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time	$ 1,344,824 13	
	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more	20,131,640 96	
	Text-books, stationery, supplies, etc	776,885 59	
	Interest on teachers orders	70,107 57	
	Tuition of transferred pupils	163,746 35	
	Total		$22,487,204 60
	Operating school plants—		
	Janitors, engineers, etc	$2,046,521 74	
	Fuel, water, light, power, janitor's supplies, etc	1,694,714 90	
	Total		$3,741,236 64
	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)	$2,059,081 87	
	Auxiliary agencies—		
	Libraries	76,788 14	
	Promotion of health	17,927 42	
	Transportation of pupils	27,517 89	
	Rent	95,715 66	
	Night schools	236,413 89	
	Other sources	133,087 22	
	Total		587,450 22
	Total current expenses		$29,714,690 78
	Capital outlay—		
	New grounds and buildings, alterations (not repairs)	$8,225,725 73	
	New equipment (not replacements)	423,912 97	
	Total		$ 8,649,638 70
	Bonded debts—		
	District bonds cancelled	$1,424,024 76	
	Interest on bonds	499,501 95	
	Total		1,923,526 71
	Net expenses		$40,287,856 19
	Paid other treasurers		477,921 98
	Balance, June 30, 1914		10,376,150 67
	Total		$51,141,928 84

TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Table 20.	Balance, July 1, 1913		$ 732.199 48
	Income of township fund	$1,038,270 26	
	County distribution	2,857,434 23	
	Other sources	4,891 60	
	Net receipts		3,890,596 09
	Total		$4,632,795 57

TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUND—Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

Table 21.

Expenses of trustees	$ 37,154 49	
Publishing statements	5,083 25	
Compensation of treasurers	180,819 09	
Added to township fund	23,009 37	
Distributed to districts	4,085,315 86	
Net expenditures		$4,331,382 06
Balance, June 30, 1914		301,413 51
Total		$4,632,795 57

TOWNSHIP FUND CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Table 22.

Balance, July 1, 1913		$646,163 11
Loans paid	$527,464 40	
Real estate sold	10,240 00	
Additions from distributive fund	23,024 37	
Cash additions	660 30	
Net receipts		561,389 07
Total		$1,207,552 18

EXPENDITURES.

Table 23.

Loans or investments	$626,429 99	
Losses of cash	857 88	
Net expenditures		$627,287 87
Balance, June 30, 1914		580,264 31
Total		$1,207,552 18

TOWNSHIP FUND BALANCE SHEET.

DEBIT.

Table 24.

Balance, July 1, 1913	$ 646,163 11	
Notes, bonds and real estate held, July 1, 1913	18,627,040 78	
Net township fund, July 1, 1913		$19,273,303 89
Cash additions during year	$23,684 67	
Increase in value of investments	62,044 74	
Net increase		85,729 41
Total		$19,358,933 30

CREDIT.

Table 25.

Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1914	$ 6,056,286 57	
Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1914	11,428,180 12	
Value of other lands held June 30, 1914	1,291,799 71	
Balance, June 30, 1914	580,264 31	
Net township fund June 30, 1914		$19,356,530 71
Losses of cash and investments during the year		2,402 59
Total		$19,358,933 30

TOWNSHIP FUND INCOME

Table 26.

Interest on bank deposits	$ 40,211 46	
Interest on loans	247,246 79	
Rents	683,527 09	
Interest on bonds	67,284 92	
Total		$1,038,270 26

LANDS BELONGING TO TOWNSHIP FUND.

Number of acres	6,088
Number of city lots	68

COUNTY DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Table 27.	Balance, July 1, 1913		$ 14,542 60
	Balance, July 1, 1913, apportioned but not distributed		3,060 31
	State school tax fund	$2,806,500 00	
	Interest on State school fund	56,937 31	
	Fines and forfeitures	19,965 88	
	Net receipts		2,883,403 19
	Total		$2,901,006 10

EXPENDITURES.

Table 28.	Distributed to township treasurers		$2,857,434 23
	Balance, June 30, 1914	$40,896 91	
	Balance, June 30, 1914, apportioned but not distributed	2,674 96	
	Net cash on hand		43,571 87
	Total		$2,901,006 10

COUNTY INSTITUTE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Table 29.	Balance, July 1, 1913		$28,759 46
	Examination and renewal fees	$37,096 00	
	Registration fees	1,763 00	
	Other sources	2,312 80	
	Net receipts		41,171 80
	Total		$69,931 26

EXPENDITURES.

Table 30.	Institute instructors	$27,213 18	
	Incidental expenses of institutes	4,999 19	
	County Teacher's Association lectures	2,637 50	
	Incidental expenses of teachers' associations	1,411 50	
	Commission retained by county treasurers	146 93	
	Net expenditures		$36,408 30
	Balance, June 30, 1914		33,522 96
	Total		$69,931 26

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

Table 31.	State Auditor	$193,410 00	
	County board	3,381 00	
	Total salary		$196,791 00

EXPENSES.

	Incidentals	$31,568 67	
	Salaries of assistants	45,280 70	
	Total expenses		76,849 37
	Total salary and expenses		$273,640 37

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Table 32.	Number of applicants examined—		
	Men	4,142	
	Women	16,182	
	Total		20,324
	Number of county certificates issued on examinations—		
	First grade—		
	Men	1,376	
	Women	4,499	
	Total		5,875
	Second grade—		
	Men	2,140	
	Women	7,620	
	Total		9,760
	Grand total		15,635
	Number of applicants rejected—		
	Men	729	
	Women	3,677	
	Total		4,406

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—Concluded.

Table 33.

Number of county certificates renewed—		
First grade—		
Men	1,229	
Women	2,805	
Total		4,034
Second grade—		
Men	2,375	
Women	10,363	
Total		12,738
Grand total		16,772
Number of State certificates registered—		
Men	163	
Women	184	
Total		347
Number enrolled at county institute—		
Free	24,656	
Paying fee	1,133	
Total		25,789

CENTRAL AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table 34.

Seventh year—		
Boys	2,010	
Girls	2,518	
Total		4,528
Eighth year—		
Boys	4,848	
Girls	5,950	
Total		10,798
Final—		
Boys	5,620	
Girls	7,383	
Total		13,003

NUMBER OF STATE NORMAL SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED.

Boys	484	
Girls	795	
Total		1,279

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' EXAMINATIONS.

Table 35.

Number of examinations held—	
Teachers	590
Finals	419
Centrals	288
Monthly or bi-monthly	458

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Number of counties holding institutes	101
Number held	122
Length in days	544
Average length of each	4.4

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Number of counties holding associations		91
Number held		307
Length in days		352
Average length of each		1.1
Number of counties allowing teachers' salary for attending county institutes and associations		72
Average number of days allowed		2.5
Number enrolled—		
Men	3,978	
Women	16,921	
Tota		20,899

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Table 36.

Number of lectures delivered—		
In county	1,044	
Outside of county	223	
Total		1,267
Number of days given to educational meetings—		
In county	1,067	
Outside of county	454	
Total		1,521

SCHOOL VISITATION.

Number of days given to school visitation		9,850
Number of schools not visited—		
One room	468	
Two rooms or more	109	
Total		577

ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Number of counties having assistant		32
Number of assistants allowed by county boards		41
Number of days spent in—		
School visitation	1,920	
Educational meetings	396	
Total		2,316
Number of consolidated districts		7
Number of districts using State course of study		9,176
Amount contributed to county institute fund by—		
Teachers	$1,283 04	
County board	293 54	
Total		$1,576 58

SCHOOLS.

Table 37.

Number of districts maintaining—		
No school	57	
Schools less than six months	23	
School six months or more	11,722	
Total		11,802

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Number of districts governed by a—		
Board of directors	11,329	
Board of education	370	
Special charter	33	
Township high school board	70	
Total		11,802
Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school on present tax rate fixed by statute		184
Number of conferences of school officers held		69
Number of districts maintaining kindergarterns		32
Number of private kindergartens		92

CONDITION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Table 38.

Number of State standard schools—		
One-room	1,961	
Village	51	
Superior	8	
Total		2,020
Number near State standard schools		3,575
Number of unsanitary schools		769
Number of shadeless grounds		869

ENROLLMENT IN SMALL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools enrolling fewer than six pupils	128
Number of schools enrolling six to ten pupils	760
Number of schools enrolling eleven to fifteen pupils	1,359

QUALIFICATIONS OF BEGINNING TEACHERS.

Number graduates of a—		
College and State Normal School	51	
College, only	143	
State Normal School, only	154	
Four year high school, only	1,218	
Total		1,566
Number having attended but not a graduate of a—		
College	133	
State Normal School	559	
High School	323	
Elementary school only	29	
Total		1,044
Grand total		2,610

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Table 39.

Number of special teachers employed in teaching—		
Music	254	
Drawing	154	
Domestic science	283	
Manual training	274	
Physical training	157	
Commercial training	155	
Agriculture	26	
Total		1,303
Number of districts employing special teachers in—		
Music	278	
Drawing	150	
Domestic science	252	
Manual training	233	
Physical training	155	
Commercial training	119	
Agriculture	25	
Total		1,212

PROMOTION OF HEALTH.

Table 40.

Number of districts employing nurses or physicans		55
Number of nurses employed	131	
Number of physicians employed	179	
Total		310

TRUANT OFFICER.

Number of districts employing truant officers		445
Number of men truant officers	460	
Number of women truant officers	100	
Total		560

ILLITERACY.

Number of persons between the age of 12 and 21 unable to read or write—		
Boys	217	
Girls	155	
Total		372

DEPARTMENTAL WORK (OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO).

Number of elementary grade buildings doing department work	88
Grades included in departmental work	4th-8th

ENDOWMENT.

Number of districts endowed	20
Amount of endowment	$93,374

ONE ROOM SCHOOLS.

For districts maintaining school in one-room buildings.

CENSUS.

Table 41.	Population of Illinois not under city, or village organization (Federal census 1910)		1,487,322
	Per cent of population in rural districts		26
	Population under 21 years of age (school census, 1914)—		
	Boys	263,008	
	Girls	247,411	
	Total		510,419
	Population between 6 and 21 years of age (school census, 1914)—		
	Boys	186,813	
	Girls	171,385	
	Total		358,198
	Enrollment in Public schools—		
	Boys	134,069	
	Girls	124,006	
	Total		258,075
	Per cent of enrollment in rural districts		25

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Table 42.	Total number of school districts in the State		11,802
	Number of districts maintaining schools in—		
	One one-room buildings	10,240	
	Two or more one-room buildings	125	
	Total		10,365

ATTENDANCE AND LENGTH OF TERM

	Number of days attendance		28,486,826
	Average number of days each pupil attended		110
	Average number of months schools were in session		7.4
	Average number of days schools were in session		153
	Number of eighth year pupils graduated—		
	Boys	4,622	
	Girls	6,071	
	Total		10,693

TEACHERS.

Table 43.	Number of teachers employed—		
	Men	2,511	
	Women	7,897	
	Total		10,408

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

	Number of teachers graduates of a—		
	College and State Normal School	28	
	College, only	130	
	State Normal School, only	336	
	Four year high school	3,753	
	Total		4,247
	Attended but not a graduate of a—		
	College	447	
	State Normal School	2,711	
	High School	1,335	
	No school above elementary	1,668	
	Total		6,161
	Grand total		10,408

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BONDS.

	Value of school property	$12,126,396
	Amount of bonds outstanding June 30, 1914	355,333

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Table 44.	Amount earned by teachers—		
	Men	$ 949,916 72	
	Women	2,927,825 19	
	Total		$3,927,741 91
	Average annual salaries—		
	Men	378 30	
	Women	376 95	
	For all		$377 37

CURRENT EXPENSE.

Amount of current expense	$5,179,319 27
Average current expense per pupil enrolled	20.06

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

For year ending June 30, 1914.

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Table 45.	Ninth year	15,184	17,005	32,189
	Tenth year	9,395	11,601	20,996
	Eleventh year	6,235	7,791	14,026
	Twelfth year	4,752	6,523	11,275
	Postgraduates	819	622	1,441
	Total	36,385	43,542	79,927

	Number Schools.	Enrollment.
Three year high schools	113	2,710
Four-year high schools	484	77,217
Total	597	79,927

GRADUATES.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Three-year schools	181	311	492
Four-year schools	4,267	6,100	10,367
Vocational courses	275	560	835
Total	4,723	6,971	11,694

ATTENDANCE, COURSES OFFERED, NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Table 46.	Total days' attendance	13,175,047
	Average number of days each school was in session	187
	Average number of days each pupil attended	164
	Average daily attendance	70,338
	Per cent of attendance	88
	Number of tuition pupils	9,226

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING THE FOLLOWING COURSES.

Academic	597
Commercial	195
Technical	133
Agricultural	76
Domestic Science	131

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Men	1,551	
Women	2,100	
Total		3,651
Number of teachers graduates of—		
College and State Normal School		382
College		2,115
State Normal School, only		464
Four-year high school, only		238
Attended but not graduate of—		
College		330
State Normal School		91
High School		31

EXPENDITURES.

Table 47

General control	$ 32,792	
Instruction	4,135,940	
Operating school plant	623,671	
Maintenance of plant	241,928	
Auxiliary	61,047	
Total current expenses		$5,095,378
Capital outlay—		
New grounds and buildings	$1,792,945	
New equipment	214,564	
Total		2,007,509
Total high school expenditures		$7,102,887
Average cost per enrollment		$ 63 72
Average annual salary of high school teachers		1,132 82

HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Value of—		
Sites and buildings	$18,879,588	
Equipment	2,237,694	
Total		$21,117,282

EVENING SCHOOLS AND VACATION SCHOOLS.

For year ending June 30, 1914.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

ENROLLMENT.

Table 48-A.

	Of school age.		Adults.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Elementary schools	9,390	4,984	10,187	2,742	27,303
High schools	1,291	1,861	1,403	1,843	6,398
Trade schools	2,810	1,199	2,384	1,056	7,449
Total	13,491	8,044	13,974	5,641	41,150

EXPENDITURES.

Table 48-B.

Number of—		
Cities supporting evening schools wholly with public school funds		10
Evening schools		54
Teachers employed		1,003
Amount paid for—		
Teaching	$179,346	
Other expenses	52,657	
Total		$232,003

VACATION SCHOOLS (SUMMER OF 1913).

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURES.

Table 48-C.

Number of—	
Cities maintaining vacation schools	5
Days in session (average)	30
Teachers employed	450

ENROLLMENT.

Boys	8,424
Girls	8,685
Total	17,109

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for—		
Teaching	$25,974	
Other expenses	9,167	
Total		$35,141

CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

For the year ending June 30, 1914.

SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER AND SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND ATTENDANCE AND TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES.

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,499.

Table 49-A.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 1,000-2,499	228
Cities making complete report	185
Superintendents who do no teaching	8
Total annual salary	$ 10,600 00
Average annual salary	1,325 00
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	63
Total annual salary	67,810 00
Average annual salary	1,076 35
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	2,011
Total annual salary	1,065,292 00
Average annual salary	529 73
Men, total number	336
Total salaries paid to men	307,998 00
Average annual salary	916 66
Women, total number	1,746
Total salaries paid to women	835,714 00
Average annual salary	478 64
Total number teachers	2,082
Total salaries paid	1,143,902 00
Average annual salary	549 32

CITIES HAVING A POPULATIGN OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,499—concluded.

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	19	
Nurses	1	
Total		20
Attendance—		
Men	114	
Women	3	
Total		117
Total current expenses		$1,539,764
Total enrollment		70,264
Average cost per enrollment		21 91
Average number of pupils for each teacher		34

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 2,500 TO 4,999.

Table 49-B.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 2,500-4,999	75
Cities making complete report	69
Superintendents who do no teaching	26
Total annual salary	$ 44,727 00
Average annual salary	1,720 27
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	52
Total annual salary	$55,030 00
Average annual salary	1,058 26
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	1,347
Total annual salary	$741,372 00
Average annual salary	550 39
Men, total number	191
Total salaries paid to men	$190,053 00
Average annual salary	995 04
Women, total number	1,234
Total salaries paid to women	$651,076 00
Average annual salary	527 61
Total number of teachers	1,425
Total salaries paid	$841,129 00
Average annual salary	660 44

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	10	
Nurses	3	
Total		13
Attendance—		
Men	48	
Women	9	
Total		57
Total current expenses		$1,192,582 00
Total enrollment		49,680
Average cost per enrollment		$24 00
Average number of pupils for each teacher		35

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 5,000 TO 7,999.

Table 49-C.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 5,000-7,999	30
Cities making complete report	28
Superintendents who do no teaching	22
Total annual salary	$38,520 00
Average annual salary	1,750 91
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	18
Total annual salary	$17,167 00
Average annual salary	953 72
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	932
Total annual salary	$505,263 00
Average annual salary	542 02
Men, total number	113
Total salaries paid to men	$111,484 00
Average annual salary	986 58
Women, total number	859
Total salaries paid to women	$449,466 00
Average annual salary	523 24
Total number of teachers	972
Total salaries paid	$560,950 00
Average annual salary	577 11

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 5,000 TO 7,999—concluded.

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	6	
Nurses	3	
Total		9
Attendance—		
Men	19	
Women	3	
Total		22
Total current expenses		$746,945 00
Total enrollment		36,599
Average cost per enrollment		$20 41
Average number of pupils for each teacher		38

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 8,000 TO 11,999.

Table 49-D.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 8,000-11,999		15
Cities making complete report		13
Superintendents who do no teaching		14
Total annual salary		$28,304 00
Average annual salary		2,021 71
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		22
Total annual salary		$25,540 00
Average annual salary		1,115 45
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		654
Total annual salary		$376,219 00
Average annual salary		575 26
Men, total number		86
Total salaries paid to men		$85,931 00
Average annual salary		999 20
Women, total number		604
Total salaries paid to women		$343,132 00
Average annual salary		568 10
Total number of teachers		690
Total salaries paid		$429,063 00
Average annual salary		621 83
Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	2	
Nurses	2	
Total		4
Attendance—		
Men	7	
Women	6	
Total		13
Total current expenses		$621,529 00
Total enrollment		25,933
Average cost per enrollment		$23 97
Average number of pupils for each teacher		37

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 12,000 TO 19,999.

Table 49-E.

Number of—		
Cities with population of 12,000-19,999		11
Cities making complete report		9
Superintendents who do no teaching		9
Total annual salary		$22,070 00
Average annual salary		2,563 33
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time		17
Total annual salary		$21,295 00
Average annual salary		1,252 65
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more		647
Total annual salary		$393,611 00
Average annual salary		608 36
Men, total number		65
Total salaries paid to men		$71,240 00
Average annual salary		1,096 00
Women, total number		608
Total salaries paid to women		$365,736 00
Average annual salary		601 54
Total number of teachers		673
Total salaries paid		$436,976 00
Average annual salary		649 30

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 12,000 TO 19,999—concluded.

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	0	
Nurses	3	
Total		3
Attendance—		
Men	5	
Women	4	
Total		9
Total current expenses		$639,924 00
Total enrollment		23,250
Average cost per enrollment		$27 52
Average number of pupils for each teacher		34

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE.

Table 49-F.

Number of—	
Cities with population of 20,000 or more	17
Cities making complete report	16
Superintendents who do no teaching	38
Total annual salary	$147,502 00
Average annual salary	3,881 63
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	453
Total annual salary	1,077,435 00
Average annual salary	$2,378 44
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	9,696
Total annual salary	$10,064,563 00
Average annual salary	$1,038 01
Men, total number	1,053
Total salaries paid to men	$1,772,625 00
Average annual salary	$1,683 40
Women, total number	9,134
Total salaries paid to women	$9,516,875 00
Average annual salary	$1,041 92
Total number of teachers	10,187
Total salaries paid	$11,289,500 00
Average annual salary	$1,108 22

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	117	
Nurses	115	
Total		232
Attendance—		
Men	27	
Women	56	
Total		83
Total current expenses		$15,446,024 00
Total enrollment		416,074
Total cost per enrollment		$37 12
Average number of pupils for each teacher		40

ALL CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 1,000 OR MORE.

Table 49-A to 49-F.

Total number of—	
Cities with population of 1,000 or more	376
Cities making complete reports	320
Superintendents who do no teaching	117
Total annual salary	$291,523 00
Average annual salary	$2,491 65
Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time	625
Total annual salary	$1,263,277 00
Average annual salary	$2,021 24
Teachers and principals who teach half time or more	15,287
Total annual salary	$13,146,320 00
Average annual salary	$859 97
Men, total number	1,844
Total salaries paid to men	$2,539,321 00
Average annual salary	$1,377 07
Women, total number	14,185
Total salaries paid to women	$12,161,999 00
Average annual salary	$857 38
Total number of teachers	16,029
Total salaries paid	$14,701,320 00
Average annual salary	$917 17

ALL CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 1,000 OR MORE—concluded.

Number of persons employed for the promotion of—		
Health—		
Physicians	154	
Nurses	127	
Total		281
Attendance—		
Men	220	
Women	81	
Total		301
Total current expenses		$20,186,768 00
Total enrollment		621,800
Average cost per enrollment		$32 46
Average number of pupils for each teacher		38

Table 1—Population and School Census—1914.

Counties.	Population (Federal census, 1910).	School census, June 30, 1914.					
		Under 21 years of age.			Between 6 and 21 years of age		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois	5,638,591	1,231,372	1,205,527	2,436,899	831,682	818,576	1,650,258
Adams	64,588	13,788	13,653	27,441	9,806	9,716	19,522
Alexander	22,741	4,760	4,870	9,630	3,570	3,634	7,204
Bond	17,075	3,711	3,607	7,318	2,773	2,617	5,390
Boone	15,481	2,574	3,037	5,611	1,880	2,237	4,117
Brown	10,397	1,935	1,857	3,792	1,425	1,354	2,779
Bureau	43,975	9,525	9,415	18,940	6,485	6,314	12,799
Calhoun	8,610	2,039	1,868	3,907	1,313	1,237	2,550
Carroll	18,035	3,184	3,153	6,337	2,240	2,203	4,443
Cass	17,372	3,654	3,450	7,104	2,595	2,412	5,007
Champaign	51,829	11,354	10,502	21,856	8,205	7,312	15,517
Christian	34,594	8,034	7,925	15,959	5,791	5,554	11,345
Clark	23,517	4,627	4,524	9,151	3,381	3,291	6,672
Clay	18,661	4,255	4,287	8,542	3,095	3,030	6,125
Clinton	22,832	5,646	5,341	10,987	3,947	3,710	7,657
Coles	34,517	7,401	7,298	14,699	5,347	5,119	10,466
Cook	2,405,233	537,565	528,490	1,066,055	348,228	351,168	699,396
Crawford	26,281	5,372	5,028	10,400	3,690	3,192	6,882
Cumberland	14,281	2,934	2,760	5,694	2,132	1,970	4,102
DeKalb	33,457	6,260	6,580	12,840	4,277	4,538	8,815
DeWitt	18,906	3,601	3,558	7,159	2,633	2,594	5,227
Douglas	19,591	3,801	3,840	7,641	2,589	2,706	5,295
DuPage	33,432	7,576	7,296	14,872	5,534	5,240	10,774
Edgar	27,336	5,367	5,086	10,453	3,907	3,619	7,526
Edwards	10,049	2,231	2,132	4,363	1,591	1,517	3,108
Effingham	20,055	4,553	4,233	8,786	3,185	2,940	6,125
Fayette	28,075	6,476	6,412	12,888	4,570	4,415	8,985
Ford	17,096	3,420	3,263	6,683	2,446	2,343	4,789
Franklin	25,943	9,039	8,654	17,693	5,778	5,609	11,387
Fulton	49,549	9,866	9,528	19,394	6,847	6,694	13,541
Gallatin	14,628	3,222	2,951	6,173	2,268	2,007	4,275
Greene	22,363	4,879	4,625	9,504	3,364	3,178	6,542
Grundy	24,162	5,124	4,850	9,974	3,431	3,315	6,746
Hamilton	18,227	4,555	4,339	8,894	3,223	2,932	6,155
Hancock	30,638	5,647	5,578	11,225	4,160	4,005	8,165
Hardin	7,015	1,743	1,657	3,400	1,275	1,136	2,411
Henderson	9,724	2,042	1,828	3,870	1,477	1,301	2,778
Henry	41,736	7,965	7,751	15,716	5,640	5,423	11,063
Iroquois	35,543	7,436	7,037	14,473	5,262	4,876	10,138
Jackson	35,143	8,043	8,030	16,073	5,637	5,529	11,166
Jasper	18,157	4,091	3,909	8,000	2,891	2,748	5,639
Jefferson	29,111	8,130	7,743	15,873	5,229	4,904	10,133
Jersey	13,954	2,790	2,633	5,423	1,961	1,827	3,788
JoDaviess	22,657	4,291	4,180	8,471	3,016	2,998	6,014
Johnson	14,331	3,286	3,106	6,392	2,265	2,182	4,447
Kane	91,862	17,165	17,007	34,172	12,309	12,090	24,399
Kankakee	40,752	10,132	9,939	20,071	7,224	6,916	14,140
Kendall	10,777	2,075	1,866	3,941	1,403	1,323	2,726
Knox	46,159	8,226	8,133	16,359	5,894	5,889	11,783
Lake	55,058	11,182	11,092	22,274	7,538	7,388	14,926
LaSalle	90,132	18,639	18,139	36,778	12,965	12,704	25,669

Table 1—Concluded.

Counties.	Population (federal census, 1910).	School census, June 30, 1914.					
		Under 21 years of age.			Between 6 and 21 years of age.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	22,661	5,139	4,844	9,983	3,622	3,268	6,890
Lee	27,750	5,324	5,487	10,811	3,608	3,808	7,416
Livingston	40,465	7,745	7,556	15,301	5,439	5,193	10,632
Logan	30,216	7,438	7,393	14,831	5,210	5,044	10,254
Macon	54,186	10,763	10,486	21,249	7,577	7,343	14,920
Macoupin	50,685	12,110	11,809	23,919	8,546	8,291	16,837
Madison	89,847	21,620	20,969	42,589	14,881	14,508	29,389
Marion	35,094	8,099	7,897	15,996	5,531	5,365	10,896
Marshall	15,679	3,138	3,057	6,195	2,146	2,004	4,150
Mason	17,377	3,567	3,482	7,049	2,526	2,476	5,002
Massac	14,200	3,156	3,117	6,273	2,108	2,095	4,203
McDonough	26,887	5,011	4,990	10,001	3,462	3,503	6,965
McHenry	32,509	6,465	6,222	12,687	4,769	4,463	9,232
McLean	68,008	12,773	13,001	25,774	9,040	9,111	18,151
Menard	12,796	2,359	2,356	4,715	1,699	1,695	3,394
Mercer	19,723	3,801	3,651	7,452	2,709	2,590	5,299
Monroe	13,508	3,160	3,077	6,237	2,324	2,226	4,550
Montgomery	35,311	8,200	7,729	15,929	5,669	5,415	11,084
Morgan	34,420	6,738	6,435	13,173	4,784	4,750	9,534
Moultrie	14,630	3,058	2,857	5,915	2,099	2,039	4,138
Ogle	27,864	5,302	5,267	10,569	3,755	3,658	7,413
Peoria	100,255	16,977	17,356	34,333	11,840	12,051	23,891
Perry	22,088	4,958	4,685	9,643	3,438	3,108	6,546
Piatt	16,376	3,263	3,133	6,396	2,327	2,169	4,496
Pike	28,622	5,533	5,503	11,036	4,039	3,910	7,949
Pope	11,215	2,776	2,639	5,415	1,961	1,786	3,747
Pulaski	15,650	3,389	3,233	6,622	2,340	2,139	4,479
Putnam	7,561	1,806	1,761	3,567	1,133	1,101	2,234
Randolph	29,120	6,297	6,089	12,386	4,436	3,978	8,414
Richland	15,970	3,423	3,411	6,834	2,500	2,431	4,931
Rock Island	70,404	13,493	13,249	26,742	9,200	9,027	18,227
Saline	30,204	7,843	7,530	15,373	5,361	5,088	10,449
Sangamon	91,024	18,530	17,991	36,521	12,460	11,922	24,382
Schuyler	14,852	3,005	2,878	5,883	2,163	2,005	4,168
Scott	10,067	1,985	1,986	3,971	1,338	1,378	2,716
Shelby	31,693	6,437	6,157	12,594	4,682	4,345	9,027
Stark	10,098	1,812	1,828	3,640	1,333	1,296	2,629
St. Clair	119,870	38,916	38,506	77,422	24,669	24,236	48,905
Stephenson	36,821	6,872	6,637	13,509	4,822	4,725	9,547
Tazewell	34,027	7,127	7,215	14,342	5,142	5,180	10,322
Union	21,856	4,683	4,516	9,199	3,381	3,193	6,574
Vermilion	77,996	16,072	15,486	31,558	11,359	10,860	22,219
Wabash	14,913	3,185	3,144	6,329	2,244	2,187	4,431
Warren	23,313	4,578	4,463	9,041	3,250	3,217	6,467
Washington	18,759	4,262	4,016	8,278	3,146	2,864	6,010
Wayne	25,697	6,007	5,929	11,936	4,218	4,002	8,220
White	23,052	5,027	4,840	9,867	3,562	3,338	6,900
Whiteside	34,507	6,997	6,819	13,816	5,041	4,858	9,899
Will	84,371	17,510	17,175	34,685	11,912	11,661	23,573
Williamson	45,098	11,869	11,353	23,222	7,748	7,311	15,059
Winnebago	63,153	12,314	12,180	24,494	8,371	8,462	16,833
Woodford	20,506	4,249	4,097	8,346	3,070	2,947	6,017

Table 2—Enrollment for First Four Years in Elementary Schools—1914.

Counties.	Kindergarten.		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illinois	17,729	18,356	101,261	91,266	65,523	60,672	62,927	59,375	63,017	59,586
Adams	20	40	962	825	617	526	604	554	608	560
Alexander	.....	.....	473	435	300	336	307	335	278	284
Bond	16	17	400	349	285	256	261	257	312	275
Boone	.....	.....	223	189	185	191	188	169	192	145
Brown	.....	.....	204	138	111	101	148	137	108	116
Bureau	.....	.....	868	806	598	571	589	620	567	487
Calhoun	.....	.....	198	200	141	152	194	143	142	153
Carroll	.....	.....	287	240	222	205	201	207	196	201
Cass	.....	.....	298	268	251	194	215	211	254	255
Champaign	.....	.....	962	840	696	721	695	658	669	647
Christian	.....	.....	865	738	533	499	483	417	563	541
Clark	.....	.....	415	374	311	277	318	299	350	313
Clay	.....	.....	451	378	309	307	255	220	370	327
Clinton	.....	.....	329	321	221	223	224	225	261	241
Coles	.....	.....	798	662	536	497	469	455	480	452
Cook	16,307	16,778	37,415	34,215	21,416	19,826	21,182	20,092	20,090	18,813
Crawford	.....	.....	582	482	438	378	391	368	464	351
Cumberland	.....	.....	325	260	225	179	204	201	250	254
DeKalb	.....	.....	548	518	385	358	345	322	353	387
DeWitt	.....	.....	361	321	290	245	258	231	261	237
Douglas	.....	.....	395	381	256	262	244	258	270	263
DuPage	.....	.....	498	472	431	370	360	333	358	337
Edgar	.....	.....	526	456	371	392	407	341	363	355
Edwards	.....	.....	200	170	134	129	127	135	172	131
Effingham	.....	.....	454	376	278	225	226	202	282	309
Fayette	.....	.....	714	638	453	428	404	489	406	512
Ford	.....	.....	249	226	231	200	240	181	191	194
Franklin	.....	.....	1,009	946	707	747	689	609	633	644
Fulton	41	42	1,029	943	773	700	744	716	682	677
Gallatin	.....	.....	417	366	238	185	273	187	280	246
Greene	.....	.....	543	470	341	325	383	322	286	278
Grundy	.....	.....	428	399	311	310	278	292	260	257
Hamilton	.....	.....	622	546	333	282	315	281	359	353
Hancock	.....	.....	539	458	344	311	342	314	393	395
Hardin	.....	.....	226	201	137	143	128	110	131	123
Henderson	.....	.....	196	202	149	123	129	95	125	127
Henry	.....	.....	750	674	531	465	490	466	464	447
Iroquois	.....	.....	747	676	507	481	469	440	505	468
Jackson	.....	.....	901	905	528	521	520	570	532	496
Jasper	.....	.....	409	352	265	236	279	230	356	321
Jefferson	.....	.....	935	770	568	483	456	440	563	672
Jersey	.....	.....	287	226	180	161	144	149	164	141
JoDaviess	.....	.....	367	348	244	228	229	248	253	268
Johnson	.....	.....	379	369	238	235	219	206	282	292
Kane	65	67	1,284	1,104	921	803	870	887	866	815
Kankakee	.....	.....	771	682	541	473	492	513	506	474
Kendall	.....	.....	144	126	114	104	118	99	118	114
Knox	.....	.....	699	661	524	508	531	541	516	500
Lake	40	40	829	764	619	594	582	589	622	533
LaSalle	6	7	1,269	1,213	1,046	967	976	976	886	846

Table 2—Concluded.

Counties.	Kindergarten.		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lawrence	.....	.....	585	558	395	371	346	376	405	411
Lee	37	37	415	428	296	289	300	277	276	302
Livingston	.....	.....	669	603	475	459	475	423	483	433
Logan	.....	.....	482	436	362	370	356	333	368	342
Macon	.....	.....	903	795	883	729	644	626	771	785
Macoupin	164	163	1,139	1,014	717	647	693	676	768	746
Madison	1	3	1,858	1,681	1,260	1,201	1,080	1,023	1,125	1,092
Marion	.....	.....	857	773	598	552	505	461	622	597
Marshall	47	44	249	257	209	174	149	154	148	170
Mason	.....	.....	340	312	271	270	254	225	204	206
Massac	.....	.....	380	338	244	275	207	189	236	237
McDonough	.....	.....	486	400	341	323	348	333	347	307
McHenry	.....	.....	602	532	460	392	457	387	360	376
McLean	.....	.....	1,059	944	848	759	772	758	749	749
Menard	.....	.....	275	221	183	211	182	161	167	164
Mercer	.....	.....	347	281	256	246	244	221	258	216
Monroe	.....	.....	268	226	185	182	148	123	199	206
Montgomery	23	27	812	768	599	541	532	571	595	540
Morgan	.....	.....	558	457	383	329	412	382	340	305
Moultrie	.....	.....	342	267	187	204	193	207	238	209
Ogle	.....	.....	486	415	346	320	345	332	335	360
Peoria	695	794	1,341	1,300	1,013	1,000	1,039	992	1,015	959
Perry	.....	.....	565	532	367	323	453	314	392	363
Piatt	.....	.....	366	289	303	271	169	131	360	268
Pike	.....	.....	616	532	365	299	443	378	367	361
Pope	.....	.....	379	294	164	181	196	177	258	243
Pulaski	.....	.....	498	429	256	221	225	241	273	249
Putnam	.....	.....	218	193	115	132	107	114	125	124
Randolph	.....	.....	532	464	367	342	332	320	360	336
Richland	.....	.....	365	321	245	230	230	247	265	255
Rock Island	228	266	1,029	974	784	728	740	728	760	668
Saline	.....	.....	1,036	932	706	620	619	542	585	569
Sangamon	.....	.....	1,640	1,422	1,181	1,055	1,175	1,034	1,044	986
Schuyler	.....	.....	317	307	221	204	155	166	252	237
Scott	.....	.....	177	155	163	153	173	147	135	129
Shelby	39	31	737	616	483	386	435	438	531	482
Stark	.....	.....	193	149	100	117	142	146	135	105
St. Clair	.....	.....	2,175	2,060	1,554	1,395	1,302	1,305	1,293	1,239
Stephenson	.....	.....	634	525	438	381	418	397	446	382
Tazewell	.....	.....	645	629	495	445	503	460	427	443
Union	.....	.....	559	488	364	341	341	311	322	328
Vermilion	.....	.....	1,734	1,547	1,242	1,053	1,212	951	1,060	1,052
Wabash	.....	.....	409	324	227	246	180	174	290	249
Warren	.....	.....	476	393	281	246	268	261	299	289
Washington	.....	.....	329	322	192	189	218	181	180	143
Wayne	.....	.....	822	692	420	412	436	380	576	506
White	.....	.....	488	456	389	373	409	341	389	373
Whiteside	.....	.....	584	542	429	412	449	437	424	418
Will	.....	.....	1,233	1,064	820	777	816	777	819	732
Williamson	.....	.....	1,655	1,504	876	864	883	820	935	814
Winnebago	.....	.....	1,263	1,099	782	718	741	739	693	657
Woodford	.....	.....	354	327	300	281	281	231	248	247

Table 3—Enrollment for Second Four Years in Elementary Schools—1914.

Counties.	Fifth year.		Sixth year.		Seventh year.		Eighth year.		Total.		Total boys and girls in elementary schools
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	49,654	47,822	53,339	52,055	34,991	36,110	40,697	43,546	489,138	468,788	957,926
Adams	481	449	461	490	373	418	431	442	4,557	4,304	8,861
Alexander	195	200	168	214	118	112	102	131	1,941	2,047	3,988
Bond	138	144	259	252	73	93	294	295	2,038	1,938	3,976
Boone	178	162	122	131	102	118	113	112	1,303	1,217	2,520
Brown	83	90	135	144	75	80	169	151	1,033	957	1,990
Bureau	514	571	395	381	353	387	242	329	4,126	4,152	8,278
Calhoun	59	47	156	154	43	45	110	139	1,043	1,033	2,076
Carroll	192	176	212	211	168	168	167	140	1,645	1,548	3,193
Cass	175	163	205	215	116	155	156	152	1,670	1,613	3,283
Champaign	634	598	483	519	455	397	503	480	5,097	4,860	9,957
Christian	281	236	497	540	158	198	476	516	3,856	3,685	7,541
Clark	224	210	321	314	178	195	311	355	2,428	2,337	4,765
Clay	129	163	377	366	155	131	291	349	2,337	2,241	4,578
Clinton	219	181	235	216	124	95	146	153	1,759	1,655	3,414
Coles	347	356	413	456	237	292	329	311	3,609	3,481	7,090
Cook	19,106	17,942	16,618	16,012	12,704	13,288	10,013	11,161	174,851	168,127	342,978
Crawford	193	242	415	392	148	149	383	391	3,014	2,753	5,767
Cumberland	121	157	225	224	109	119	184	252	1,643	1,646	3,289
DeKalb	325	301	317	341	242	237	228	277	2,743	2,741	5,484
DeWitt	201	182	243	258	137	161	218	242	1,969	1,877	3,846
Douglas	184	197	276	268	157	149	216	227	1,998	2,005	4,003
DuPage	323	332	324	280	251	258	261	214	2,806	2,596	5,402
Edgar	266	247	397	362	171	182	333	331	2,834	2,666	5,500
Edwards	85	72	170	189	58	58	183	198	1,129	1,082	2,211
Effingham	99	101	313	307	47	54	265	298	1,964	1,872	3,836
Fayette	160	168	553	528	88	107	555	651	3,416	3,438	6,854
Ford	210	176	197	180	160	143	182	227	1,660	1,527	3,187
Franklin	358	375	456	498	316	269	343	311	4.511	4,399	8,910
Fulton	534	597	563	506	484	490	441	476	5,291	5,147	10,438
Gallatin	175	166	212	210	86	70	154	144	1,835	1,574	3,409
Greene	226	189	255	229	153	142	199	229	2,386	2,184	4,570
Grundy	239	216	246	254	197	221	160	171	2,128	2,120	4,248
Hamilton	134	123	389	341	117	89	371	391	2,631	2,406	5,037
Hancock	263	286	385	380	191	229	409	375	2,866	2,748	5,614
Hardin	13	24	143	128	14	15	107	98	899	842	1,741
Henderson	106	87	125	123	73	51	152	162	1,055	970	2,025
Henry	457	432	404	390	375	378	336	342	3,807	3,594	7,401
Iroquois	437	355	431	439	370	300	410	356	3,876	3,515	7,391
Jackson	283	300	493	402	177	207	427	432	3,861	3,833	7,694
Jasper	165	157	346	340	120	118	323	362	2,263	2,116	4,379
Jefferson	148	147	643	571	106	106	576	663	4,085	3,852	7,937
Jersey	145	144	133	143	99	125	105	112	1,257	1,201	2,458
JoDaviess	218	240	216	239	207	212	190	214	1,924	1,997	3,921
Johnson	108	106	272	297	101	105	276	281	1,875	1,891	3,766
Kane	841	830	746	716	668	699	595	580	6,856	6,501	13,357
Kankakee	415	455	351	336	298	268	299	300	3,673	3,501	7,174
Kendall	86	81	94	85	65	67	91	91	830	767	1,597
Knox	444	436	470	425	365	382	432	405	3,981	3,858	7,839
Lake	527	496	463	401	359	367	328	328	4,369	4,112	8,481
LaSalle	857	830	702	701	616	575	475	487	6,833	6,602	13,435

Table 3—Concluded.

Counties.	Fifth year.		Sixth year.		Seventh year.		Eighth year.		Total.		Total boys and girls in elementary schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	209	224	365	362	155	157	289	324	2,749	2,783	5,532
Lee	261	290	252	284	190	152	251	263	2,278	2,322	4,600
Livingston	417	385	330	388	320	350	363	386	3,532	3,427	6,959
Logan	270	316	310	297	206	244	208	260	2,562	2,598	5,160
Macon	495	526	760	780	296	294	545	529	5,297	5,064	10,361
Macoupin	408	398	697	666	301	369	604	623	5,491	5,302	10,793
Madison	834	810	867	810	459	508	680	646	8,164	7,774	15,938
Marion	381	333	515	492	224	278	404	535	4,106	4,021	8,127
Marshall	138	134	169	149	129	133	110	129	1,348	1,344	2,692
Mason	176	187	213	205	148	183	234	227	1,840	1,815	3,655
Massac	125	130	167	175	55	79	139	169	1,553	1,592	3,145
McDonough	278	282	312	296	203	226	367	342	2,682	2,509	5,191
McHenry	360	362	313	292	237	240	230	227	3,019	2,808	5,827
McLean	561	530	710	712	381	406	548	656	5,628	5,514	11,142
Menard	104	109	167	166	68	73	187	178	1,333	1,283	2,616
Mercer	197	208	206	218	166	180	216	240	1,890	1,810	3,700
Monroe	58	65	190	162	42	49	139	86	1,229	1,099	2,328
Montgomery	426	384	471	424	216	248	425	411	4,099	3,914	8,013
Morgan	313	338	316	292	237	270	286	309	2,845	2,682	5,527
Moultrie	130	138	189	203	99	130	170	214	1,548	1,572	3,120
Ogle	283	305	280	254	241	226	274	398	2,590	2,610	5,200
Peoria	923	804	777	816	690	690	611	685	8,104	8,040	16,144
Perry	243	198	221	284	130	137	225	286	2,596	2,437	5,033
Piatt	99	126	274	274	94	89	211	286	1,876	1,734	3,610
Pike	296	285	291	352	297	296	303	307	2,978	2,810	5,788
Pope	55	30	238	228	18	33	232	215	1,540	1,401	2,941
Pulaski	89	96	211	227	53	82	131	163	1,736	1,708	3,444
Putnam	75	80	83	69	55	86	42	48	820	846	1,666
Randolph	188	185	347	321	148	162	264	253	2,538	2,383	4,921
Richland	137	125	282	246	83	67	325	304	1,932	1,795	3,727
Rock Island	616	657	653	596	557	497	564	556	5,931	5,670	11,601
Saline	432	396	442	400	371	385	238	261	4,429	4,105	8,534
Sangamon	930	916	825	808	697	689	509	559	8,001	7,469	15,470
Schuyler	79	76	277	281	38	59	311	241	1,650	1,571	3,221
Scott	61	62	156	140	50	51	131	138	1,046	975	2,021
Shelby	285	259	519	526	202	184	573	636	3,804	3,558	7,362
Stark	101	97	98	113	88	110	82	96	939	933	1,872
St. Clair	991	966	1,005	954	576	570	611	596	9,507	9,085	18,592
Stephenson	356	337	307	322	256	274	256	310	3,111	2,928	6,039
Tazewell	469	462	384	389	360	315	261	274	3,544	3,417	6,961
Union	235	243	256	266	186	213	299	278	2,562	2,468	5,030
Vermilion	875	856	796	823	578	587	536	589	8,033	7,458	15,491
Wabash	101	81	246	221	62	69	231	228	1,746	1,592	3,338
Warren	194	174	303	308	133	135	293	334	2,247	2,140	4,387
Washington	124	114	257	201	95	84	193	146	1,588	1,380	2,968
Wayne	165	183	543	564	79	108	469	538	3,510	3,383	6,893
White	293	288	341	298	307	305	280	265	2,896	2,699	5,595
Whiteside	415	396	329	315	303	297	314	363	3,247	3,180	6,427
Will	705	671	672	618	573	562	508	559	6,146	5,760	11,906
Williamson	485	427	655	707	242	262	498	515	6,229	5,913	12,142
Winnebago	683	644	521	482	546	470	308	364	5,537	5,173	10,710
Woodford	229	199	206	181	194	173	159	167	1,971	1,806	3,777

Table 4—Enrollment for Third Four Years or Secondary (High) Schools—1914.

Counties.	Ninth year.		Tenth year.		Eleventh year.		Twelfth year.		Total.		Total boys and girls in high school
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	15,648	17,710	10,594	12,549	7,006	8,700	5,670	7,424	38,918	46,383	85,301
Adams	164	215	95	131	78	103	57	80	394	529	923
Alexander	43	74	29	53	30	35	14	25	116	187	303
Bond	33	53	30	48	12	13	11	9	86	123	209
Boone	35	66	39	47	23	35	17	39	114	187	301
Brown	33	40	15	27	9	14	9	9	66	90	156
Bureau	148	194	84	100	65	86	45	90	342	470	812
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	77	122	56	64	31	63	24	40	188	289	477
Cass	73	88	61	76	41	53	35	45	210	262	472
Champaign	319	330	173	205	111	151	103	139	706	825	1,531
Christian	134	151	97	132	58	69	54	76	343	428	771
Clark	78	90	35	34	25	29	20	29	158	182	340
Clay	42	38	8	16	3	14	11	6	64	74	138
Clinton	35	27	11	13	11	11	3	13	60	64	124
Coles	121	110	67	86	47	65	33	52	268	313	581
Cook	5,213	5,181	3,649	3,761	2,791	2,893	2,325	2,557	13,978	14,392	28,370
Crawford	97	88	57	39	37	41	36	43	227	211	438
Cumberland	26	41	10	32	14	26	16	22	66	121	187
DeKalb	149	175	100	148	102	123	56	93	407	539	946
DeWitt	93	114	49	59	28	55	34	31	204	259	463
Douglas	93	120	55	92	37	52	38	51	223	315	538
DuPage	128	274	85	105	67	95	51	79	331	553	884
Edgar	102	91	80	124	52	42	52	56	286	313	599
Edwards	35	37	19	36	6	6	7	7	67	86	153
Effingham	23	29	31	38	13	18	8	7	75	92	167
Fayette	36	45	20	49	16	29	12	30	84	153	237
Ford	86	88	53	73	39	64	25	54	203	279	482
Franklin	39	34	34	33	6	12	4	9	83	88	171
Fulton	180	276	100	141	63	83	48	75	391	575	966
Gallatin	36	33	16	29	7	8	4	4	63	74	137
Greene	95	110	88	98	45	66	51	54	279	328	607
Grundy	80	94	46	71	22	40	13	33	161	238	399
Hamilton	10	15	9	13	4	7	3	6	26	41	67
Hancock	137	178	116	126	70	72	34	60	357	436	793
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	41	39	34	46	13	5	11	16	99	106	205
Henry	161	182	101	143	94	121	76	99	432	545	977
Iroquois	134	169	96	134	48	73	31	43	309	419	728
Jackson	46	62	20	29	17	26	15	14	98	131	229
Jasper	38	40	24	17	9	14	8	9	79	80	159
Jefferson	42	43	40	41	27	30	20	22	129	136	265
Jersey	65	49	20	25	16	28	19	20	120	122	242
JoDaviess	82	90	41	68	35	44	23	57	181	259	440
Johnson	17	19	4	14	3	1	1	4	25	38	63
Kane	404	410	283	341	191	243	181	229	1,059	1,223	2,282
Kankakee	131	159	79	94	53	62	33	40	296	355	651
Kendall	34	57	37	26	17	19	16	21	104	123	227
Knox	191	211	155	215	109	169	92	141	547	736	1,283
Lake	188	230	134	152	78	113	65	92	465	587	1,052
LaSalle	245	334	172	227	137	187	95	161	649	909	1,558

Table 4—Concluded.

Counties.	Ninth year.		Tenth year.		Eleventh year.		Twelfth year.		Total.		Total boys and girls in high school
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	65	99	45	55	24	47	23	27	157	228	385
Lee	94	134	73	107	50	57	39	56	256	354	610
Livingston	107	144	72	111	43	82	41	60	263	397	660
Logan	85	155	80	116	33	54	22	37	220	362	582
Macon	235	255	226	225	65	86	70	96	596	662	1,258
Macoupin	138	147	90	138	73	82	47	71	348	438	786
Madison	235	297	142	170	79	128	68	88	524	683	1,207
Marion	85	138	79	64	28	47	23	33	215	282	497
Marshall	50	48	52	62	26	44	18	39	146	193	339
Mason	62	79	40	51	31	34	14	23	147	187	334
Massac	35	34	27	27	8	10	8	7	78	78	156
McDonough	119	142	45	67	42	62	26	48	232	319	551
McHenry	103	150	57	98	55	75	50	78	265	401	666
McLean	245	352	211	227	119	140	60	129	635	848	1,483
Menard	47	60	29	39	22	33	18	31	116	163	279
Mercer	101	99	46	58	32	36	33	30	212	223	435
Monroe	16	21	10	17	6	1	7	7	39	46	85
Montgomery	121	107	61	104	50	73	30	38	262	322	584
Morgan	100	145	57	90	46	79	39	47	242	361	603
Moultrie	62	82	52	65	31	34	21	24	166	205	371
Ogle	107	131	66	98	50	63	32	52	255	344	599
Peoria	276	324	218	229	159	174	141	135	794	862	1,656
Perry	36	47	21	20	21	27	14	30	92	124	216
Piatt	55	55	93	92	47	40	19	32	214	219	433
Pike	113	169	71	132	52	45	21	36	257	382	639
Pope	4	4	6	5	.....	.....	1	1	11	10	21
Pulaski	24	43	17	21	6	11	8	12	55	87	142
Putnam	37	57	17	25	17	26	13	7	84	115	199
Randolph	115	85	62	59	18	21	10	28	205	193	398
Richland	37	63	31	32	16	13	14	19	98	127	225
Rock Island	338	338	250	197	102	123	64	103	754	761	1,515
Saline	84	77	55	48	29	21	28	39	196	185	381
Sangamon	323	366	230	281	114	182	90	132	757	961	1,718
Schuyler	30	35	61	59	6	11	5	9	102	114	216
Scott	29	37	19	27	13	18	4	14	65	96	161
Shelby	89	121	43	52	26	31	16	23	174	227	401
Stark	59	67	34	52	19	35	19	25	131	179	310
St. Clair	267	281	113	172	60	128	62	76	502	657	1,159
Stephenson	129	134	86	109	53	84	36	55	304	382	686
Tazewell	132	150	87	150	62	89	41	71	322	460	782
Union	58	74	24	25	22	18	24	24	128	141	269
Vermilion	230	297	131	226	78	97	67	102	506	722	1,228
Wabash	44	53	29	43	12	20	11	6	96	122	218
Warren	107	155	92	98	34	71	42	75	275	399	674
Washington	33	26	29	22	13	14	6	11	81	73	154
Wayne	9	11	12	6	7	12	6	7	34	36	70
White	70	60	27	38	21	26	20	22	138	146	284
Whiteside	97	167	83	113	51	104	40	65	271	449	720
Will	267	307	168	215	82	131	94	149	611	802	1,413
Williamson	94	120	64	73	29	56	24	31	211	280	491
Winnebago	370	383	157	215	84	170	86	143	697	911	1,608
Woodford	68	70	47	53	30	27	16	30	161	180	341

Table 5—Total Enrollment, Attendance, and Length of Term—1914.

Counties.	Total enrollment.			Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Average number of months schools were in session.	Average number of days schools were in session.	Average number of days each pupil attended school.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illinois	528,056	515,171	1,043,227	146,333,961	908,906	7.7	161	140
Adams	4,951	4,833	9,784	1,307,887	8,492	7.5	154	133
Alexander	2,057	2,234	4,291	545,343	3,735	7.0	146	127
Bond	2,124	2,061	4,185	482,283	2,977	7.0	162	115
Boone	1,417	1,404	2,821	436,976	2,441	8.7	179	154
Brown	1,099	1,047	2,146	240,930	1,696	6.9	142	112
Bureau	4,468	4,622	9,090	1,246,019	7,373	8.1	169	137
Calhoun	1,043	1,033	2,076	150,701	1,025	6.8	147	72
Carroll	1,833	1,837	3,670	529,888	3,135	8.1	169	144
Cass	1,880	1,875	3,755	512,954	3,205	7.6	160	136
Champaign	5,803	5,685	11,488	1,521,998	9,280	7.8	164	132
Christian	4,199	4,113	8,312	1,060,932	6,714	7.6	158	127
Clark	2,586	2,519	5,105	646,369	4,117	7.4	157	126
Clay	2,401	2,315	4,716	427,054	3,210	6.3	133	90
Clinton	1,819	1,719	3,538	440,432	2,823	7.7	156	124
Coles	3,877	3,794	7,671	1,005,703	6,132	7.7	164	131
Cook	188,829	182,519	371,348	59,011,029	318,978	9.4	185	158
Crawford	3,241	2,964	6,205	795,686	5,487	7.0	145	128
Cumberland	1,709	1,767	3,476	393,069	2,367	7.2	166	113
DeKalb	3,150	3,280	6,430	971,464	5,427	8.6	179	151
DeWitt	2,173	2,136	4,309	546,342	3,291	7.8	166	126
Douglas	2,221	2,320	4,541	550,915	3,318	7.8	166	121
DuPage	3,137	3,149	6,286	925,435	5,228	8.7	177	141
Edgar	3,120	2,979	6,099	779,623	4,782	7.9	163	127
Edwards	1,196	1,168	2,364	285,285	2,067	6.4	138	120
Effingham	2,039	1,964	4,003	494,763	3,131	8.1	158	123
Fayette	3,500	3,591	7,091	1,006,474	6,451	7.3	156	141
Ford	1,863	1,806	3,669	547,430	3,182	8.3	172	149
Franklin	4,594	4,487	9,081	763,097	5,781	6.5	132	84
Fulton	5,682	5,722	11,404	1,493,905	10,520	7.7	142	131
Gallatin	1,898	1,648	3,546	341,371	2,275	7.2	150	90
Greene	2,665	2,512	5,177	722,591	4,406	7.8	164	139
Grundy	2,289	2,358	4,647	689,898	3,987	8.5	173	149
Hamilton	2,657	2,447	5,104	525,208	3,948	6.3	133	102
Hancock	3,223	3,184	6,407	847,603	5,200	7.7	163	132
Hardin	899	842	1,741	131,526	1,004	6.0	131	75
Henderson	1,154	1,076	2,230	231,857	1,431	7.8	162	103
Henry	4,239	4,139	8,378	1,167,376	6,990	7.8	167	139
Iroquois	4,185	3,934	8,119	1,056,392	6,141	8.3	172	130
Jackson	3,959	3,964	7,923	824,410	6,390	6.0	129	104
Jasper	2,342	2,196	4,538	455,886	3,188	6.7	143	100
Jefferson	4,214	3,988	8,202	758,216	5,658	6.3	134	92
Jersey	1,377	1,323	2,700	318,449	2,137	7.1	149	117
JoDaviess	2,105	2,256	4,361	589,832	3,490	8.2	169	135
Johnson	1,900	1,929	3,829	360,767	2,796	6.1	129	94
Kane	7,915	7,724	15,639	2,228,737	12,735	8.8	175	142
Kankakee	3,969	3,856	7,825	1,008,642	5,796	8.4	174	128
Kendall	934	890	1,824	279,206	1,682	8.3	166	153
Knox	4,528	4,594	9,122	1,243,847	7,493	7.9	166	136
Lake	4,834	4,699	9,533	1,465,793	8,472	8.6	173	153
LaSalle	7,482	7,511	14,993	2,327,676	13,003	8.5	179	155

Table 5—Concluded.

Counties.	Total enrollment.			Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Average number of months schools were in session.	Average number of days schools were in session.	Average number of days each pupil attended school.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lawrence	2,906	3,011	5,917	634,914	4,232	7.1	150	106
Lee	2,534	2,676	5,210	713,860	4,199	7.8	170	137
Livingston	3,795	3,824	7,619	1,074,230	6,396	8.1	168	140
Logan	2,782	2,960	5,742	769,168	4,598	8.2	168	130
Macon	5,893	5,726	11,619	1,541,712	9,452	7.8	163	132
Macoupin	5,839	5,740	11,579	1,492,644	9,951	7.3	150	128
Madison	8,688	8,457	17,145	2,290,249	14,225	7.9	161	133
Marion	4,321	4,303	8,624	984,647	7,083	6.5	139	114
Marshall	1,494	1,537	3,031	402,605	2,354	8.1	171	132
Mason	1,987	2,002	3,989	510,447	3,150	7.6	162	130
Massac	1,631	1,670	3,301	254,302	2,002	6.1	127	77
McDonough	2,914	2,828	5,742	766,856	4,676	7.7	164	133
McHenry	3,284	3,209	6,493	934,555	5,397	8.9	175	143
McLean	6,263	6,362	12,625	1,787,250	10,632	8.0	168	141
Menard	1,449	1,446	2,895	423,908	2,666	7.9	159	146
Mercer	2,102	2,033	4,135	560,822	3,399	7.8	165	135
Monroe	1,268	1,145	2,413	293,242	1,788	7.9	164	121
Montgomery	4,361	4,236	8,597	1,087,802	7,200	7.0	149	126
Morgan	3,087	3,043	6,130	708,969	5,156	7.3	151	115
Moultrie	1,714	1,777	3,491	454,694	2,859	7.5	159	130
Ogle	2,845	2,954	5,799	778,688	4,475	8.3	174	134
Peoria	8,898	8,902	17,800	2,515,584	14,797	8.2	170	141
Perry	2,688	2,561	5,249	570,143	4,131	6.5	138	108
Piatt	2,090	1,953	4,043	521,255	3,251	7.7	160	123
Pike	3,235	3,192	6,427	779,800	5,030	7.3	155	121
Pope	1,551	1,411	2,962	237,279	1,770	6.4	134	80
Pulaski	1,791	1,795	3,586	396,391	2,708	6.3	146	110
Putnam	904	961	1,865	227,731	1,331	8.1	171	122
Randolph	2,743	2,576	5,319	563,544	3,886	6.9	145	105
Richland	2,030	1,922	3,952	427,914	3,169	6.3	135	109
Rock Island	6,685	6,431	13,116	1,879,225	11,185	8.1	168	143
Saline	4,625	4,290	8,915	902,221	6,940	6.2	130	101
Sangamon	8,758	8,430	17,188	2,397,691	14,620	8.0	164	139
Schuyler	1,752	1,685	3,437	386,974	2,529	7.3	153	112
Scott	1,111	1,071	2,182	262,643	1,751	7.2	150	120
Shelby	3,978	3,785	7,763	876,794	5,620	7.6	156	112
Stark	1,070	1,112	2,182	319,048	1,866	8.2	171	146
St. Clair	10,009	9,742	19,751	2,870,328	16,884	8.4	170	145
Stephenson	3,415	3,310	6,725	1,054,724	6,392	7.9	165	156
Tazewell	3,866	3,877	7,743	1,148,364	6,755	8.2	170	148
Union	2,690	2,609	5,299	544,674	4,126	6.2	132	102
Vermilion	8,539	8,180	16,719	2,158,944	13,409	7.8	161	128
Wabash	1,842	1,714	3,556	421,484	3,071	6.4	134	118
Warren	2,522	2,539	5,061	686,203	4,109	7.9	167	135
Washington	1,669	1,453	3,122	325,499	2,393	6.4	136	104
Wayne	3,544	3,419	6,963	681,263	4,666	6.8	146	98
White	3,034	2,845	5,879	603,766	3,846	6.8	157	102
Whiteside	3,518	3,629	7,147	1,050,687	5,903	8.5	178	147
Will	6,757	6,562	13,319	1,907,690	10,778	8.5	177	143
Williamson	6,440	6,193	12,633	1,470,395	10,892	6.4	135	116
Winnebago	6,234	6,084	12,318	1,893,850	10,699	8.5	177	153
Woodford	2,132	1,986	4,118	601,920	3,693	7.8	163	146

Table 6—Promotions, Graduates, Tuition Pupils and Qualifications of Teachers—1914.

Counties.	Number of eighth year pupils promoted.		Number of elementary tuition pupils.	Number of high school graduates.		Number of high school tuition pupils.	Qualifications of teachers.						
							Graduates of a—				Attended but not a graduate of—		
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illinois	22,136	26,277	4,948	5,362	7,385	10,024	1,090	2,595	5,485	8,950	2,466	6,096	2,718
Adams	229	267	61	52	81	152	1	31	68	56	8	138	23
Alexander	69	95	12	11	25	15	2	14	13	39	3	16	5
Bond	76	75	25	20	24	32	4	10	8	12	13	11	23
Boone	50	64	23	17	39	66	1	15	10	78	1	5	13
Brown	38	45	25	8	9	47	.....	4	.....	22	8	39	8
Bureau	141	232	128	61	105	200	7	30	24	130	24	75	64
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	78	87	35	23	39	119	1	22	13	90	9	25	14
Cass	132	122	14	33	43	118	3	11	13	54	27	26	4
Champaign	242	318	96	103	152	300	19	58	33	154	32	84	30
Christian	183	233	132	51	68	125	15	13	16	82	10	94	21
Clark	90	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	32	.....	89	14
Clay	55	68	49	12	7	26	5	8	6	.....	12	19	9
Clinton	78	82	34	6	16	25	6	9	11	42	9	19	12
Coles	132	155	43	39	61	106	6	21	64	43	11	79	15
Cook	8,887	10,064	153	1,873	2,019	157	639	596	3,322	1,715	1,032	732	724
Crawford	109	128	38	46	57	110	6	15	8	35	43	47	16
Cumberland	58	72	7	2	3	7	6	3	4	18	7	34	7
DeKalb	158	215	80	55	100	182	3	33	71	87	13	60	8
DeWitt	102	143	8	35	55	83	1	15	8	56	5	47	36
Douglas	104	129	49	39	57	137	3	20	29	48	10	33	12
DuPage	426	181	75	50	74	130	5	41	34	109	13	15	10
Edgar	164	197	45	72	70	157	3	23	13	75	22	80	20
Edwards	76	90	.....	13	18	8	1	2	1	7	44	12	12
Effingham	89	109	11	15	17	40	5	11	6	32	14	26	6
Fayette	269	354	30	14	30	49	3	11	6	15	13	26	15
Ford	98	144	42	31	54	141	4	15	29	55	6	44	26
Franklin	26	18	4	4	8	.....	3	8	8	13	18	18	7
Fulton	218	297	94	50	89	275	13	23	41	126	14	30	29
Gallatin	59	44	7	10	13	.....	2	4	4	3	7	64	15
Greene	69	97	22	56	57	136	3	9	12	90	3	19	13
Grundy	108	138	28	13	32	98	1	10	7	73	5	48	25
Hamilton	53	50	18	4	6	15	.....	3	2	2	4	26	5
Hancock	157	196	94	35	58	271	8	14	14	109	16	42	40
Hardin	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....
Henderson	110	139	7	11	15	2	7	2	15	56	5	7	6
Henry	152	206	80	51	104	168	.....	44	15	173	28	46	51
Iroquois	127	157	96	48	70	117	6	26	19	133	14	82	69
Jackson	133	189	70	21	22	34	15	8	27	29	9	121	5
Jasper	47	54	12	9	14	16	.....	5	2	19	24	62	3
Jefferson	136	167	23	13	16	19	2	2	8	30	15	49	28
Jersey	74	75	9	20	24	77	.....	3	1	48	3	8	15
JoDaviess	63	101	36	24	58	72	8	19	14	69	11	28	14
Johnson	38	44	9	.....	4	11	2	2	2	5	9	39	12
Kane	451	459	108	136	186	280	10	90	129	129	44	126	5
Kankakee	147	149	134	38	45	67	1	33	22	127	11	25	15
Kendall	64	69	21	19	22	98	3	13	5	50	6	14	12
Knox	231	245	120	82	171	220	4	67	16	100	44	79	38
Lake	243	252	74	55	96	26	19	44	64	93	43	63	18
LaSalle	379	419	83	85	146	264	8	60	32	285	46	123	43

Table 6—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of eighth year pupils promoted.		Number of elementary tuition pupils.	Number of high school graduates.		Number of high school tuition pupils	Qualifications of teachers.						
							Graduates of a—				Attended but not a graduate of—		
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lawrence	156	175	9	26	45	87	4	18	6	30	1	76	17
Lee	159	199	63	47	73	161	11	24	25	83	29	37	41
Livingston	136	194	42	39	59	133	3	18	16	182	10	69	63
Logan	101	143	23	25	57	32	3	15	9	88	26	52	15
Macon	157	239	23	85	102	115	8	51	57	91	28	107	4
Macoupin	182	242	74	56	80	176	1	24	9	112	21	139	28
Madison	292	338	187	74	94	128	9	59	34	186	35	94	48
Marion	106	196	76	27	41	62	8	17	17	53	12	88	17
Marshall	51	80	37	16	39	100	5	3	7	63	1	48	5
Mason	105	143	13	19	34	63	1	3	9	63	9	24	24
Massac	40	77	6	11	15	10	.....	5	2	9	3	32	6
McDonough	140	206	45	34	63	101	4	14	33	71	2	91	13
McHenry	189	236	74	55	77	191	3	39	37	125	11	45	.....
McLean	264	454	90	69	145	246	6	41	80	165	16	178	17
Menard	102	134	16	22	47	76	3	6	9	69	6	10	1
Mercer	90	126	33	36	42	125	5	12	22	70	4	20	34
Monroe	52	42	28	9	10	21	.....	3	.....	13	1	7	12
Montgomery	117	163	72	32	61	112	9	11	14	76	13	84	30
Morgan	129	137	34	42	56	130	.....	24	9	103	13	30	34
Moultrie	60	126	17	32	47	55	8	10	5	44	2	24	25
Ogle	126	164	96	48	59	181	17	26	26	111	10	27	32
Peoria	364	438	92	77	126	133	13	74	179	217	11	74	12
Perry	70	81	5	22	34	23	2	10	5	42	1	33	26
Piatt	88	154	23	43	60	73	.....	15	12	70	16	52	.....
Pike	100	152	68	26	46	170	.....	7	11	51	14	52	44
Pope	16	16	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	18	2
Pulaski	45	73	10	7	18	17	.....	3	7	19	6	49	6
Putnam	24	25	19	15	18	56	11	2	12	7	2	11	15
Randolph	58	68	17	21	44	108	2	16	15	73	1	24	28
Richland	52	63	12	14	19	34	.....	2	3	30	7	34	2
Rock Island	290	344	51	75	111	133	6	66	84	152	36	51	19
Saline	155	131	37	36	29	24	2	10	9	29	14	79	20
Sangamon	298	425	50	94	136	159	4	43	29	264	15	90	58
Schuyler	89	94	6	4	8	59	.....	3	6	38	2	53	23
Scott	39	52	24	6	16	41	.....	1	2	31	4	20	1
Shelby	135	197	108	33	34	56	4	5	14	19	11	57	27
Stark	47	60	31	15	29	83	.....	11	4	48	8	28	4
St. Clair	338	383	163	70	80	115	9	47	52	156	53	202	38
Stephenson	86	129	70	45	69	171	5	26	20	70	18	78	28
Tazewell	125	128	67	49	81	124	5	24	31	97	20	56	35
Union	184	153	28	17	23	41	1	6	12	18	7	52	14
Vermilion	308	384	111	75	118	315	6	56	51	145	42	102	52
Wabash	59	87	1	19	17	24	.....	6	2	38	3	44	2
Warren	103	173	37	39	73	241	3	35	18	76	20	46	13
Washington	79	96	47	5	9	38	.....	2	3	26	5	73	6
Wayne	43	44	31	6	7	9	.....	3	2	10	11	26	2
White	72	59	8	28	41	25	7	10	13	18	7	10	17
Whiteside	98	128	65	38	59	98	4	16	45	125	19	24	22
Will	285	367	60	93	146	138	16	70	39	157	32	68	51
Williamson	131	163	64	18	31	17	6	11	16	36	6	193	25
Winnebago	290	317	153	86	147	310	5	60	69	152	35	61	40
Woodford	77	102	60	16	30	84	5	6	16	80	15	43	5

Table 7—Number of Teachers, Average Annual Salaries, and Number of Different Persons Employed in Teaching During the Year—1914.

Counties.	Number of superintendents who do no teaching.	Number of principals who teach less than half time.	Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more.	Actual number of teachers.			Average annual salaries of teachers.			Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	All.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois...	133	695	30,977	5,770	26,035	31,805	$796 19	$660 15	$684 83	6,086	27,161	33,247
Adams.....	1	15	346	81	281	362	621 70	510 29	508 14	86	301	387
Alexander....	1	5	117	28	95	123	524 00	440 58	459 97	28	109	137
Bond.....	.....	1	126	35	92	127	482 71	329 37	371 63	38	97	135
Boone.....	1	1	121	7	116	123	1,073 57	486 67	520 07	7	122	129
Brown.....	.....	.....	81	23	58	81	401 15	348 65	363 55	24	63	87
Bureau.....	3	2	349	35	319	354	877 71	431 66	475 76	36	336	372
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	44	16	28	44	364 68	301 25	324 32	16	28	44
Carroll.....	.....	6	168	18	156	174	803 17	424 58	463 75	19	159	178
Cass.....	1	1	136	18	120	138	761 30	447 00	488 00	18	120	138
Champaign...	2	3	422	74	353	427	736 02	497 02	538 44	75	372	447
Christian.....	3	2	270	75	200	275	716 29	485 27	548 27	81	210	291
Clark.....	.....	1	172	57	116	173	500 76	303 76	368 66	52	106	158
Clay.....	1	.....	148	70	79	149	360 88	350 09	355 17	72	90	162
Clinton.....	.....	1	113	43	71	114	474 02	327 93	383 04	45	71	116
Coles.....	2	3	239	41	203	244	639 30	465 80	494 95	46	213	259
Cook.....	44	354	8,625	960	8,063	9,023	1,745 95	1,097 27	1,166 29	965	8,119	9,084
Crawford.....	1	1	168	70	100	170	509 10	411 07	451 44	83	123	206
Cumberland .	.....	1	119	57	63	120	410 99	363 59	386 10	76	85	161
DeKalb.....	1	9	265	32	243	275	1,024 32	510 12	569 95	33	248	281
DeWitt.....	.....	1	167	25	143	168	734 40	468 04	507 69	27	145	172
Douglas.....	1	1	166	33	135	168	780 91	477 57	537 15	39	145	184
DuPage.....	3	15	211	30	199	229	907 75	550 31	597 13	30	208	238
Edgar.....	1	2	233	45	191	236	681 02	468 41	508 95	47	195	242
Edwards.....	.....	.....	79	34	45	79	380 63	280 53	323 61	35	45	80
Effingham...	.....	1	117	42	76	118	479 60	369 00	408 37	44	86	130
Fayette.....	.....	1	195	74	122	196	407 71	332 43	360 85	86	171	257
Ford.....	1	4	174	26	153	179	765 45	439 54	486 88	27	155	182
Franklin.....	1	1	191	98	95	193	396 87	346 70	372 17	103	102	205
Fulton.....	.....	7	361	87	281	368	481 82	379 13	403 41	80	312	392
Gallatin.....	.....	.....	99	40	59	99	395 50	311 34	345 36	42	62	104
Greene.....	.....	.....	167	48	119	167	534 38	397 44	436 79	48	120	168
Grundy.....	.....	1	168	8	161	169	1,128 75	443 00	475 46	8	166	174
Hamilton....	.....	1	115	86	30	116	299 14	284 82	295 43	94	38	132
Hancock.....	.....	1	276	49	228	277	600 05	386 51	424 29	52	237	289
Hardin.....	.....	.....	39	22	17	39	268 85	251 26	260 93	22	17	39
Henderson...	.....	.....	103	20	83	103	515 25	418 03	436 91	20	93	113
Henry.....	1	7	365	34	339	373	936 56	423 63	470 36	38	358	396
Iroquois.....	.....	3	355	44	314	358	704 06	427 22	461 25	46	314	360
Jackson.....	2	.....	214	48	168	216	515 39	353 35	389 36	51	169	220
Jasper.....	.....	1	132	73	60	133	338 26	335 34	336 95	87	89	176
Jefferson.....	1	1	200	97	105	202	306 57	332 03	319 80	106	135	241
Jersey.....	.....	1	94	19	76	95	565 52	312 17	362 84	19	78	97
JoDaviess....	.....	1	182	20	163	183	713 09	390 37	425 64	24	174	198
Johnson.....	.....	.....	97	66	31	97	305 69	284 24	298 83	66	31	97
Kane.....	5	24	504	53	480	533	1,272 54	589 63	657 54	58	494	552
Kankakee....	1	6	282	40	249	289	686 04	438 50	472 75	42	260	302
Kendall.....	1	.....	102	8	95	103	1,091 25	392 30	446 58	10	93	103
Knox.....	1	5	344	40	310	350	870 75	464 92	511 30	43	326	369
Lake.....	3	4	337	49	295	344	1,139 02	598 96	675 89	52	305	357
LaSalle.....	10	.....	590	69	531	600	1,102 33	503 72	572 56	71	564	635

Table 7—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of superintendents who do no teaching.	Number of principals who teach less than half time.	Number of teachers and principals who teach half time or more.	Actual number of teachers.			Average annual salaries of teachers.			Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	All.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	2	3	152	62	95	157	558 65	442 88	488 61	64	108	172
Lee	1	3	260	26	238	264	706 65	401 72	431 75	27	244	271
Livingston	1	3	370	48	326	374	669 16	452 77	480 55	50	350	400
Logan	1	2	205	33	175	208	805 21	530 05	573 70	36	178	214
Macon	2	2	342	54	292	346	765 49	600 36	626 13	60	311	371
Macoupin	.....	1	341	59	283	342	607 77	385 25	423 63	63	288	351
Madison	7	13	483	72	431	503	920 45	382 28	459 31	72	436	508
Marion	1	3	232	57	179	236	450 38	368 30	388 13	59	199	258
Marshall	.....	.....	132	16	116	132	725 03	427 52	463 58	16	120	136
Mason	.....	1	145	36	110	146	537 15	446 29	468 69	37	115	152
Massac	1	.....	83	34	50	84	354 09	315 69	331 23	34	50	84
McDonough	.....	2	228	36	194	230	613 83	431 87	460 35	39	203	242
McHenry	.....	4	261	18	247	265	1,195 30	422 48	474 97	21	264	285
McLean	2	8	493	55	448	503	840 23	520 92	555 84	56	462	518
Menard	.....	1	103	16	88	104	738 12	436 25	482 69	17	90	107
Mercer	.....	1	168	22	147	169	655 45	428 56	458 10	22	153	175
Monroe	.....	.....	77	33	44	77	467 15	393 60	425 12	34	44	78
Montgomery	.....	4	265	72	197	269	504 21	420 33	444 27	73	210	283
Morgan	1	7	215	39	184	223	671 82	494 51	525 52	41	190	231
Moultrie	.....	1	127	31	97	128	571 25	465 14	490 84	34	108	142
Ogle	.....	6	248	36	218	254	634 09	462 57	486 88	39	239	278
Peoria	1	25	560	72	514	586	619 13	690 76	681 96	80	538	618
Perry	.....	3	134	37	100	137	504 69	331 65	371 08	37	103	140
Piatt	.....	2	163	53	112	165	654 24	499 88	549 19	59	116	175
Pike	.....	1	239	79	161	240	450 14	357 84	388 22	79	171	250
Pope	.....	.....	73	39	34	73	367 66	221 41	246 12	39	35	74
Pulaski	.....	.....	95	31	64	95	448 25	306 45	352 72	31	66	97
Putnam	.....	.....	60	9	51	60	792 88	453 99	504 99	10	58	68
Randolph	.....	1	174	39	136	175	480 78	321 89	357 30	40	135	175
Richland	.....	1	123	42	82	124	378 75	289 51	319 74	44	89	133
Rock Island	2	28	408	54	384	438	1,001 57	553 55	608 78	62	406	468
Saline	2	.....	188	93	97	190	458 73	379 26	418 16	95	102	197
Sangamon	1	18	504	98	425	523	945 63	641 02	698 10	105	460	565
Schuyler	.....	1	124	26	99	125	519 23	366 19	397 88	29	100	129
Scott	.....	1	69	14	56	70	599 21	417 89	454 15	15	59	74
Shelby	1	.....	236	91	146	237	477 24	374 74	414 10	100	175	275
Stark	.....	1	102	8	95	103	1,007 91	427 32	472 41	11	96	107
St. Clair	4	21	532	121	436	557	860 63	586 23	645 84	130	455	585
Stephenson	1	1	243	40	205	245	654 42	482 35	510 44	43	215	258
Tazewell	1	1	267	37	232	269	765 45	491 40	529 10	38	237	275
Union	.....	.....	130	71	59	130	369 80	360 31	365 49	74	61	135
Vermilion	2	8	506	117	399	516	720 19	476 33	531 63	124	419	543
Wabash	.....	1	94	38	57	95	414 55	401 47	406 70	39	58	97
Warren	1	4	209	22	192	214	743 73	503 06	527 80	24	205	229
Washington	.....	.....	115	27	88	115	423 51	283 20	316 14	27	88	115
Wayne	.....	1	194	120	75	195	301 53	298 11	300 21	150	137	287
White	.....	.....	165	104	61	165	347 43	299 52	329 72	119	85	204
Whiteside	1	5	259	27	238	265	869 79	501 66	539 17	27	244	271
Will	1	9	513	61	462	523	1,073 50	559 73	619 47	62	493	555
Williamson	2	1	290	116	177	293	475 48	351 14	400 37	116	187	303
Winnebago	1	1	420	38	384	422	1,144 33	543 87	597 94	41	395	436
Woodford	.....	.....	170	24	146	170	674 16	448 31	480 20	25	152	177

Table 8—Teachers Length of

Counties.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illinois	11,638	5,002	2,758	1,606	1,146	887	746	627	564
Adams	140	46	39	27	10	11	12	3	5
Alexander	39	16	16	11	3	1	3	2	1
Bond	69	29	5	4	4	3	5	1	1
Boone	47	28	15	7	9	2	3	1	3
Brown	45	20	4	6	1	1	.....	.....	1
Bureau	190	70	38	21	8	4	2	5	1
Calhoun	25	10	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	82	41	22	10	5	5	1	2	1
Cass	51	20	14	10	6	5	2	3	2
Champaign	203	95	31	26	9	17	4	7	9
Christian	137	45	27	9	10	7	12	5	.....
Clark	83	42	22	9	4	3	1	2	1
Clay	89	35	12	7	2	.....	2	.....	1
Clinton	51	27	11	7	3	1	3	2	.....
Coles	113	62	21	13	8	2	2	1	1
Cook	1,031	685	563	412	349	317	334	311	291
Crawford	89	34	20	9	10	1	2	2	.....
Cumberland	90	15	4	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....
DeKalb	108	65	28	16	15	10	5	4	3
DeWitt	80	28	17	15	10	2	5	3	3
Douglas	109	24	15	8	.....	.....	1	2	1
DuPage	84	45	30	21	15	5	4	6	2
Edgar	108	51	28	7	7	9	1	2	3
Edwards	48	18	2	3	3	1	.....	2	1
Effingham	75	18	11	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	133	35	12	1	5	1	1	1	.....
Ford	103	34	20	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	127	36	11	7	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	159	63	35	18	20	13	8	5	1
Gallatin	59	21	6	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene	88	31	20	12	8	.....	1	.....	1
Grundy	69	36	15	10	7	7	3	4	3
Hamilton	95	13	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hancock	151	61	16	15	7	6	2	7	1
Hardin	23	13	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	60	14	12	3	1	5	.....	.....	5
Henry	183	60	33	19	14	13	12	7	1
Iroquois	193	89	25	18	7	8	2	3	1
Jackson	118	35	22	11	11	7	3	.....	3
Jasper	89	27	7	3	1	4	.....	.....	1
Jefferson	112	46	13	8	5	4	2	3	2
Jersey	54	20	7	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
JoDaviess	88	39	26	4	1	7	2	2	.....
Johnson	69	16	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kane	153	76	65	34	23	16	19	9	14
Kankakee	129	56	34	17	9	11	3	1	2
Kendall	67	18	5	6	4	1	.....	1	.....
Knox	155	61	26	15	10	6	8	5	4
Lake	134	66	36	21	18	12	16	7	7
LaSalle	199	111	60	41	27	27	13	7	15

Service in Same District—1914.

10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years or more.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
603	416	297	320	341	386	337	323	313	293	3,202	31,805
3	6	2	6	3	6	3	5	4	.....	31	362
5	3	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	2	.....	12	123
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	127
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	123
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	81
2	3	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	174
5	2	4	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	7	138
6	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	.....	5	427
2	3	.....	4	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	275
1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	173
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	114
1	2	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	10	244
305	229	130	160	227	259	245	229	225	216	2,505	9,023
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	170
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120
7	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	275
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	168
2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	168
.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	3	5	229
4	1	2	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	5	236
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	118
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	196
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
5	3	5	3	1	11	1	2	1	2	12	368
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	99
.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	167
4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	116
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
1	3	5	5	1	2	1	.....	3	1	9	373
1	3	1	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	358
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	216
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	202
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	95
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	4	183
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
39	9	4	5	8	6	5	7	6	3	32	533
4	2	1	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	13	289
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
8	1	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	33	350
11	4	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	344
8	11	3	8	3	3	6	3	3	4	48	600

TABLE 8—

Counties.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lawrence	88	38	13	7	7	1	3	.....	.....
Lee	129	62	28	7	10	8	6	.....	1
Livingston	190	75	43	23	13	5	4	2	3
Logan	87	46	23	12	5	11	4	5	1
Macon	161	56	29	25	8	8	1	12	7
Macoupin	161	63	38	21	11	6	5	7	6
Madison	162	94	70	43	23	17	10	12	13
Marion	143	35	12	13	5	3	8	.....	.....
Marshall	63	25	11	9	6	4	5	4	1
Mason	70	30	19	7	3	5	3	2	3
Massac	47	18	7	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	110	38	29	11	7	8	6	5	.....
McHenry	127	50	30	25	19	1	6	1	.....
McLean	219	96	46	18	17	14	13	11	8
Menard	53	18	11	7	3	3	.....	3	.....
Mercer	96	45	16	3	2	1	1	1	.....
Monroe	29	23	8	7	3	1	1	1	.....
Montgomery	140	47	19	10	12	6	5	2	2
Morgan	75	41	23	13	12	8	5	2	3
Moultrie	83	27	6	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	124	58	31	12	8	5	2	1	2
Peoria	135	72	53	41	43	24	20	14	17
Perry	63	29	14	7	4	1	3	2	2
Piatt	88	39	17	5	3	1	2	1	3
Pike	144	46	23	5	6	5	3	1	.....
Pope	51	17	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	56	15	9	3	5	2	.....	1	.....
Putnam	31	10	13	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Randolph	84	44	20	4	4	2	3	1	1
Richland	69	30	12	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Rock Island	152	48	48	22	20	14	14	10	9
Saline	110	41	16	7	4	4	1	.....	1
Sangamon	147	92	56	29	36	22	20	15	22
Schuyler	79	24	5	7	2	3	2	.....	.....
Scott	37	19	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Shelby	155	45	10	4	1	8	2	2	1
Stark	64	23	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Clair	128	99	75	36	22	21	20	15	10
Stephenson	127	40	23	7	10	3	.....	3	3
Tazewell	116	60	29	15	6	4	11	1	3
Union	75	26	7	9	3	4	.....	5	.....
Vermilion	230	112	57	29	17	17	9	4	8
Wabash	54	17	11	2	3	2	1	1	.....
Warren	106	43	21	7	1	5	5	5	1
Washington	65	29	9	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	149	28	7	3	3	1	2	1	.....
White	106	31	8	7	6	1	1	.....	1
Whiteside	129	38	28	15	10	3	4	7	5
Will	184	82	36	35	29	26	12	19	19
Williamson	150	64	26	20	7	9	3	3	4
Winnebago	107	72	58	30	15	15	13	13	10
Woodford	94	36	22	5	2	2	4	1	.....

Concluded.

10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years or more.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
2	2	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	264
2	4	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	374
6	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	208
2	2	4	2	1	3	1	.....	4	1	19	346
3	6	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	342
6	4	10	2	4	2	3	7	.....	2	19	503
2	2	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	5	236
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	132
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	146
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84
2	2	.....	4	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	2	230
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	265
4	4	.....	3	5	3	2	2	3	1	34	503
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	104
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	77
11	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	7	269
6	4	5	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	11	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	128
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	254
15	10	8	16	8	7	4	7	13	9	70	586
3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	137
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	165
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
2	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	175
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
8	11	7	6	6	6	7	3	3	2	42	438
3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	190
11	9	5	4	3	4	2	3	4	6	33	523
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	70
1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	237
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
19	6	17	9	11	11	4	6	5	4	39	557
4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	245
4	4	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	269
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
4	5	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	6	516
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	95
3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	6	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	165
2	4	5	2	.....	1	5	1	2	1	3	265
14	9	8	9	1	3	4	3	3	3	24	523
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	293
14	6	8	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	34	422
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	170

Tarle 9—Number of Elementary Teachers

Counties.	Under $200.		$200 to $299.		$300 to $399.		$400 to $499.		$500 to $599.		$600 to $699.		$700 to $799.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	79	212	643	1,780	1,010	4,024	808	5,814	414	2,576	375	1,804	139	1,257
Adams	2	6	9	38	12	55	10	55	2	33	5	30	3	21
Alexander	....	5	6	12	8	24	8	17	2	9	.....	11	1	3
Bond	....	2	5	25	16	28	6	22	1	8	1	.....	1	.....
Boone	....	....	....	5	.....	32	1	30	.....	21	.....	10	.....	5
Brown	1	3	4	20	12	23	4	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Bureau	....	3	1	9	1	122	5	102	3	35	3	14	2	.....
Calhoun	....	....	3	12	11	14	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	....	....	1	19	3	49	3	54	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....
Cass	....	....	....	7	.....	27	5	54	1	19	1	2	1	.....
Champaign	....	....	2	8	4	42	15	169	8	83	2	16	1	6
Christian	....	....	1	1	1	28	17	95	15	48	15	8	2	4
Clark	....	....	....	13	22	68	20	17	2	4	.....	3	3	1
Clay	3	6	17	33	30	27	6	10	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Clinton	....	....	8	30	8	17	14	19	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Coles	....	2	....	8	4	27	12	97	13	40	5	10	2	3
Cook	....	....	1	3	1	27	4	87	7	182	7	573	15	785
Crawford	....	....	1	15	30	40	19	29	7	6	2	1	.....	.....
Cumberland	....	1	10	18	25	22	16	12	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
DeKalb	....	1	....	1	1	39	3	99	2	53	.....	21	1	2
DeWitt	....	....	....	2	2	17	6	91	2	14	6	4	2	.....
Douglas	....	....	....	3	4	15	2	70	8	26	1	5	3	2
DuPage	3	2	....	8	.....	34	1	33	4	41	3	35	3	19
Edgar	....	....	....	5	2	56	11	84	8	19	8	9	3	1
Edwards	....	1	8	21	15	19	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	....	4	10	25	9	22	6	10	4	12	5	.....	3	.....
Fayette	....	3	11	62	46	33	6	16	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford	1	3	....	.....	4	30	4	75	.....	31	2	3	2	5
Franklin	6	4	30	44	17	36	22	9	8	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Fulton	....	2	4	30	19	82	22	123	14	20	3	4	3	3
Gallatin	....	5	10	24	18	20	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Greene	....	1	4	10	11	47	15	38	3	12	.....	3	.....	.....
Grundy	....	....	....	6	.....	47	.....	74	.....	17	.....	3	.....	2
Hamilton	6	12	52	5	20	8	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	....	3	....	40	8	84	10	64	5	18	7	2	2	.....
Hardin	1	3	13	13	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	9	41	10	33	.....	.....	1	.....
Henry	2	8	....	28	.....	137	1	83	.....	25	.....	18	.....	2
Iroquois	1	5	....	9	2	87	12	158	1	34	1	8	1	1
Jackson	....	4	10	66	16	46	6	35	4	10	1	3	2	1
Jasper	....	....	18	23	42	33	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	....	....	44	52	42	13	2	33	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Jersey	....	10	5	29	5	25	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
JoDaviess	....	....	3	29	3	56	2	56	1	9	.....	2	.....	.....
Johnson	3	5	28	15	25	11	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	1	1	....	5	3	41	1	109	.....	105	2	89	1	32
Kankakee	....	....	1	3	9	92	4	72	2	32	3	23	3	3
Kendall	....	....	....	8	.....	32	2	35	.....	11	2	2	.....	.....
Knox	....	1	....	15	1	75	8	119	4	27	2	32	1	10
Lake	....	....	1	5	1	32	2	74	4	46	2	28	2	42
LaSalle	....	3	2	12	4	129	5	155	5	70	2	68	1	39

Receiving Less Than $1,700 Per Annum—1914.

$800 to $899.		$900 to $999.		$1,000 to $1,099.		$1,100 to $1,199		$1,200 to $1,299.		$1,300 to $1,399.		$1,400 to $1,499.		$1,500 to $1,599.		$1,600 to $1,699.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
107	1,070	79	683	66	574	54	417	49	2,801	35	407	31	131	39	134	104	7
4	25	1	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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20	653	24	591	37	511	36	408	31	2,791	22	405	18	121	26	120	92	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	19	1	8	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	2	1	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
1	24	2	8	.....	7	1	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	5	1	7	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 9—

Counties.	Under $200.		$200 to $299.		$300 to $399.		$400 to $499.		$500 to $599.		$600 to $699.		$700 to $799.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	....	1	3	10	10	30	19	37	10	3	3	2	1	1
Lee	3	....	1	32	2	88	4	76	3	21	2	3	1	.....
Livingston	....	....	....	.....	5	81	17	181	7	29	4	8	.....	.....
Logan	....	1	....	1	.....	12	6	61	4	38	5	34	7	13
Macon	....	....	....	.....	1	9	1	46	7	75	13	105	1	14
Macoupin	1	6	5	74	11	99	12	85	7	2	4	1	1	.....
Madison	....	6	....	41	5	76	4	138	3	75	4	44	11	10
Marion	1	1	23	66	16	49	3	36	.....	5	1	5	.....	1
Marshall	....	....	....	.....	1	29	6	55	1	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Mason	....	....	1	5	8	24	14	64	5	8	1	1	.....	.....
Massac	5	4	14	10	10	13	4	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	1	....	1	9	7	45	10	100	2	21	2	5	1	.....
McHenry	....	....	....	1	.....	62	.....	90	.....	58	.....	15	.....	4
McLean	....	....	....	3	2	55	9	202	6	71	2	52	1	5
Menard	....	2	....	1	2	19	2	34	3	20	2	5	.....	.....
Mercer	....	1	....	12	3	41	5	56	4	20	1	7	.....	.....
Monroe	....	....	1	4	6	20	15	14	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	1	2	7	41	25	41	13	80	4	16	6	2	.....	.....
Morgan	....	1	3	13	5	39	7	48	7	45	7	8	.....	5
Moultrie	....	....	....	5	2	15	14	45	5	15	4	4	1	.....
Ogle	....	1	3	10	5	72	6	83	2	25	3	10	.....	4
Peoria	....	1	2	3	.....	36	11	141	5	67	4	42	2	41
Perry	1	13	15	36	11	17	2	21	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piatt	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	11	55	17	34	10	7	5	1
Pike	....	1	12	49	27	70	18	27	4	2	3	.....	3	.....
Pope	9	16	14	17	12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	1	3	2	29	10	25	7	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	1	29	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....
Randolph	1	....	13	45	8	50	2	23	4	6	7	.....	2	.....
Richland	3	8	22	40	12	21	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	9	1	....	15	2	37	6	105	.....	48	2	103	3	16
Saline	2	1	9	17	43	24	21	45	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	....	....	....	2	4	23	8	103	15	75	14	38	5	24
Schuyler	....	....	....	26	5	35	6	27	7	4	1	2	.....	.....
Scott	....	....	....	4	2	19	4	24	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	....	1	16	23	25	54	29	48	10	5	5	2	1	.....
Stark	....	1	....	2	.....	24	2	36	2	18	1	.....	.....	1
St. Clair	....	1	....	3	3	32	25	82	14	92	14	94	7	73
Stephenson	....	1	1	19	5	56	10	53	6	20	1	28	.....	5
Tazewell	....	1	1	5	3	26	17	95	10	41	2	19	2	.....
Union	5	4	17	16	31	16	9	12	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	....	1	1	7	4	61	24	153	23	111	23	17	4	9
Wabash	....	....	8	13	14	17	10	16	2	5	1	2	.....	.....
Warren	....	2	....	2	.....	31	2	71	2	49	.....	12	.....	.....
Washington	....	3	10	50	8	24	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	....	2	51	51	60	21	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	3	3	38	25	34	27	19	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	....	2	1	6	.....	25	4	102	4	50	.....	28	2	2
Will	....	3	....	26	2	106	1	109	1	48	2	33	1	30
Williamson	3	7	25	33	33	49	13	45	8	29	7	2	5	.....
Winnebago	....	....	....	2	1	74	3	86	1	62	.....	102	.....	5
Woodford	....	1	....	2	1	18	6	86	5	19	3	9	.....	1

Concluded.

$800 to $899.		$900 to $999.		$1,000 to $1,099.		$1,100 to $1,199.		$1,200 to $1,299.		$1,300 to $1,399.		$1,400 to $1,499.		$1,500 to $1,599.		$1,600 to $1,699.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2								2									
														1			
4	2	1	2														
7	7	2	3	1	3		1		1			1					1
1																	
6	3	6	4	2		2	1		1	2				1		1	
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1	1		8		3	1			2						1		
		1															
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1	130	1									1	2	8		4		
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1	3	2	6	3	9	3		3	2			1					
		1															
3	105	3	1	3	5			1	1			1	1		4		1
1																	
1																	
3	26	6		6	8			3		2		2				8	
1	4	1	4					1									
4																	
2	2	4	2	2	2	2										1	
				1													
1	5	1															
	1												1				
9	35	1	10	3	7	2	2		1	1	1			2	1	1	
		1						1				1					
	5	1	14			1	2			1						1	

Table 10—Number of Elementary Teachers Receiving $1,700 or More Per Annum—1914.

Counties.	$1,700 to $1,799.		$1,800 to $1,899.		$1,900 to $1,999.		$2,000 to $2,499.		$2,500 to $2,599.		$3,000 or more.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illinois	22	1	15	13	9	18	32	17	49	34	73	71	4,232	23,845	28,077
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	271	326
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	82	107
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	85	115
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	105	107
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	55	76
Bureau	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	289	308
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	27	44
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	140	148
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	109	117
Champaign	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	324	362
Christian	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	184	242
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	106	158
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	81	141
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	67	106
Coles	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	37	187	224
Cook	4	1	4	12	9	18	16	16	46	33	67	71	487	7,413	7,900
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	91	151
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	54	110
DeKalb	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	219	227
DeWitt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	128	147
Douglas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	121	141
DuPage	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	21	175	196
Edgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	174	209
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	45	72
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	73	110
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	119	184
Ford	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	19	147	166
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	95	181
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	264	334
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	55	91
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	111	144
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	149	151
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	29	113
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	211	243
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	17	39
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	77	97
Henry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	303	313
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	302	321
Jackson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	165	208
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	59	127
Jefferson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	99	192
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	75	89
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	152	161
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	34	95
Kane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	416	426
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	234	258
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	90	94
Knox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	281	299
Lake	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	25	266	291
LaSalle	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	29	493	522

Table 10—Concluded.

Counties.	$1,700 to $1,799.		$1,800 to $1,899.		$1,900 to $1,999.		$2,000 to $2,499.		$2,500 to $2,599.		$3,000 to more.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	84	134
Lee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	229	236
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	299	333
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	164	191
Macon	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	36	265	301
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	267	309
Madison	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	49	399	448
Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	46	163	209
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	106	115
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	102	132
Massac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	44	78
McDonough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	180	204
McHenry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	230	232
McLean	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	23	403	426
Menard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	81	90
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	137	150
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	44	74
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	186	244
Morgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	163	192
Moultrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	85	111
Ogle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	205	224
Peoria	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	474	512
Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	94	124
Piatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	101	145
Pike	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	149	219
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	35	71
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	62	87
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	46	50
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	124	163
Richland	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	77	117
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	36	346	382
Saline	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	88	172
Sangamon	3	....	6	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	67	385	452
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	94	113
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	51	59
Shelby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87	133	220
Stark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	82	88
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	94	411	505
Stephenson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	190	216
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	187	226
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	50	117
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	91	365	456
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	53	89
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	172	179
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	86	108
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	75	191
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	60	158
Whiteside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	217	228
Will	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	27	412	439
Williamson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97	165	262
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	112	250	362
Woodford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	136	151

Table 11—Number of Secondary (High) Teachers

Counties.	Under $200.		$200 to $299.		$300 to $399.		$400 to $499.		$500 to $599.		$600 to $699.		$700 to $799.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois	4	8	1	15	6	15	14	62	47	236	83	319	111	268
Adams	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	1	2	.....	.....
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	.....	1	.....
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Bureau	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	11	.....	5	1	.....
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	5	1	3
Champaign	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	7	4	9
Christian	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	3	1	6	2	3
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Coles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	7
Cook	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	.....	5	2	6	1	26
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1
DeKalb	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	4	1	2	1	3
DeWitt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	5	2	7
Douglas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1
DuPage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	14
Edgar	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	.....	8	1	4
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....
Ford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	4	3	5	1	.....
Gallatin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	5	1	1
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	4	1	4
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	8	2	7	1	.....
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Henry	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	5	.....	3	1	7	5	6
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	2	5	2	5
Jackson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	1	7	3	.....
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	14
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2
Knox	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	6	.....	7	1	8
Lake	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	4	.....	2	2	1
LaSalle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	1	5	.....	4

Receiving Less Than $1,700 Per Annum—1914.

$800 to $899.		$900 to $999.		$1,000 to $1,099.		$1,100 to $1,199.		$1,200 to $1,299.		$1,300 to $1,399.		$1,400 to $1,499.		$1,500 to $1,599.		$1,600 to $1,699.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
151	219	155	172	175	98	125	80	144	74	79	54	86	73	78	51	47	41
3	.....	6	9	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4	3	1	5	4	1	1	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
11	7	10	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	4	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	15	.....	18	3	21	20	47	31	48	18	41	43	70	32	49	32	40
.....	2	1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	6	3	4	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
3	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
3	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	3	6	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
2	2	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	13	5	12	10	12	4	2	9	.....	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
2	5	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
6	1	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	.....	4	2	6	4	3	1	2	3	1	3	....	3	1	....	....
4	8	5	11	2	3	7	2	4	.....	4	....	5	....	1	....	2	....

TABLE 11—

Counties.	Under $200.		$200 to $299.		$300 to $399.		$400 to $499.		$500 to $599.		$600 to $699.		$700 to $799.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	1	1	4
Lee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	2	7	.....	5
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	.....	5	.....	12	1	1
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	2	3	1	4
Macon	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	4	3	4
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	6	2	1	2	3
Madison	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	2	.....	7	4	6
Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	1	.....	7	5	5
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	4	.....	5	1	1
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Massac	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
McDonough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	3	3	5	2	3
McHenry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	6
McLean	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	13	4	8	.....	10
Menard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	2	1	.....	2
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3	2	6	2	1
Morgan	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....
Moultrie	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	3	1	6	.....	1
Ogle	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	3	4	3
Peoria	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	3	.....	5	.....	5
Perry	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	.....
Piatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	1	4	1	1
Pike	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	6	2	2	2	3
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
Richland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	3	7
Saline	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Sangamon	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	4	.....	4	3	2
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	1
Shelby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	1	1	3	.....
Stark	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	4	2	3
Stephenson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	6	2	8	.....	4
Union	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	2	7	3	9
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Warren	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	1	2	8
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Whiteside	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	5	1	6
Will	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	4	.....	1
Williamson	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	3	1	1	4
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Woodford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	5	.....	4	3	.....

Concluded.

$800 to $899.		$900 to $999.		$1,000 to $1,099.		$1,100 to $1,199.		$1,200 to $1,299.		$1,300 to $1,399.		$1,400 to $1,499.		$1,500 to $1,599.		$1,600 to $1,699.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	1	2	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	11	1	3	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	5	6	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	3	.....	7	10	6	.....	2	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
3	7	2	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	5	.....	10	7	3	2	1	2	7	2	1	4	...	5	...	1	...
1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	5	11	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	4	8	3	5	7	6	4	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	.....	4	4	5	3	1	4	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
3	5	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	5	3	4	3	7	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	5	.....	3	4	5	.....	11	6	4	6	10	4	2	5	...	...	1
6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	7	7	12	5	3	5	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12—Number of Secondary (High) Teachers Receiving $1,700 or More Per Annum—1914.

Counties.	$1,700 to $1,799.		$1,800 to $1,899.		$1,900 to $1,999.		$2,000 to $2,499.		$2,500 to $2,599.		$3,000 to more.		Total.		Total—elementary and secondary
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illinois	45	46	57	40	35	41	131	95	76	40	30	1	1,680	2,048	31,805
Adams	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	17	362
Alexander	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	10	123
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	127
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	11	123
Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	81
Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	30	354
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	44
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	16	174
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	11	138
Champaign	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	37	28	427
Christian	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	16	275
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	173
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	149
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	114
Coles	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	14	244
Cook	35	46	35	38	29	40	105	95	58	40	24	1	472	651	9,023
Crawford	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	170
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	120
DeKalb	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	24	24	255
DeWitt	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	13	168
Douglas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	14	168
DuPage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	24	229
Edgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	17	236
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	79
Effingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	118
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	196
Ford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	179
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	193
Fulton	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	14	368
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	99
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	11	167
Grundy	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	10	169
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	116
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	17	277
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	39
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	103
Henry	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	26	34	373
Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	16	358
Jackson	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	216
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	133
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	202
Jersey	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	95
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	183
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	97
Kane	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	43	64	533
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	15	289
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	103
Knox	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	22	29	350
Lake	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	24	29	344
LaSalle	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	40	38	600

Table 12—Concluded.

Counties.	$1,700 to $1,799.		$1,800 to $1,899.		$1,900 to $1,999.		$2,000 to $2,499.		$2,500 to $2,599.		$3,000 or more.		Total.		Total—elementary and secondary
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	12	157
Lee	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	18	264
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14	27	374
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	208
Macon	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	27	346
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	16	342
Madison	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	23	32	503
Marion	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	16	236
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	11	132
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	146
Massac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	84
McDonough	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	13	230
McHenry	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	17	265
McLean	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	32	45	503
Menard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	104
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	169
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	77
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	11	269
Morgan	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	17	14	223
Moultrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	128
Ogle	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	14	254
Peoria	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	30	44	586
Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	137
Piatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	165
Pike	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	240
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	73
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	95
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	60
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	175
Richland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	124
Rock Island	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	28	28	438
Saline	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	190
Sangamon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	31	40	523
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	125
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	70
Shelby	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	237
Stark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	103
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	27	25	557
Stephenson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	14	15	245
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	29	269
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	130
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	26	34	516
Wabash	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	95
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	20	214
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	115
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	195
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	165
Whiteside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14	23	265
Will	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	34	50	523
Williamson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	12	293
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	29	31	422
Woodford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	170

Table 13—Number of Districts, School Buildings, Seats or Sittings and Libraries—1914.

Counties.	Number of districts.	Number of public school houses.		Number of rented school houses.	Total number of school houses.	Number of seats or sittings.	Number of libraries.	Number of volumes.
		Not used.	Used.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illinois	11,802	50	13,293	153	13,496	1,170,329	10,869	1,523,698
Adams	167	1	184	.....	185	12,342	108	13,834
Alexander	31	1	55	1	57	5,326	24	6,916
Bond	78	.....	79	.....	79	5,160	47	1,570
Boone	69	.....	73	.....	73	3,487	69	8,958
Brown	63	.....	65	.....	65	2,853	65	3,498
Bureau	197	2	205	2	209	11,862	176	20,963
Calhoun	37	.....	38	.....	38	2,156	23	2,108
Carroll	104	.....	109	.....	109	5,262	102	14,975
Cass	63	.....	70	.....	70	4,844	64	6,384
Champaign	226	2	241	1	244	13,956	186	25,116
Christian	144	.....	152	.....	152	10,087	142	13,177
Clark	103	.....	108	.....	108	6,748	88	5,351
Clay	103	.....	106	.....	106	6,104	61	4,405
Clinton	70	.....	72	2	74	4,439	52	8,070
Coles	126	.....	137	.....	137	8,933	116	14,685
Cook	177	2	831	30	863	347,353	544	236,860
Crawford	104	.....	107	2	109	7,223	88	10,750
Cumberland	90	.....	90	.....	90	5,052	81	6,275
DeKalb	143	2	151	.....	153	8,284	142	26,224
DeWitt	95	.....	98	1	99	4,717	94	10,216
Douglas	90	.....	93	1	94	5,850	90	16,713
DuPage	81	.....	90	2	92	7,909	82	12,507
Edgar	144	.....	146	1	147	7,852	147	18,197
Edwards	46	.....	50	.....	50	3,153	46	3,848
Effingham	81	.....	81	4	85	4,835	70	6,467
Fayette	142	.....	149	.....	149	9,254	142	11,970
Ford	109	.....	110	.....	110	4,916	81	9,623
Franklin	98	.....	107	6	113	9,622	97	4,991
Fulton	192	.....	214	.....	214	13,358	179	32,084
Gallatin	58	.....	66	2	68	3,685	31	1,445
Greene	99	.....	103	.....	103	6,494	74	11,616
Grundy	95	2	103	.....	105	5,962	96	18,175
Hamilton	89	.....	90	.....	90	5,903	50	2,689
Hancock	179	1	185	1	187	9,062	157	14,009
Hardin	32	.....	34	.....	34	2,046	12	835
Henderson	73	.....	73	.....	73	3,003	60	7,098
Henry	191	2	198	1	201	12,321	180	19,433
Iroquois	231	.....	239	.....	239	10,550	181	16,616
Jackson	105	1	126	2	129	8,910	112	9,761
Jasper	111	.....	111	.....	111	5,533	78	4,917
Jefferson	138	.....	142	1	143	9,422	92	3,296
Jersey	65	.....	71	1	72	3,819	44	2,225
JoDaviess	118	2	124	1	127	5,953	97	9,720
Johnson	69	.....	73	.....	73	4,589	60	3,774
Kane	127	.....	162	2	164	17,139	125	30,829
Kankakee	150	.....	161	3	164	9,525	101	11,000
Kendall	71	.....	71	.....	71	3,023	66	6,442
Knox	175	2	186	1	189	10,550	183	23,468
Lake	108	.....	119	3	122	10,958	93	18,163
LaSalle	271	4	303	1	308	19,867	270	59,173

Table 13—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of districts.	Number of public school houses.		Number of rented school houses.	Total number of school houses.	Number of seats or sittings.	Number of libraries.	Number of volumes.
		Not used.	Used.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lawrence	77	1	80	1	82	6,493	79	8,409
Lee	163	1	170	.....	171	7,412	163	16,756
Livingston	253	1	260	.....	261	11,251	247	28,660
Logan	119	1	129	.....	130	6,884	120	11,608
Macon	126	.....	145	1	146	12,709	128	19,332
Macoupin	177	.....	186	6	192	13,889	160	14,057
Madison	131	.....	160	7	167	20,789	119	28,947
Marion	124	1	132	3	136	9,644	105	13,315
Marshall	81	1	81	.....	82	4,319	81	11,017
Mason	92	.....	94	.....	94	5,184	87	6,589
Massac	44	.....	53	.....	53	3,881	24	2,056
McDonough	148	1	152	2	155	7,496	141	11,385
McHenry	139	.....	144	.....	144	8,781	12	12,532
McLean	259	.....	272	5	277	16,803	255	41,042
Menard	57	.....	61	.....	61	3,720	59	6,249
Mercer	118	1	118	.....	119	5,809	104	13,715
Monroe	54	.....	56	.....	56	3,287	24	3,248
Montgomery	140	.....	147	4	151	10,205	93	8,016
Morgan	108	.....	116	.....	116	7,840	95	10,362
Moultrie	83	.....	84	.....	84	4,538	75	9,696
Ogle	177	4	174	.....	178	8,048	144	16,095
Peoria	151	4	164	3	171	19,673	164	26,599
Perry	74	.....	79	1	80	5,993	64	6,869
Piatt	101	.....	103	.....	103	5,132	103	21,128
Pike	162	.....	168	2	170	9,142	67	3,378
Pope	63	.....	65	.....	65	3,332	56	5,204
Pulaski	32	.....	54	.....	54	4,042	54	3,810
Putnam	29	.....	30	.....	30	2,210	23	3,839
Randolph	97	.....	108	.....	108	7,160	97	9,591
Richland	88	.....	88	7	95	5,104	60	4,063
Rock Island	99	.....	129	6	135	14,961	83	17,262
Saline	91	1	100	.....	101	8,964	78	13,509
Sangamon	167	.....	193	4	197	18,788	168	25,579
Schuyler	93	.....	95	.....	95	4,620	94	10,511
Scott	46	.....	47	.....	47	2,920	44	4,202
Shelby	167	.....	169	.....	169	9,512	158	10,331
Stark	70	.....	68	2	70	3,291	68	7,824
St. Clair	117	.....	180	14	194	21,651	112	28,327
Stephenson	135	.....	145	.....	145	8,551	135	15,942
Tazewell	127	.....	142	.....	142	9,449	104	20,046
Union	77	.....	80	.....	80	6,028	70	8,153
Vermilion	216	3	234	4	241	20,568	216	30,515
Wabash	51	.....	56	1	57	4,265	51	7,918
Warren	126	2	130	.....	132	6,377	127	13,976
Washington	86	1	86	1	88	4,369	72	5,656
Wayne	157	.....	159	.....	159	8,457	131	6,358
White	107	.....	112	.....	112	7,579	25	2,274
Whiteside	144	.....	152	.....	152	8,950	144	18,696
Will	189	2	216	2	220	16,271	120	20,444
Williamson	114	.....	129	4	133	13,824	113	10,135
Winnebago	114	.....	134	.....	134	13,571	274	17,325
Woodford	114	1	113	1	115	5,342	111	19,729

Table 14—Value of School Property, Tax Levy and Bonded Debt—1914.

Counties.	Value of school sites and buildings.	Value of eqipment (furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc.)	Total value of school property.	Amount of taxes levied August, 1913.	Amount of school bonds outstanding June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$113,892,134	$5,676,809	$119,568,943	$33,387,660	$11,918,744
Adams	$ 1,063,790	$ 66,855	$ 1,130,645	$ 302,432	$ 81,717
Alexander	299,450	43,810	343,260	103,955	58,750
Bond	140,496	16,237	156,733	67,422	24,150
Boone	228,430	14,495	242,925	86,365	.....
Brown	127,378	10,315	137,693	45,912	31,075
Bureau	745,088	83,759	828,847	252,820	180,800
Calhoun	48,925	5,400	54,325	16,750	7,700
Carroll	340,295	39,825	380,120	107,086	30,000
Cass	287,375	29,645	317,020	94,320	61,700
Champaign	1,033,293	75,326	1,108,619	397,267	354,990
Christian	641,620	72,784	714,404	236,505	158,420
Clark	270,896	26,573	297,469	93,527	32,757
Clay	200,130	17,870	218,000	81,801	52,400
Clinton	137,675	18,240	155,915	59,650	15,300
Coles	537,470	46,692	584,162	175,285	95,500
Cook	64,826,616	1,023,644	65,850,260	16,151,006	2,787,110
Crawford	283,747	31,269	315,016	116,722	19,640
Cumberland	168,345	19,182	187,527	58,880	3,060
DeKalb	581,190	67,456	648,646	237,364	143,800
DeWitt	396,015	23,755	419,770	146,850	87,975
Douglas	294,370	35,191	329,561	130,215	42,000
DuPage	842,876	52,699	895,575	244,250	154,900
Edgar	433,320	41,271	474,591	163,902	83,410
Edwards	93,100	8,360	101,460	48,252	29,350
Effingham	140,630	14,346	154,976	58,435	9,600
Fayette	291,805	36,254	328,059	94,094	23,640
Ford	341,675	37,590	379,265	121,160	102,450
Franklin	272,465	18,138	290,603	123,500	95,180
Fulton	628,050	130,390	758,440	225,149	126,000
Gallatin	108,951	17,110	126,061	48,880	14,750
Greene	240,835	30,840	271,675	98,530	8,875
Grundy	236,635	32,405	269,040	107,700	30,400
Hamilton	91,460	12,763	104,223	41,172	600
Hancock	421,685	43,782	465,467	157,549	57,740
Hardin	33,750	4,740	38,490	15,255	9,200
Henderson	108,275	15,683	123,958	59,850	11,000
Henry	937,680	99,870	1,037,550	252,355	180,400
Iroquois	537,895	67,570	605,465	227,950	94,590
Jackson	293,789	18,783	312,572	158,581	26,400
Jasper	133,845	17,465	151,310	56,342	12,450
Jefferson	186,155	20,465	206,620	82,375	14,260
Jersey	120,365	15,030	135,395	45,035	2,100
JoDaviess	316,063	33,962	350,025	115,095	15,750
Johnson	84,864	12,123	96,987	38,564	2,700
Kane	2,039,697	163,005	2,202,702	616,135	580,450
Kankakee	588,300	28,850	617,150	212,447	65,350
Kendall	148,100	16,720	164,820	58,715	833
Knox	908,052	82,022	990,074	266,802	43,090
Lake	1,182,060	151,952	1,334,012	436,394	306,200
LaSalle	1,750,794	189,116	1,939,910	496,338	247,100

Table 14—Concluded.

Counties.	Value of school sites and buildings.	Value of equipment (furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc.)	Total value of school property.	Amount of taxes levied August, 1913.	Amount of school bonds outstanding June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 255,790	$ 37,120	$ 292,910	$114,328	$ 66,765
Lee	454,285	52,415	506,700	178,115	99,300
Livingston	653,070	68,380	721,450	236,071	54,133
Logan	464,293	47,828	512,121	182,935	72,070
Macon	1,138,461	127,287	1,265,748	341,499	32,970
Macoupin	575,125	47,094	622,219	220,886	105,700
Madison	1,213,519	103,125	1,316,644	423,115	390,466
Marion	402,025	31,353	433,378	140,650	81,285
Marshall	230,605	24,490	255,095	82,052	6,800
Mason	221,165	22,867	244,032	97,215	27,500
Massac	131,723	12,055	143,778	43,955	45,733
McDonough	390,675	31,193	421,868	144,838	112,400
McHenry	401,264	35,703	436,967	183,672	74,900
McLean	1,365,358	134,322	1,499,680	441,191	306,760
Menard	169,325	16,025	185,350	66,885	17,100
Mercer	254,480	29,373	283,853	108,345	20,100
Monroe	79,925	9,197	89,122	37,265	400
Montgomery	438,600	36,965	475,565	169,250	82,600
Morgan	442,240	34,943	477,183	158,340	1,650
Moultrie	211,451	27,629	239,080	88,150	28,700
Ogle	441,700	45,555	487,255	158,426	31,610
Peoria	1,808,691	176,165	1,984,856	581,713	323,400
Perry	175,535	23,545	199,080	84,235	30,300
Piatt	298,843	32,669	331,512	123,070	33,700
Pike	321,375	29,631	351,006	119,805	19,200
Pope	43,911	7,621	51,532	23,890	100
Pulaski	80,105	11,484	91,589	47,327	11,700
Putnam	135,450	8,693	144,143	48,640	35,000
Randolph	211,787	22,279	234,066	79,050	21,116
Richland	123,315	13,195	136,510	50,115	3,900
Rock Island	1,627,523	118,054	1,745,577	460,168	424,755
Saline	350,541	38,578	389,119	145,541	111,505
Sangamon	1,633,530	106,642	1,740,172	577,034	195,960
Schuyler	172,925	24,975	197,900	64,334	8,600
Scott	111,500	11,916	123,416	40,207	6,600
Shelby	357,778	38,822	396,600	148,942	63,750
Stark	148,150	18,355	166,505	63,574	750
St. Clair	1,759,460	86,682	1,846,142	595,895	534,225
Stephenson	541,851	54,045	595,896	191,893	108,800
Tazewell	606,383	56,289	662,672	235,286	184,320
Union	171,090	21,548	192,638	65,330	24,300
Vermilion	1,255,025	85,934	1,340,959	438,275	373,110
Wabash	185,860	10,911	196,771	57,726	72,800
Warren	416,885	184,081	600,966	173,493	152,200
Washington	120,270	11,663	131,933	42,062	21,800
Wayne	137,219	22,607	159,826	71,340	5,750
White	197,570	16,772	214,342	77,432	13,600
Whiteside	646,425	61,465	707,890	185,045	39,350
Will	1,923,154	89,061	2,012,215	544,754	88,700
Williamson	463,993	44,850	508,843	227,752	180,820
Winnebago	1,432,928	55,097	1,488,025	443,674	517,645
Woodford	332,218	36,634	368,852	129,935	35,034

Table 15—Private Schools, Teachers and Enrollment—1914.

Counties.	Number of private schools.	Number of teachers employed.			Enrollment in elementary grades first to eighth years.			Enrollment in secondary grades, ninth to twelfth years.			Total enrollment in elementary and secondary grades.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illinois	894	1,930	3,279	5,209	101,932	98,379	200,311	1,402	1,828	3,230	103,485	100,164	203,649
Adams	17	19	44	63	1,706	1,795	3,501	.....	.....	.....	1,706	1,795	3,501
Alexander	3	1	10	11	122	145	267	43	37	80	165	182	347
Bond	1	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....	40	52	92	40	52	92
Boone	2	2	4	6	91	79	170	.....	.....	.....	91	79	170
Brown	2	.....	6	6	45	55	100	.....	.....	.....	45	55	100
Bureau	7	18	13	31	246	214	460	82	10	92	328	224	552
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	2	2	21	23	60	60	120	5	95	100	65	155	220
Cass	5	5	.....	5	84	94	178	.....	.....	.....	84	94	178
Champaign	15	9	22	31	336	394	730	52	48	100	388	442	830
Christian	4	.....	16	16	331	301	632	.....	.....	.....	331	301	632
Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	2	.....	3	3	47	53	100	.....	.....	.....	47	53	100
Clinton	11	7	28	35	743	753	1,496	.....	.....	.....	743	753	1,496
Coles	1	1	.....	1	25	24	49	.....	.....	.....	25	24	49
Cook	311	1,359	1,865	3,224	74,308	69,822	144,130	.....	.....	.....	74,308	69,822	144,130
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	5	4	19	23	135	147	282	9	71	80	144	218	362
DeWitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	27	17	32	49	764	790	1,554	.....	.....	.....	764	790	1,554
Edgar	1	.....	3	3	49	50	99	.....	.....	.....	49	50	99
Edwards	1	3	4	7	6	12	18	33	27	60	39	39	78
Effingham	11	10	6	16	314	380	694	.....	.....	.....	314	380	694
Fayette	3	3	.....	3	107	122	229	.....	.....	.....	107	122	229
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	1	.....	1	1	29	41	70	.....	.....	.....	29	41	70
Greene	1	.....	3	3	39	51	90	.....	.....	.....	39	51	90
Grundy	4	2	11	13	77	162	239	.....	.....	.....	77	162	239
Hamilton	2	.....	3	3	64	75	139	.....	.....	.....	64	75	139
Hancock	4	12	27	39	100	107	207	36	73	109	136	180	316
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	1	1	2	3	12	13	25	.....	.....	.....	12	13	25
Henry	10	8	20	28	427	364	791	38	42	80	465	406	871
Iroquois	7	7	3	10	149	145	294	.....	.....	.....	149	145	294
Jackson	6	6	8	14	200	220	420	6	8	14	206	228	434
Jasper	5	1	9	10	128	134	262	.....	.....	.....	128	134	262
Jefferson	1	.....	1	1	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22
Jersey	3	1	5	6	82	84	166	.....	.....	.....	82	84	166
JoDaviess	3	.....	6	6	106	113	219	.....	.....	.....	106	113	219
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane	23	25	82	107	1,588	1,711	3,299	.....	.....	.....	1,588	1,711	3,299
Kankakee	17	34	47	81	1,391	1,321	2,712	.....	.....	.....	1,391	1,321	2,712
Kendall	6	5	1	6	59	62	121	.....	.....	.....	59	62	121
Knox	7	11	25	36	237	423	660	.....	.....	.....	237	423	660
Lake	20	31	56	87	1,423	1,184	2,607	.....	.....	.....	1,423	1,184	2,607
LaSalle	23	2	102	104	1,814	1,968	3,782	.....	.....	.....	1,814	1,968	3,782

Table 15—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of private schools.	Number of teachers employed.			Enrollment in elementary grades first to eighth grades.			Enrollment in secondary grades, ninth to twelfth years.			Total enrollment in elementary and secondary grades.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lawrence	1	.....	2	2	22	28	50	.....	.....	.....	22	28	50
Lee	4	6	7	13	219	163	382	.....	.....	.....	219	163	382
Livingston	6	3	17	20	274	271	545	6	17	23	280	288	568
Logan	8	12	24	36	436	358	794	35	52	87	471	410	881
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macoupin	8	7	20	27	593	575	1,168	.....	.....	.....	593	575	1,168
Madison	44	55	62	117	1,702	1,556	3,258	169	155	324	1,871	1,711	3,582
Marion	4	2	6	8	193	181	374	.....	.....	.....	193	181	374
Marshall	4	1	9	10	210	233	443	23	38	61	233	271	504
Mason	1	1	.....	1	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	8	5	13
Massac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	8	7	3	10	204	207	411	.....	.....	.....	204	207	411
McLean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	1	.....	1	1	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Monroe	11	8	10	18	350	337	687	.....	.....	.....	350	337	687
Montgomery	7	3	6	9	103	150	253	.....	.....	.....	103	150	253
Morgan	9	25	53	78	214	257	471	185	167	352	599	424	1,023
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	3	14	8	22	43	33	76	153	116	269	196	149	345
Peoria	11	7	52	59	812	1,016	1,828	.....	.....	.....	812	1,016	1,828
Perry	8	4	9	13	187	172	359	24	37	61	211	209	420
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	23	19	13	32	470	494	964	.....	.....	.....	470	494	964
Richland	2	.....	4	4	78	64	142	.....	.....	.....	78	64	142
Rock Island	13	21	78	99	954	1,071	2,025	.....	.....	.....	954	1,071	2,025
Saline	1	1	.....	1	21	24	45	.....	.....	.....	21	24	45
Sangamon	13	18	74	92	599	665	1,264	189	478	667	788	1,143	1,931
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	4	4	2	6	142	130	272	.....	.....	.....	142	130	272
Stark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	31	19	109	128	2,543	2,525	5,068	35	44	79	2,578	2,569	5,147
Stephenson	4	4	8	12	316	310	626	.....	.....	.....	316	310	626
Tazewell	4	3	1	4	40	54	94	.....	.....	.....	40	54	94
Union	2	2	5	7	25	27	52	24	16	40	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	10	15	45	60	457	528	985	215	245	460	672	773	1,445
Wabash	3	2	4	6	113	119	232	.....	.....	.....	113	119	232
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	24	19	11	30	471	434	905	.....	.....	.....	471	434	905
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	1	.....	1	1	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	20	21	41
Whiteside	5	1	11	12	127	134	261	.....	.....	.....	127	134	261
Will	25	16	72	88	1,709	1,893	3,602	.....	.....	.....	1,709	1,893	3,602
Williamson	4	2	7	9	121	121	242	.....	.....	.....	121	121	242
Winnebago	5	2	20	22	387	436	823	.....	.....	.....	387	436	823
Woodford	7	5	8	13	304	302	606	.....	.....	.....	304	302	606

Table 16—District

Counties.	Total.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Distribution of trustees.	District taxes.	Tuition fees paid by pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$51,141,928 84	$8,828,769 05	$4,085,315 86	$32,969,155 94	$267,517 13
Adams	$ 462,933 75	$ 64,648 54	$ 29,143 63	$ 304,379 52	$ 3,826 30
Alexander	139,656 24	32,448 56	8,845 90	97,396 33	233 50
Bond	139,899 32	53,724 32	9,204 84	67,973 36	293 15
Boone	156,813 67	62,340 18	6,124 61	82,875 19	2,052 93
Brown	100,890 99	45,280 69	4,449 51	46,978 59	945 30
Bureau	507,232 00	94,312 57	22,940 56	252,522 73	7,108 22
Calhoun	30,767 59	10,079 29	3,538 97	14,595 08	29 75
Carroll	190,642 08	66,125 82	10,521 48	107,282 46	2,267 80
Cass	162,101 27	51,068 24	8,901 22	94,521 51	1,831 91
Champaign	820,116 38	271,474 47	30,658 78	376,477 81	8,023 72
Christian	396,697 84	91,275 95	17,782 13	219,393 95	2,799 11
Clark	138,443 95	45,078 51	11,883 42	76,842 51	868 06
Clay	136,216 72	38,055 05	10,393 69	84,827 38	576 37
Clinton	112,043 69	41,209 18	11,542 06	56,246 40	927 36
Coles	251,644 13	55,585 76	17,610 06	173,999 71	1,505 40
Cook	20,970,387 26	1,189,175 52	2,418,587 82	15,940,813 55	19,756 92
Crawford	191,596 89	50,673 64	14,556 66	117,717 21	2,154 07
Cumberland	96,677 82	28,915 70	7,908 10	57,718 41	477 33
DeKalb	345,025 52	75,971 01	16,233 50	238,489 91	5,059 87
DeWitt	196,971 61	40,596 19	9,005 10	139,283 93	2,708 58
Douglas	201,597 22	56,366 34	10,300 24	128,312 67	2,894 29
DuPage	376,500 41	66,849 55	14,354 41	244,736 68	4,802 50
Edgar	272,688 72	55,261 75	13,769 84	162,946 84	1,495 26
Edwards	96,806 68	23,640 77	4,813 42	38,756 24	325 07
Effingham	103,346 21	33,312 88	10,351 68	57,787 51	243 34
Fayette	150,158 10	46,083 60	16,421 59	82,684 99	649 95
Ford	225,277 93	71,568 22	17,826 74	118,475 64	3,085 00
Franklin	187,559 03	29,165 61	15,034 95	114,579 43	30 95
Fulton	412,560 78	88,785 57	25,258 68	212,894 91	6,832 03
Gallatin	73,816 58	21,143 38	7,873 58	43,010 13	133 40
Greene	166,558 40	58,200 04	11,165 06	94,065 28	2,227 56
Grundy	186,346 23	55,168 79	14,111 75	110,331 21	2,907 12
Hamilton	75,809 50	21,570 16	11,126 38	40,870 35	211 72
Hancock	272,180 71	62,608 92	16,020 66	154,989 97	6,642 85
Hardin	30,462 51	5,997 37	3,794 09	13,511 50	.....
Henderson	120,521 95	44,577 29	3,412 42	67,278 89	1,098 75
Henry	449,743 62	125,803 03	21,739 44	236,102 26	4,945 39
Iroquois	411,438 93	142,510 71	22,725 21	225,494 72	4,685 18
Jackson	194,863 35	50,287 91	21,056 77	121,338 32	831 18
Jasper	101,854 30	28,161 76	10,239 63	55,614 67	366 72
Jefferson	141,907 50	44,585 07	17,611 92	72,761 13	142 41
Jersey	89,745 02	35,545 86	7,028 26	43,277 90	2,180 88
JoDaviess	185,867 76	55,211 85	10,369 57	111,781 97	1,798 43
Johnson	64,798 29	15,746 36	8,221 90	39,779 86	71 55
Kane	787,094 65	91,556 70	44,364 28	587,471 00	8,565 30
Kankakee	320,910 35	62,814 41	22,362 30	212,609 50	3,697 83
Kendall	105,882 11	35,498 92	5,093 60	60,837 25	1,604 45
Knox	419,941 37	101,446 29	19,619 88	270,188 99	5,877 17
Lake	613,779 82	99,704 76	24,148 97	411,726 67	5,556 25
LaSalle	887,467 75	241,373 03	52,953 95	494,170 97	9,483 01

Fund—Receipts—1914.

From what source received—

Sale or rent of school property.	Sale of bonds.	Insurance adjustments.	Other sources.	Net receipts (this column not added in column 2.)	Duplications.	
					Other treasurers.	Transfer of pupils.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$114,384 76	$3,303,113 39	$80,875 90	$1,062,219 79	$50,711,351 82	$399,436 74	$31,140 28
$ 1,006 64	$ 54,652 00	$ 331 93	$ 23 17	$ 458,011 73	$ 4,870 86	$ 51 16
474 00	.....	.....	187 95	139,586 24	.....	70 00
41 62	4,300 00	22 48	108 14	135,667 91	4,223 85	7 56
76 22	.....	.....	1,027 85	154,496 98	2,316 69	.....
362 20	1,000 00	16 87	43 70	99,076 86	1,814 13	.....
678 22	125,138 15	31 53	556 67	503,288 65	3,672 74	270 61
.....	2,500 00	20 50	4 00	30,767 59	.....	.....
97 62	.....	.....	865 28	187,160 46	3,481 62	.....
448 21	1,300 00	.....	98 29	158,169 38	3,931 89	.....
411 50	105,542 75	9 50	13,153 80	805,752 33	12,384 75	1,979 30
1,907 86	62,237 50	.....	953 25	396,349 75	221 84	126 25
115 23	2,852 48	500 00	39 65	138,179 86	189 09	75 00
139 62	1,600 00	.....	50 97	135,643 08	547 64	26 00
66 32	.....	20 00	301 99	110,313 31	1,692 13	38 25
84 30	1,005 00	31 38	520 61	250,342 22	939 33	362 58
14,556 84	500,821 09	1,385 84	877,387 11	20,962,484 69	7,902 57	.....
258 45	3,000 00	43 90	1,789 11	190,193 04	1,222 85	181 00
194 01	.....	.....	795 31	96,008 86	381 71	287 25
1,891 02	.....	33 79	274 46	337,953 56	6,737 90	334 06
134 03	2,675 00	.....	927 50	195,330 33	1,641 28	.....
96 45	.....	.....	235 72	198,205 71	3,391 51	.....
859 09	37,417 13	168 96	2,764 00	371,952 32	4,516 09	32 00
344 97	34,068 33	10 55	870 89	268,768 43	225 70	3,694 59
76 70	26,650 00	3 00	2,500 00	96,765 20	37 20	4 28
138 92	100 00	.....	1 26	101,935 59	1,404 62	6 00
238 88	1,100 00	14 80	642 79	147,836 60	2,319 63	1 87
784 15	12,000 00	806 00	272 03	224,817 78	220 15	240 00
362 60	27,125 00	74 00	231 66	186,604 20	954 83	.....
9,064 23	24,008 13	97 64	72 43	367,013 62	39,449 94	6,097 22
16 95	1,000 00	.....	224 65	73,402 09	359 71	54 78
157 70	300 00	10 00	26 69	166,152 33	406 07	.....
362 60	1,700 00	5 04	17 12	184,603 63	1,742 60	.....
48 65	250 00	51 60	941 50	75,070 36	739 14	.....
506 60	26,503 47	.....	2,884 70	270,157 17	2,023 54	.....
47 23	7,108 00	.....	4 32	30,462 51	.....	.....
93 81	.....	1,045 00	2 53	117,508 69	3,007 26	6 00
4,316 02	51,998 61	103 58	1,337 21	446,345 54	3,339 63	58 45
663 64	11,000 00	269 19	202 24	407,550 89	3,869 98	18 06
35 25	700 00	.....	20 78	194,270 21	295 44	297 70
138 35	6,064 00	.....	60 23	100,645 36	1,208 94	.....
159 12	2,800 00	781 50	9 21	138,850 36	3,023 85	33 29
27 28	.....	.....	560 20	88,620 38	1,004 30	120 34
327 43	2,500 00	.....	116 35	182,105 60	3,762 16	.....
71 97	500 00	19 06	279 99	64,690 69	107 60	.....
1,858 19	45,000 00	18 62	2,359 36	781,193 45	5,421 20	480 00
480 60	15,400 00	45 00	.....	317,409 66	3,500 69	.....
140 15	.....	10 55	596 12	103,781 02	2,101 09	.....
373 33	1,500 00	1,612 20	573 76	401,191 62	18,737 75	12 00
762 71	53,574 04	5,003 93	6,270 36	606,747 69	7,032 13	.....
413 05	16,000 00	462 88	67,581 33	882,438 22	5,029 53	.....

TABLE 16—

Counties.	Total.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Distribution of trustees.	District taxes.	Tuition fees paid by pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 282,455 32	$111,796 00	$ 12,050 16	$109,538 94	$1,406 36
Lee	281,785 89	84,313 57	12,960 54	167,370 95	4,727 28
Livingston	426,148 93	162,059 88	28,669 76	223,910 03	3,761 40
Logan	276,179 30	64,036 33	15,677 18	175,422 87	873 10
Macon	635,106 09	112,359 20	33,103 65	359,053 12	2,880 90
Macoupin	375,891 81	106,165 64	28,451 05	197,615 65	4,816 12
Madison	750,453 62	235,143 39	47,221 89	399,325 11	3,163 39
Marion	253,269 66	60,044 20	19,337 96	136,368 81	1,559 45
Marshall	134,014 08	42,051 03	7,646 65	79,540 17	1,483 02
Mason	167,329 19	57,138 65	8,081 66	96,820 95	1,130 62
Massac	113,028 50	21,234 04	7,319 96	53,202 08	30 77
McDonough	336,252 15	87,575 80	13,451 42	143,412 36	1,327 10
McHenry	330,663 96	80,584 55	17,886 37	217,116 15	6,759 32
McLean	775,041 97	164,382 09	41,250 81	424,612 43	6,932 40
Menard	145,201 65	53,193 25	5,728 77	74,182 45	1,218 44
Mercer	181,293 45	55,160 58	8,817 86	108,514 24	1,899 55
Monroe	70,273 07	25,025 44	6,070 30	37,727 21	909 05
Montgomery	301,060 75	78,929 64	19,331 12	154,494 99	2,527 74
Morgan	328,128 14	150,324 85	16,194 42	154,890 89	4,805 83
Moultrie	129,929 71	29,744 92	7,886 14	88,205 38	296 50
Ogle	270,104 21	89,155 82	13,181 50	154,773 19	4,600 77
Peoria	1,164,436 30	160,157 39	50,141 81	628,203 29	2,827 64
Perry	144,117 95	38,532 74	11,492 43	80,377 75	517 55
Piatt	213,289 53	60,273 77	7,445 30	120,743 96	1,688 28
Pike	227,045 58	70,803 53	14,388 67	116,784 70	3,961 95
Pope	41,289 00	11,366 39	5,851 46	23,865 42	65 22
Pulaski	66,813 24	15,275 06	7,094 69	42,993 87	68 00
Putnam	77,712 70	23,992 43	4,683 94	46,163 41	1,195 42
Randolph	145,801 85	37,440 94	14,143 86	79,363 77	2,137 04
Richland	89,631 31	27,847 20	8,422 24	48,130 75	829 10
Rock Island	798,892 30	91,568 78	12,210 51	433,759 42	3,019 55
Saline	189,743 95	32,928 84	15,844 16	132,612 21	606 85
Sangamon	1,024,957 81	315,483 73	44,611 72	628,194 08	6,156 90
Schuyler	114,011 66	38,750 64	7,717 76	63,672 11	1,679 60
Scott	73,697 10	27,183 77	4,249 24	41,732 54	291 48
Shelby	217,035 57	57,409 79	16,363 31	138,194 19	1,114 72
Stark	123,656 01	45,199 13	5,115 42	64,767 23	1,569 00
St. Clair	1,027,413 64	346,536 80	58,085 37	505,746 58	4,220 88
Stephenson	326,891 24	101,399 44	7,833 27	187,446 99	3,921 95
Tazewell	431,390 49	145,346 69	18,046 59	230,859 77	2,204 36
Union	109,223 28	35,711 54	10,737 58	60,592 12	421 72
Vermilion	877,032 14	208,934 28	42,622 16	424,508 35	4,991 19
Wabash	180,191 21	40,616 65	7,709 41	60,485 89	131 00
Warren	289,723 88	83,645 02	9,545 10	176,383 05	.....
Washington	112,518 83	34,174 25	10,302 59	45,005 85	1,317 84
Wayne	125,099 26	29,930 25	15,516 53	72,432 62	134 87
White	138,160 60	49,908 24	13,002 45	72,618 36	857 92
Whiteside	346,250 82	113,418 82	23,867 63	192,680 61	4,033 20
Will	776,227 47	98,842 50	45,049 82	617,703 92	2,560 78
Williamson	289,513 61	75,631 50	28,375 63	176,929 97	203 02
Winnebago	1,345,272 91	193,080 09	29,751 11	596,860 42	8,226 30
Woodford	217,031 65	68,373 89	11,811 72	124,521 78	2,623 50

Concluded.

From what source received—

Sale or rent of school property.	Sale of bonds.	Insurance adjustments.	Other sources.	Net receipts. (this column not added in column 2.)	Duplications.	
					Other treasurers.	Transfer of pupils.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$18,054 99	$ 23,000 00	$ 5,044 48	$ 31 31	$ 280,922 24	$ 1,533 08	.....
100 01	9,017 50	24 20	562 13	279,076 18	2,654 71	$ 55 00
663 50	4,700 00	9 50	759 14	424,533 21	1,615 72	.....
319 57	18,927 25	.....	204 67	275,460 97	647 91	70 42
8,742 72	106,860 56	88 88	67 95	623,156 98	11,939 11	10 00
2,533 51	20,203 50	3 38	377 48	360,166 33	15,669 08	56 40
1,079 18	57,385 80	.....	1,373 07	744,691 83	5,041 79	720 00
707 69	32,305 57	.....	1,165 07	251,488 75	1,758 31	22 60
73 35	1,575 00	16 20	226 21	132,611 63	1,276 45	126 00
291 97	600 00	2,000 00	65 31	166,129 16	1,120 03	80 00
37 00	30,566 67	.....	510 14	112,900 66	117 84	10 00
586 00	87,364 00	32 25	123 90	333,872 83	2,379 32	.....
343 80	.....	1,500 00	526 53	324,716 72	5,934 74	12 50
5,942 04	93,888 90	31,086 61	3,458 98	771,554 26	3,264 89	222 82
42 35	10,000 00	.....	184 44	144,549 70	651 95	.....
131 35	3,100 00	1 50	220 07	177,845 15	2,891 17	557 13
36 89	.....	6 25	75 44	69,850 58	411 16	11 33
2,322 01	35,308 92	8 35	1,090 43	294,013 20	7,039 85	7 70
271 79	1,000 00	.....	22 74	327,510 52	345 62	272 00
538 70	2,700 00	6 00	18 61	129,396 25	404 46	129 00
134 46	400 00	100 00	237 33	262,583 07	7,258 25	262 89
2,620 18	313,594 73	700 40	644 48	1,158,889 92	4,152 13	1,394 25
508 02	10,500 00	371 34	20 64	142,320 47	1,772 61	24 87
433 07	16,000 00	5,836 53	191 87	212,612 78	609 51	67 24
40 09	3,913 20	8,702 04	74 62	218,668 80	8,251 01	125 77
72 05	.....	.....	55 95	41,276 49	12 51	.....
14 40	1,306 50	13 77	46 95	66,813 24	.....	.....
311 67	1,000 00	.....	106 45	77,453 32	154 38	105 00
198 25	2,100 00	913 05	8,846 16	145,143 07	658 78	.....
133 15	3,298 20	461 49	17 40	89,139 53	470 74	21 04
3,670 80	209,297 50	830 32	36,417 28	790,774 16	8,118 14	.....
70 90	5,975 00	591 40	34 40	188,663 76	1,080 19	.....
4,338 84	20,424 00	21 00	1,084 72	1,020,314 99	4,090 43	552 39
159 42	.....	12 95	97 02	112,089 50	1,786 40	135 76
50 02	.....	.....	24 80	73,531 85	165 25	.....
18 70	3,000 00	27 65	329 66	216,458 02	556 55	21 00
4 00	.....	2 00	854 58	117,511 36	6,144 65	.....
492 77	86,905 00	47 26	223 13	1,002,257 79	25,137 30	18 55
74 12	15,807 88	80 90	3,412 41	319,976 96	6,914 28	.....
2,200 36	27,247 55	84 81	191 18	426,181 31	4,768 18	441 00
63 85	1,050 00	25 10	2 00	108,603 91	472 12	147 25
4,075 44	182,658 32	209 73	109 22	868,108 69	6,564 14	2,359 31
887 30	70,038 33	.....	11 59	179,880 17	311 04	.....
133 85	4,000 00	503 15	3,203 09	277,413 26	5,116 42	7,194 20
51 70	20,933 33	.....	18 89	111,804 45	711 38	3 00
49 90	750 00	.....	242 76	119,056 93	5,992 28	50 05
120 55	400 00	602 69	33 96	137,544 17	592 43	24 00
1,677 10	500 00	7,250 00	184 16	343,571 52	2,679 30	.....
170 66	7,350 00	566 95	406 51	772,651 14	3,576 33	.....
488 44	4,400 00	32 95	2,148 84	288,210 35	1,303 26	.....
2,143 00	471,900 00	.....	845 65	1,302,806 57	42,276 12	190 22
248 75	4,869 50	.....	270 23	212,719 37	3,638 29	673 99

TABLE 17—DISTRICT FUND—EXPENDITURES—

Counties.	Total.	For what purpose expended—			
		Total current expense.	Capital outlay.		Total capital outlay.
			New grounds, buildings and alterations (not repairs.)	New equipment (not repairs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$51,141,928 84	$29,714,690 78	$8,225,725 73	$423,912 97	$8,649,638 70
Adams	$ 462,933 75	$ 262,724 88	$ 102,294 38	$ 4,935 25	$ 107,229 63
Alexander	139,656 24	83,562 39	12,908 44	2,491 29	15,399 73
Bond	139,899 32	55,921 02	4,813 03	2,718 73	7,531 76
Boone	156,813 67	88,220 27	1,746 95	1,107 29	2,854 24
Brown	100,890 99	39,152 07	27,658 81	1,770 09	29,428 90
Bureau	507,232 00	239,383 09	61,227 00	5,413 01	66,640 01
Calhoun	30,767 59	16,915 00	2,381 74	324 85	2,706 59
Carroll	190,642 08	108,078 44	1,739 06	1,284 72	3,023 78
Cass	162,101 27	89,543 45	10,584 60	940 97	11,525 57
Champaign	820,116 38	308,683 52	248,498 44	5,567 42	254,065 86
Christian	396,697 84	198,904 01	30,946 49	7,224 49	38,170 98
Clark	138,443 95	81,275 93	4,691 56	1,488 64	6,180 20
Clay	136,216 72	69,502 49	13,715 33	6,995 18	20,710 51
Clinton	112,043 69	59,851 04	941 07	854 70	1,795 77
Coles	251,644 13	188,528 13	3,135 13	2,247 23	5,382 36
Cook	20,970,387 26	14,228,954 35	5,338,962 61	83,407 91	5,422,370 52
Crawford	191,596 89	102,949 92	8,749 36	2,367 84	11,117 20
Cumberland	96,677 82	60,269 79	2,259 31	956 12	3,215 43
DeKalb	345,025 52	222,985 70	1,413 76	6,605 77	8,019 53
DeWitt	196,971 61	111,105 23	19,147 54	3,586 92	22,734 46
Douglas	201,597 22	127,957 39	3,909 93	2,125 67	6,035 60
DuPage	376,500 41	197,172 96	29,713 78	2,635 64	32,349 42
Edgar	272,688 72	158,624 02	9,699 10	2,887 71	12,586 81
Edwards	96,806 68	34,046 97	34,410 77	688 40	35,099 17
Effingham	103,346 21	61,625 51	805 39	1,655 52	2,460 91
Fayette	150,158 10	90,087 49	4,089 93	780 98	4,870 91
Ford	225,277 93	117,354 59	21,414 31	2,749 90	24,164 21
Franklin	187,559 03	98,091 58	37,120 20	2,519 99	39,640 19
Fulton	412,560 78	250,427 99	44,316 14	3,408 29	47,724 43
Gallatin	73,816 58	46,372 11	1,841 58	467 05	2,308 63
Greene	166,558 40	95,546 40	975 52	674 02	1,649 54
Grundy	186,346 23	112,474 46	5,237 75	2,718 70	7,956 45
Hamilton	75,809 50	45,524 03	978 00	211 13	1,189 13
Hancock	272,180 71	151,887 45	36,786 16	3,071 98	39,858 14
Hardin	30,462 51	12,871 77	9,291 28	768 99	10,060 27
Henderson	120,521 95	59,985 43	210 00	1,066 77	1,276 77
Henry	449,743 62	246,130 14	54,421 03	6,260 98	60,682 01
Iroquois	411,438 93	212,512 43	11,989 76	6,963 91	18,953 67
Jackson	194,863 35	121,801 94	1,878 70	4,698 32	6,577 02
Jasper	101,854 30	56,744 76	7,085 76	609 05	7,694 81
Jefferson	141,907 50	83,012 57	6,442 54	1,338 29	7,780 83
Jersey	89,745 02	45,877 67	.....	380 59	380 59
JoDaviess	185,867 76	108,127 29	5,414 07	1,142 15	6,556 22
Johnson	64,798 29	36,655 86	895 74	338 36	1,234 10
Kane	787,094 65	522,587 12	60,397 73	6,897 71	67,295 44
Kankakee	320,910 35	186,419 34	42,904 15	3,545 13	46,449 28
Kendall	105,882 11	60,182 15	142 50	2,288 95	2,431 45
Knox	419,941 37	241,503 74	30,401 74	812 43	31,214 17
Lake	612,779 82	347,817 02	141,226 77	10,691 27	151,918 04
LaSalle	887,467 75	483,528 03	89,507 40	9,701 88	99,209 28

General Expenses—1914.

For what purpose expended—					
Bonds and interest.		Total bonds and interest.	Net expenditures (not added in total column.)	Paid other treasurers.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
District bonds paid.	Interest on bonds.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
$1,424,024 76	499,501 95	$1,923,526 71	$40,287,856 19	$477,921 98	$10,376,150 67
$15,883 33	$ 4,701 65	$ 20,584 98	$ 390,539 49	$ 5,503 82	$ 66,890 44
6,450 00	3,480 50	9,930 50	108,892 62	130 84	30,632 78
4,750 00	1,609 58	6,359 58	69,812 36	6,707 20	63,379 76
			91,074 51	2,199 88	63,539 28
1,400 00	1,700 75	3,100 75	71,681 72	1,290 73	27,918 54
10,200 00	3,972 07	14,172 07	320,195 17	3,665 28	183,371 55
750 00	426 88	1,176 88	20,798 47		9,969 12
3,000 00	2,012 60	5,012 60	116,114 82	3,702 77	70,824 49
4,200 00	3,186 56	7,386 56	108,455 58	4,420 43	49,225 26
13,020 00	13,316 73	26,336 73	589,086 11	11,711 46	219,318 81
8,900 00	5,187 95	14,087 95	251,162 94	538 15	144,996 75
6,310 00	1,973 50	8,283 50	95,739 63	137 28	42,567 04
5,250 00	2,827 82	8,077 82	98,290 82	559 57	37,366 33
3,800 00	982 63	4,782 63	66,429 44	159 84	45,454 41
1,500 00	3,750 00	5,250 00	199,160 49	671 55	51,812 09
189,040 00	120,245 32	309,285 32	19,960,610 19	22,989 71	986,787 36
10,645 00	1,506 15	12,151 15	126,218 27	1,145 04	64,233 58
800 00	1,106 48	1,906 48	65,391 70	163 19	31,122 93
14,750 00	5,209 42	19,959 42	250,964 65	6,226 21	87,834 66
9,400 00	4,689 37	14,089 37	147,929 06	1,706 07	47,336 48
6,000 00	2,542 07	8,542 07	142,535 06	453 43	58,608 73
14,300 00	5,432 20	19,732 20	249,254 58	4,213 07	123,032 76
35,640 00	4,952 24	40,592 24	211,803 07	395 48	60,490 17
3,925 00	1,724 34	5,649 34	74,795 48	66 92	21,944 28
1,500 00	594 25	2,094 25	66,180 67	513 45	36,652 09
4,865 00	1,331 92	6,196 92	101,155 32	2,032 50	46,970 28
6,800 00	4,849 11	11,649 11	153,167 91	415 91	71,694 11
7,060 00	5,643 31	12,703 31	150,435 08	189 43	36,934 52
10,630 00	3,733 76	14,363 76	312,516 18	5,643 07	94,401 53
1,300 00	732 75	2,032 75	50,713 49	160 21	22,942 88
5,250 00	768 00	6,018 00	103,213 94	1,299 62	62,044 84
5,700 00	1,800 08	7,500 08	127,930 99	1,350 48	57,064 76
900 00	82 20	982 20	47,695 36	366 02	27,748 12
6,500 00	3,183 69	9,683 69	201,429 28	1,527 20	69,224 23
500 00	150 00	650 00	23,582 04		6,880 47
2,400 00	692 00	3,092 00	64,354 20	3,833 04	52,334 71
6,000 00	8,239 13	14,239 13	321,051 28	3,256 26	125,436 08
14,150 00	5,801 60	19,951 60	251,417 70	4,157 10	155,864 13
5,400 00	1,388 90	6,788 90	135,167 86	44 76	59,650 73
1,700 00	632 13	2,332 13	66,771 70	1,288 32	33,794 28
3,440 00	910 40	4,350 40	95,143 80	2,330 36	44,433 34
1,000 00	172 70	1,172 70	47,430 96	1,690 24	40,623 82
4,000 00	777 50	4,777 50	119,461 01	5,533 34	60,873 41
1,600 00	238 50	1,838 50	39,728 46	103 73	24,966 10
39,100 00	17,451 27	56,551 27	646,433 83	5,128 97	135,531 85
4,820 00	2,201 00	7,021 00	239,889 62	2,956 74	78,063 99
1,833 33	158 34	1,991 67	64,605 27	1,598 77	39,678 07
11,000 00	2,119 20	13,119 20	285,837 11	18,475 61	115,628 65
26,700 00	13,633 80	40,333 80	540,068 86	9,662 28	64,048 68
25,400 00	11,523 17	36,923 17	619,660 48	3,073 77	264,733 50

TABLE 17—

Counties.	Total.	For what purpose expended—			
		Total current expense.	Captial outlay.		Total capital outlay.
			New grounds, buildings and alterations (not repairs.)	New equipment (not repairs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 282,455 32	$113,486 36	$ 36,024 43	$ 3,325 81	$ 39,350 24
Lee	281,785 89	155,466 59	36,201 66	1,778 42	37,980 08
Livingston	426,148 93	242,629 62	10,093 22	2,451 89	12,545 11
Logan	276,179 30	157,637 22	20,708 18	4,464 71	25,172 89
Macon	635,106 09	210,858 52	83,430 69	3,918 14	87,348 83
Macoupin	375,891 81	181,946 36	15,983 83	6,327 70	22,311 53
Madison	750,453 62	368,132 14	115,322 69	12,714 73	128,037 42
Marion	253,269 66	122,811 54	57,356 24	3,627 44	60,983 68
Marshall	134,014 08	77,042 63	2,742 06	1,648 35	4,390 41
Mason	167,329 19	91,561 09	4,384 45	2,540 46	6,924 91
Massac	113,028 50	42,932 44	41,370 59	337 17	41,707 76
McDonough	336,252 15	138,825 86	3,547 54	3,272 73	6,820 27
McHenry	330,663 96	180,826 92	661 90	1,703 80	2,365 70
McLean	775,041 97	406,558 49	147,830 16	8,061 42	155,891 58
Menard	145,201 65	65,104 67	18,850 00	529 55	19,379 55
Mercer	181,293 45	103,633 19	3,523 78	2,456 42	5,980 20
Monroe	70,273 07	40,314 62	141 78	737 16	878 94
Montgomery	301,060 75	157,870 85	27,352 63	2,508 31	29,860 94
Morgan	328,128 14	152,913 76	44,879 19	7,138 90	52,018 09
Moultrie	129,929 71	80,872 18	6,520 64	1,904 93	8,425 57
Ogle	270,104 21	159,495 38	236 86	1,932 12	2,168 98
Peoria	1,164,436 30	546,098 98	72,063 11	8,154 48	80,217 59
Perry	144,117 95	67,046 61	491 50	1,425 27	1,916 77
Piatt	213,289 53	118,153 33	15,719 43	715 85	16,435 28
Pike	227,045 58	127,819 87	11,670 43	836 48	12,506 91
Pope	41,289 00	23,145 75	1,931 80	.....	1,931 80
Pulaski	66,813 24	45,824 96	554 00	797 26	1,351 26
Putnam	77,712 70	41,364 35	1,995 56	3,978 20	5,973 76
Randolph	145,801 85	86,554 84	3,732 44	1,158 19	4,890 63
Richland	89,631 31	52,851 44	5,693 36	1,040 34	6,733 70
Rock Island	798,892 30	378,566 33	123,268 02	11,200 82	134,468 84
Saline	189,743 95	97,672 97	27,447 15	2,495 97	29,943 12
Sangamon	1,024,957 81	481,588 63	112,640 93	10,903 71	123,544 64
Schuyler	114,011 66	64,407 88	473 13	1,013 29	1,486 42
Scott	73,697 10	39,630 37	.....	428 24	428 24
Shelby	217,035 57	131,749 40	4,480 39	2,274 36	6,754 75
Stark	123,656 01	63,262 65	2,192 85	661 01	2,853 86
St. Clair	1,027,413 64	484,702 47	56,042 70	8,190 75	64,233 45
Stephenson	326,891 24	205,894 39	1,500 00	423 85	1,923 85
Tazewell	431,390 49	196,103 23	57,835 89	7,709 77	65,545 66
Union	109,223 28	65,880 98	435 87	1,275 80	1,711 67
Vermilion	877,032 14	386,390 88	82,010 58	5,986 43	87,997 01
Wabash	180,191 21	52,221 67	64,581 07	1,009 57	65,590 64
Warren	289,723 88	161,922 31	9,896 69	3,921 16	13,817 85
Washington	112,518 83	45,696 86	24,921 90	3,308 01	28,229 91
Wayne	125,099 26	74,878 94	1,530 64	1,658 27	3,188 91
White	138,160 60	73,585 02	1,156 75	933 65	2,090 40
Whiteside	346,250 82	190,596 11	20,342 41	5,378 22	25,720 63
Will	776,227 47	504,777 68	70,065 40	17,201 19	87,266 59
Williamson	289,513 61	162,214 72	47,443 55	12,836 38	60,279 93
Winnebago	1,345,272 91	345,908 40	124,937 01	2,810 97	127,747 98
Woodford	217,031 65	117,797 40	10,186 31	4,417 14	14,603 45

Concluded.

For what purpose expended—					
Bonds and interest.		Total bonds and interest.	Net expenditures (not added in total column.)	Paid other treasurers.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
District bonds paid.	Interest on bonds.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
$ 9,325 00	$ 3,844 50	$ 13,169 50	$166,006 10	$18,722 32	$ 97,726 90
4,500 00	4,260 14	8,760 14	202,206 81	2,392 14	77,186 94
11,666 67	2,925 98	14,592 65	269,767 38	1,572 61	154,808 94
14,178 36	3,569 36	17,747 72	200,557 83	560 03	75,061 44
4,720 00	12,128 72	16,848 72	315,056 07	81,037 38	239,012 64
15,000 00	5,037 46	20,037 46	224,295 35	16,022 47	135,573 99
22,733 33	16,740 71	39,474 04	535,643 60	4,254 93	210,555 09
4,885 00	2,528 62	7,413 62	191,208 84	1,898 64	60,162 18
3,000 00	522 09	3,522 09	84,955 13	6,068 59	42,990 36
4,300 00	1,297 03	5,597 03	104,083 03	515 90	62,730 26
1,616 33	1,479 63	3,095 96	87,736 16	62 54	25,229 80
3,524 00	1,536 82	5,060 82	150,706 95	2,590 09	182,955 11
8,650 00	4,399 34	13,049 34	196,241 96	5,262 73	129,159 27
19,090 00	7,935 26	27,025 26	589,475 33	4,367 64	181,199 00
2,600 00	401 51	3,001 51	87,485 73	651 92	57,064 00
6,800 00	1,367 44	8,167 44	117,780 83	5,686 52	57,826 10
600 00	47 00	647 00	41,846 56	268 45	28,164 06
7,000 00	3,335 84	10,335 84	198,067 63	6,613 92	96,379 20
1,450 00	139 34	1,589 34	206,521 19	512 78	121,094 17
4,400 00	1,461 50	5,861 50	95,159 25	3,474 62	31,295 84
4,581 04	1,775 65	6,356 69	168,021 05	7,839 42	94,243 74
6,300 00	1,707 66	8,007 66	634,324 23	3,673 61	526,438 46
4,300 00	759 00	5,059 00	74,022 38	1,573 02	68,522 55
8,700 00	1,732 77	10,432 77	145,021 38	150 35	68,117 80
1,300 00	802 38	2,102 38	142,429 16	8,387 60	76,228 82
100 00	12 00	112 00	25,189 55	261 68	15,837 77
2,500 00	626 75	3,126 75	50,302 97	.....	16,510 27
4,000 00	1,927 50	5,927 50	53,265 61	29 41	24,417 68
3,183 33	1,228 34	4,411 67	95,857 14	210 50	49,734 21
200 00	85 00	285 00	59,870 14	370 29	29,390 88
16,142 50	9,121 00	25,263 50	538,298 67	7,985 57	252,608 06
16,340 00	6,994 66	23,334 66	150,950 75	2,535 27	36,257 93
17,510 00	8,735 56	26,245 56	631,378 83	4,511 73	389,067 25
2,500 00	605 00	3,105 00	68,999 30	2,101 71	42,910 65
1,700 00	340 00	2,040 00	42,098 61	105 07	31,493 42
7,950 00	3,801 74	11,751 74	150,255 89	504 61	66,275 07
500 00	81 41	581 41	66,697 92	8,691 51	48,266 58
71,150 00	24,171 25	95,321 25	644,257 17	25,587 30	357,569 17
10,050 00	4,617 49	14,667 49	222,485 73	7,092 10	97,313 41
19,560 00	8,820 69	28,380 69	290,029 58	6,062 09	135,298 82
2,850 00	1,298 50	4,148 50	71,741 15	593 71	36,888 42
27,700 00	14,301 79	42,001 79	516,389 68	3,581 99	357,060 47
2,000 00	3,634 16	5,634 16	123,446 47	323 30	56,421 44
4,900 00	4,279 01	9,179 01	184,919 17	2,548 07	102,256 64
1,500 00	117 50	1,617 50	75,544 27	981 44	35,993 12
1,700 00	415 63	2,115 63	80,183 48	6,408 97	38,506 81
3,100 00	878 00	3,978 00	79,653 42	567 37	57,939 81
8,200 00	2,839 58	11,039 58	227,356 32	1,217 48	117,677 02
24,600 00	6,730 00	31,330 00	623,374 27	9,308 08	143,545 12
12,955 00	6,822 38	19,777 38	242,272 03	1,038 70	46,202 88
403,492 54	17,778 28	421,270 82	894,927 20	42,912 45	407,433 26
12,960 00	2,157 46	15,117 46	147,518 31	2,842 26	66,671 08

Table 18—District Fund—Expenditures—

Counties.	Total current expense.	For what purpose expended—			
		General control.			Total for general control.
		School boards and business offices.	Compulsory attendance.	Superintendents who do no teaching.	
	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$29,714,690 78	$408,542 38	$110,633 94	$320,541 13	$839,717 45
Adams	$262,724 88	$ 1,872 59	$ 1,438 50	$ 2,594 04	$ 5,905 13
Alexander	83,562 39	1,292 77	508 34	3,070 00	4,871 11
Bond	55,921 02	841 90	75 00	.....	916 90
Boone	88,220 27	535 25	144 00	2,100 00	2,779 25
Brown	39,152 07	507 15	.....	.....	507 15
Bureau	239,383 09	3,088 23	225 00	4,500 00	7,813 23
Calhoun	16,915 00	220 55	.....	.....	220 55
Carroll	108,078 44	804 95	26 50	.....	831 45
Cass	89,543 45	676 83	270 75	2,100 00	3,047 58
Champaign	308,683 52	2,516 28	876 43	4,591 70	7,984 41
Christian	198,904 01	1,990 20	650 00	4,040 00	6,680 20
Clark	81,275 93	336 50	65 00	.....	401 50
Clay	69,502 49	530 13	217 21	1,170 50	1,917 84
Clinton	59,851 04	410 54	4 00	.....	414 54
Coles	188,528 13	1,430 76	344 08	4,814 92	6,589 76
Cook	14,228,954 35	236,433 98	74,248 72	147,041 64	457,724 34
Crawford	102,949 92	447 52	432 50	1,200 00	2,080 02
Cumberland	60,269 79	139 90	42 50	.....	182 40
DeKalb	222,985 70	2,977 42	631 74	1,650 00	5,259 16
DeWitt	111,105 23	583 63	115 50	.....	699 13
Douglas	127,957 39	649 32	68 00	1,600 02	2,317 34
DuPage	197,172 96	1,636 31	.....	4,195 01	5,831 32
Edgar	158,624 02	1,888 20	270 00	2,099 97	4,258 17
Edwards	34,046 97	253 88	.....	.....	253 88
Effingham	61,625 51	532 52	.....	.....	532 52
Fayette	90,087 49	375 51	361 00	.....	736 51
Ford	117,354 59	535 00	.....	900 00	1,435 00
Franklin	98,091 58	549 10	210 00	1,200 00	1,959 10
Fulton	250,427 99	1,970 54	577 25	.....	2,547 79
Gallatin	46,372 11	396 90	80 00	.....	476 90
Greene	95,546 40	926 88	52 50	.....	979 38
Grundy	112,474 46	421 00	190 00	.....	611 00
Hamilton	45,524 03	325 05	.....	.....	325 05
Hancock	151,887 45	659 39	5 00	.....	664 39
Hardin	12,871 77	163 35	.....	.....	163 35
Henderson	59,985 43	326 29	.....	.....	326 29
Henry	246,130 14	1,912 00	458 25	1,999 94	4,370 19
Iroquois	212,512 43	1,493 39	67 65	.....	1,561 04
Jackson	121,801 94	1,209 50	612 50	3,150 00	4,972 00
Jasper	56,744 76	421 45	8 50	.....	429 95
Jefferson	83,012 57	432 33	288 00	1,800 00	2,520 33
Jersey	45,877 67	410 98	100 00	.....	510 98
JoDaviess	108,127 29	1,252 01	25 00	.....	1,277 01
Johnson	36,655 86	230 98	.....	.....	230 98
Kane	522,587 12	4,784 98	800 00	15,528 85	21,113 83
Kankakee	186,419 34	1,334 83	390 00	2,400 00	4,124 83
Kendall	60,182 15	209 76	45 00	1,500 00	1,754 76
Knox	241,503 74	810 74	444 00	3,000 00	4,254 74
Lake	347 817 02	6,583 19	430 41	7,520 00	14,533 60
LaSalle	483,528 03	5,080 83	1,344 00	21,109 97	27,534 80

Current Expense Itemized—1914.

For what purpose expended—					
Instruction.					
Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time.	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more.	Textbooks, stationery, etc.	Interest on teachers orders.	Tuition of transferred pupils.	Total for instruction.
7	8	9	10	11	12
$1,344,824 13	$20,131,640 96	$776,885 59	$70,107 57	$163,746 35	$22,487,204 60
$ 17,919 30	$ 176,155 44	$ 2,926 58	$ 1,846 83	$1,532 20	$200,380 35
1,905 00	56,550 15	1,404 18	646 06	34 00	60,539 39
1,500 00	43,085 38	1,125 78	266 95	307 50	46,285 61
1,300 00	61,314 81	1,329 83	.....	2,118 75	66,063 39
.....	28,747 34	701 76	156 47	560 37	30,165 94
901 00	166,225 57	4,459 87	451 41	4,951 81	176,989 66
.....	14,140 15	119 74	22 37	135 00	14,417 26
6,343 21	74,141 27	2,060 67	181 65	1,545 98	84,272 78
1,833 66	65,408 27	2,052 71	670 95	1,146 66	71,112 25
3,650 04	220,857 72	6,669 37	229 45	5,097 49	236,504 07
1,891 63	142,583 26	6,488 68	163 99	1,244 00	152,371 56
1,000 00	62,139 64	1,509 26	124 59	389 28	65,162 77
.....	51,920 57	1,585 41	406 34	256 15	54,168 47
1,350 00	45,888 83	730 42	24 33	810 27	48,803 85
1,350 00	118,828 25	4,845 40	955 29	1,084 82	127,063 76
921,895 00	9,461 412 10	405,811 72	17,149 47	3,803 75	810,072 04
1,000 03	73,463 61	1,733 64	279 94	2,165 51	78,642 73
.....	46,710 43	341 96	482 05	336 34	47,870 78
13,829 00	145,925 80	5,727 08	1,365 17	2,823 56	169,670 61
1,849 98	77,455 54	3,310 62	244 52	1,839 50	84,700 16
1,300 00	87,545 93	2,819 73	637 89	1,478 80	93,782 35
9,420 04	127,561 02	5,850 38	528 53	3,135 13	146,495 10
2,500 00	114,682 03	2,322 99	238 12	3,933 30	123,676 44
.....	27,169 50	340 64	139 17	24 50	27,673 81
1,350 00	46,625 13	882 02	156 79	30 00	49,043 94
1,275 00	69,876 16	1,351 89	146 73	257 71	72,907 49
72 00	86,748 29	1,897 74	154 86	2,056 60	90,929 49
352 95	72,749 14	1,610 68	1,209 97	8 00	75,930 74
1,328 00	159,733 91	3,551 63	1,993 02	2,866 58	169,473 14
.....	34,286 94	367 05	230 91	82 72	34,967 62
.....	72,899 17	1,076 04	274 29	1,332 41	75,581 91
1,900 00	78,777 78	1,462 78	36 31	2,041 35	84,218 22
.....	34,906 40	673 39	179 66	114 50	35,873 95
1,600 00	114,490 63	2,909 98	644 91	3,147 35	122,792 87
.....	10,186 74	71 95	44 69	.....	10,303 38
.....	44,748 16	773 81	78 95	576 00	46,176 92
7,051 21	169,793 53	6,442 50	668 65	2,454 40	186,410 29
1,649 97	160,944 97	4,260 81	157 75	2,843 71	169,857 21
.....	83,889 05	3,401 04	411 86	1,814 50	89,516 45
1,000 00	44,630 34	445 35	371 37	133 12	46,580 18
.....	64,164 13	1,026 20	465 66	494 62	66,150 61
1,800 00	31,914 58	371 92	28 84	2,133 34	36,248 68
1,300 00	75,285 40	1,863 52	123 82	383 00	78,955 74
.....	28,556 06	679 18	441 44	92 00	29,768 68
36,464 66	305,171 42	24,532 82	2,855 99	2,586 25	371,611 14
5,209 97	139,286 44	2,727 45	242,61	1,490 00	148,956 47
.....	43,700 76	1,572 54	17 50	1,981 97	47,272 77
5,195 00	171,076 46	4,596 55	345 35	2,086 97	183,300 33
7,343 50	216,232 80	10,974 74	2,617 17	2,912 00	240,080 21
.....	322,981 21	15,853 58	338 00	4,846 15	344,018 94

TABLE 18—

Counties.	Total current expense.	For what purposes expended—			
		General control.			Total for general control.
		School boards and business offices.	Compulsory attendance.	Superintendents who do no teaching.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$113,486 36	$ 1,140 39	$ 167 50	$ 2,460 00	$ 3,767 89
Lee	155,466 59	872 45	50	1,800 00	2,672 95
Livingston	242,629 62	1,609 90	.....	1,500 00	3,109 90
Logan	157,637 22	878 22	521 90	2,000 00	3,400 12
Macon	210,858 52	5,262 26	630 33	1,611 82	7,504 41
Macoupin	181,946 36	1,666 72	504 50	.....	2,171 22
Madison	368,132 14	6,166 48	2,493 78	11,923 59	20,583 85
Marion	122,811 54	990 13	581 30	2,000 00	3,571 43
Marshall	77,042 63	472 33	202 63	.....	674 96
Mason	91,561 09	630 07	244 50	.....	874 57
Massac	42,932 44	406 49	15 00	1,250 00	1,671 49
McDonough	138,825 86	760 41	419 00	.....	1,179 41
McHenry	180,826 92	537 00	125 00	.....	662 00
McLean	406,558 49	2,406 06	672 94	4,499 96	7,578 96
Menard	65,104 67	270 97	150 00	.....	420 97
Mercer	103,633 19	660 31	35 00	.....	695 31
Monroe	40,314 62	360 66	.....	.....	360 66
Montgomery	157,870 85	933 83	362 50	.....	1,296 33
Morgan	152,913 76	2,279 33	620 00	2,200 00	5,099 33
Moultrie	80,872 18	709 11	.....	.....	709 11
Ogle	159,495 38	848 18	.....	.....	848 18
Peoria	546,098 98	10,824 23	1,583 00	3,750 00	16,157 23
Perry	67,046 61	394 77	42 00	.....	436 77
Piatt	118,153 33	809 06	.....	.....	809 06
Pike	127,819 87	1,246 87	23 55	.....	1,270 42
Pope	23,145 75	172 88	.....	.....	172 88
Pulaski	45,824 96	223 50	10 00	.....	235 50
Putnam	41,364 35	213 24	80 00	.....	293 24
Randolph	86,554 84	735 56	2 75	.....	738 31
Richland	52,851 44	472 26	270 00	.....	742 26
Rock Island	378,566 33	7,203 15	1,240 82	5,600 00	14,043 97
Saline	97,672 97	1,136 83	531 35	584 11	2,252 29
Sangamon	481,588 63	14,737 15	10,566 24	4,250 00	20,043 39
Schuyler	64,407 88	555 77	45 00	.....	600 77
Scott	39,630 37	175 03	.....	.....	175 03
Shelby	131,749 40	1,155 74	283 75	1,700 00	3,139 49
Stark	63,262 65	328 65	14 00	.....	342 65
St. Clair	484,702 47	10,232 67	4,257 86	6,950 00	21,440 53
Stephenson	205,894 39	1,941 14	300 00	2,500 00	4,741 14
Tazewell	196,103 23	2,023 61	586 60	1,900 00	4,510 21
Union	65,880 98	576 84	.....	.....	576 84
Vermilion	386,390 88	4,304 96	1,391 78	3,225 00	8,921 74
Wabash	52,221 67	295 98	319 50	.....	615 48
Warren	161,922 31	1,269 52	135 00	2,400 00	3,804 52
Washington	45,696 86	348 42	.....	.....	348 42
Wayne	74,878 94	599 75	77 50	.....	677 25
White	73,585 02	909 17	85 00	.....	994 17
Whiteside	190,596 11	1,526 60	53 50	1,500 00	3,080 10
Will	504,777 68	11,725 34	1,417 28	3,499 86	16,642 48
Williamson	162,214 72	858 74	1,306 75	1,350 00	3,515 49
Winnebago	345,908 40	5,683 68	629 00	3,210 23	9,522 91
Woodford	117,797 40	586 68	2 50	.....	589 18

Concluded.

For what purpose expended—					
Instruction.					Total for instruction.
Superintendents and principals who teach less than half time.	Principals and teachers who teach half time or more.	Textbooks, stationery, etc.	Interest on teachers orders.	Tuition of transfered pupils.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
$ 2,853 00	$ 71,058 60	$ 3,283 96	$ 264 30	$ 581 00	$ 78,040 86
3,651 69	109,114 57	4,477 77	289 17	4,894 77	122,427 97
5,635 77	172,356 71	6,724 65	36 35	3,064 45	187,817 93
.....	116,434 54	3,474 01	51 78	561 12	120,521 45
903 31	120,495 31	10,093 50	2,859 61	1,123 41	135,475 14
1,350 00	138,807 21	2,709 54	544 56	2,748 42	146,159 73
11,343 49	247,638 77	7,902 98	664 78	2,738 75	270,288 77
3,635 00	83,905 57	3,095 89	560 67	355 80	91,552 93
.....	56,572 76	1,295 14	52 55	1,678 67	59,599 12
1,500 00	67,736 69	2,908 89	40 42	1,032 19	73,218 19
.....	27,264 44	474 00	606 22	38 90	28,383 56
3,558 64	103,110 80	2,066 23	269 55	483 92	109,489 14
5,500 00	118,640 33	2,632 81	216 76	5,144 79	132,134 69
8,429 79	266,807 33	12,793 45	587 26	4,523 59	293,141 42
1,244 40	48,943 68	810 06	53 84	725 50	51,777 48
1,400 00	75,772 89	2,161 50	168 48	1,933 02	81,435 89
.....	32,614 00	707 86	18 06	53 00	33,392 92
5,372 41	109,909 24	2,729 62	502 82	1,912 52	120,426 61
6,983 00	107,993 84	1,487 19	675 42	2,105 93	119,245 38
1,299 99	61,184 81	1,202 38	274 48	386 49	64,348 15
3,990 00	118,572 90	3,806 73	69 10	3,546 24	129,984 97
53,192 23	361,376 81	12,921 48	2,318 14	1,350 25	431,158 91
1,759 69	48,823 26	1,155 72	358 55	488 68	52,585 90
2,575 00	87,898 94	3,864 40	82 43	775 00	95,195 77
1,400 00	92,006 81	1,885 08	152 84	1,821 02	97,265 75
.....	18,791 99	93 44	62 46	25 00	18,972 89
.....	33,863 27	76 03	715 20	75 25	34,729 75
.....	30,517 43	338 32	44 67	506 00	31,406 42
1,250 00	61,274 75	1,162 50	14 18	1,134 16	64,835 59
1,701 00	38,038 48	258 61	148 96	128 00	40,275 05
25,665 78	238,481 63	14,712 95	5,014 44	1,155 03	285,029 83
.....	72,703 26	2,250 91	1,812 63	214 00	76,980 80
33,217 25	326,105 59	13,492 76	126 09	3,039 17	375,980 86
1,305 00	48,173 31	1,183 88	93 98	1,328 75	52,084 92
1,512 82	30,887 97	358 37	80 06	92 05	32,931 27
.....	98,174 16	1,574 02	603 84	892 02	101,244 04
1,475 15	46,556 87	899 94	114 55	700 70	49,747 21
31,862 75	318,347 64	10,843 22	1,099 01	1,250 71	363,403 33
2,250 00	122,539 09	7,938 57	193 62	2,888 70	135,809 98
2,375 00	138,881 14	8,576 38	618 45	1,526 81	151,977 78
.....	47,281 92	1,519 61	276 63	130 00	49,208 16
11,198 04	269,667 74	8,357 68	736 45	4,819 50	294,779 41
1,800 00	37,076 55	335 39	262 99	18 00	39,492 93
1,657 49	111,793 74	2,107 39	368 46	6,011 60	121,938 68
.....	35,930 56	602 50	112 02	1,264 40	37,909 48
1,062 50	59,151 39	520 41	382 26	200 84	61,317 40
.....	55,560 07	1,055 24	899 48	780 48	58,295 27
8,100 00	132,973 92	3,757 13	497 03	1,847 07	147,175 15
9,601 68	301,648 97	23,578 55	1,387 17	3,180 35	339,396 72
1,571 04	119,706 96	2,181 34	1,197 34	44 50	124,701 18
12,011 07	233,918 02	8,993 64	11 89	4,573 17	259,507 79
.....	84,985 52	1,806 39	66 93	2,332 74	89,191 58

Table 19—District Fund—Expenditures—

Counties.	For what purpose expended—			
	Operating—		Total for operating plant.	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)
	Janitors, engineers, etc.	Fuel, water light, power, janitors, supplies, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$2,046,521 74	$1,694,714 90	$3,741,236 64	$2,059,081 87
Adams	$ 14,501 76	$ 14,140 12	$ 28,641 88	$ 27,376 84
Alexander	6,087 27	3,866 11	9,953 38	5,722 94
Bond	1,843 35	4,437 87	6,281 22	2,411 04
Boone	4,937 46	7,314 56	12,252 02	6,551 29
Brown	1,086 10	2,501 78	3,587 88	4,791 95
Bureau	12,615 50	14,131 66	26,747 16	25,797 97
Calhoun	275 45	1,011 04	1,286 49	937 45
Carroll	4,287 34	9,242 67	13,530 01	9,412 17
Cass	4,129 45	4,055 19	8,184 64	7,109 37
Champaign	14,074 71	17,658 39	31,733 10	28,714 12
Christian	9,703 66	13,041 58	22,745 24	16,134 98
Clark	3,000 39	5,295 24	8,295 63	7,050 11
Clay	2,526 88	4,672 35	7,199 23	6,018 17
Clinton	2,270 50	3,684 26	5,964 76	4,387 04
Coles	7,599 72	9,437 28	17,037 00	16,360 00
Cook	1,244,912 45	675,451 22	1,920,363 67	669,406 18
Crawford	3,825 71	7,227 05	11,052 76	8,717 89
Cumberland	1,454 74	6,115 54	7,570 28	4,572 03
DeKalb	12,431 66	17,650 56	30,082 22	15,961 29
DeWitt	5,812 34	7,668 33	13,480 67	11,935 27
Douglas	4,615 34	11,290 31	15,905 65	15,256 09
DuPage	13,921 87	15,759 48	29,681 35	14,287 94
Edgar	4,923 50	9,449 41	14,372 91	13,798 80
Edwards	1,171 64	1,826 54	2,998 18	3,084 75
Effingham	2,240 87	3,138 91	5,379 78	6,278 79
Fayette	2,619 34	5,937 81	8,557 15	7,243 94
Ford	4,565 23	11,085 25	15,650 48	8,402 20
Franklin	3,420 06	6,380 57	9,800 63	9,614 09
Fulton	11,625 77	14,444 68	26,070 45	19,588 05
Gallatin	1,380 83	2,619 48	4,000 31	6,591 30
Greene	1,868 66	7,952 38	9,821 04	9,123 32
Grundy	5,538 54	9,145 08	14,683 62	12,904 82
Hamilton	1,188 43	3,533 83	4,722 26	4,485 37
Hancock	5,388 05	10,581 48	15,969 53	11,830 69
Hardin	247 34	917 06	1,164 40	1,240 64
Henderson	1,638 30	6,024 34	7,662 64	5,778 53
Henry	13,097 97	17,140 98	30,238 95	24,607 51
Iroquois	7,245 32	17,418 90	24,664 22	15,485 11
Jackson	5,026 45	5,638 29	10,664 74	15,858 56
Jasper	1,107 01	3,618 51	4,725 52	4,936 96
Jefferson	1,808 97	4,114 99	5,923 96	7,957 72
Jersey	1,123 80	3,344 38	4,468 18	4,449 83
JoDaviess	4,614 50	8,181 74	12,796 24	14,906 22
Johnson	469 63	3,164 57	3,634 20	2,913 90
Kane	37,638 62	40,345 25	77,983 87	50,919 04
Kankakee	11,811 80	10,248 91	22,060 71	11,004 93
Kendall	2,397 54	2,941 72	5,339 26	5,222 40
Knox	15,331 53	16,565 47	31,897 00	19,815 16
Lake	24,730 09	30,464 86	55,194 95	30,103 71
LaSalle	33,368 45	27,703 48	61,071 93	48,910 82

Current Expense Itemized—1914—Continued.

For what purpose expended—						
Auxiliary agencies.						Total for auxiliary agencies.
Libraries.	Promotion of health.	Transportation of pupils.	Rent.	Night schools.	Other sources.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$76,788 14	$17,927 42	$27,517 89	$95,715 66	$236,413 89	$133,087 22	$587,450 22
$ 135 68	.....	$ 3 00	$ 282 00	.....	.....	$ 420 68
206 54	.....	.....	284 00	.....	$ 1,985 03	2,475 57
13 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	26 25
6 50	$ 515 75	.....	.....	.....	52 07	574 32
36 65	10 00	.....	52 50	.....	.....	99 15
361 60	72 30	.....	172 00	.....	1,429 17	2,035 07
.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	43 25	53 25
5 03	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	32 03
8 00	10 00	.....	20 00	.....	51 61	89 61
916 67	1,509 51	30 21	995 95	.....	295 48	3,747 82
178 93	109 66	.....	342 50	.....	340 94	972 03
18 85	.....	50 58	.....	.....	296 49	365 92
113 95	10 00	.....	54 53	.....	20 30	198 78
24 05	36 75	17 20	100 00	.....	112 85	290 85
151 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,325 87	21,477 61
56,067 03	3,483 98	18,437 56	71,859 51	221,464 27	75 77	371,388 12
43 95	45 50	48 00	153 50	.....	2,165 57	2,456 52
36 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 40	74 30
1,031 90	630 08	107 79	80 00	.....	162 65	2,012 42
185 14	10 00	.....	5 00	.....	89 86	290 00
111 40	32 60	.....	.....	.....	551 96	695 96
150 00	.....	436 25	291 00	.....	.....	877 25
462 83	21 00	.....	.....	.....	2,033 87	2,517 70
15 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 15	36 35
.....	54 67	.....	246 00	.....	89 81	390 48
249 07	30 50	.....	24 00	78 88	259 95	642 40
228 04	32 08	5 25	.....	.....	672 05	937 42
191 60	3 10	.....	285 75	.....	306 57	787 02
66 83	189 58	79 95	45 50	2,031 41	30,335 29	32,748 56
.....	.....	.....	153 50	.....	182 48	335 98
2 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	28 75	40 75
.....	46 80	.....	10 00	.....	.....	56 80
5 75	26 15	.....	1 50	.....	84 00	117 40
125 75	307 30	.....	69 00	.....	127 92	629 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 67	41 05
81 00	58 05	.....	169 00	.....	195 15	503 20
377 51	292 25	30 00	.....	.....	245 09	944 85
76 70	18 50	77 42	117 88	.....	499 69	790 19
37 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 33	72 15
91 15	88 40	.....	87 50	.....	192 90	459 95
.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
36 67	78 40	.....	2 00	.....	75 01	192 08
25 90	3 00	.....	.....	.....	79 20	108 10
327 59	23 00	131 65	175 00	.....	302 00	959 24
33 70	.....	229 20	9 50	.....	.....	272 40
146 30	49 50	.....	17 00	.....	380 16	592 96
119 84	18 00	.....	34 00	.....	2,064 67	2,236 51
1,170 67	997 20	4,058 00	644 17	957 98	76 53	7,901 55
412 47	330 50	402 81	177 00	368 00	300 76	1,991 54

TABLE 19—

Counties.	For what purpose expended—			
	Operating—		Total for operating plant.	Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacements, insurance, etc.)
	Janitors, engineers, etc.	Fuel, water, light, power, janitors supplies, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$ 4,505 05	$ 7,515 71	$12,020 76	$18,740 32
Lee	4,944 08	12,195 02	17,139 10	11,655 38
Livingston	8,350 72	16,116 19	24,466 91	26,878 73
Logan	7,290 84	9,785 33	17,076 17	16,172 37
Macon	23,483 01	22,537 77	46,020 78	19,986 13
Macoupin	8,687 62	8,968 59	17,656 21	14,143 79
Madison	26,355 92	17,718 52	44,074 44	30,252 81
Marion	5,520 99	9,153 16	14,674 15	10,984 42
Marshall	3,201 56	5,631 30	8,832 86	7,594 61
Mason	3,724 20	6,883 79	10,607 99	6,523 03
Massac	1,443 67	3,721 34	5,165 01	7,226 30
McDonough	5,821 54	8,864 05	14,685 59	13,368 32
McHenry	8,047 51	19,037 91	27,085 42	20,904 81
McLean	17,836 02	28,410 98	46,247 00	54,596 62
Menard	2,571 95	4,415 89	6,987 84	5,568 81
Mercer	3,612 14	7,183 83	10,795 97	10,553 73
Monroe	977 05	1,739 65	2,716 70	3,743 88
Montgomery	4,955 17	14,701 17	19,656 34	15,719 90
Morgan	4,970 19	8,441 86	13,412 05	15,079 97
Moultrie	2,388 30	5,666 80	8,055 10	7,736 82
Ogle	5,042 65	10,186 01	15,228 66	13,253 53
Peoria	33,008 42	24,797 42	57,805 84	29,530 32
Perry	3,900 11	3,483 47	7,383 58	6,448 26
Piatt	3,863 50	5,646 77	9,510 27	12,410 01
Pike	4,733 49	9,027 65	13,761 14	14,890 11
Pope	313 00	1,909 23	2,222 23	1,622 91
Pulaski	3,668 43	3,036 66	6,705 09	3,779 64
Putnam	1,705 93	5,326 85	7,032 78	2,529 62
Randolph	3,027 70	12,529 19	15,556 89	5,144 97
Richland	1,669 96	3,814 29	5,484 25	5,367 40
Rock Island	24,790 95	20,430 84	45,221 79	27,780 31
Saline	5,302 77	5,749 44	11,052 21	6,754 85
Sangamon	25,930 49	21,262 38	47,192 87	29,002 51
Schuyler	1,373 57	4,137 87	5,511 44	6,072 14
Scott	1,308 64	2,750 04	4,058 68	2,459 39
Shelby	4,139 58	9,657 12	13,796 70	13,221 58
Stark	2,421 17	6,064 89	8,486 06	4,340 55
St. Clair	39,910 27	19,848 83	59,759 10	36,887 25
Stephenson	9,931 23	16,039 78	25,971 01	36,599 22
Tazewell	9,592 81	12,674 80	22,267 61	16,717 84
Union	2,289 95	3,270 77	5,560 72	10,434 17
Vermilion	23,230 93	21,512 32	44,743 25	36,598 07
Wabash	2,929 74	2,909 09	5,838 83	5,943 60
Warren	6,388 19	10,119 70	16,507 89	16,028 35
Washington	1,311 30	2,254 95	3,566 25	3,568 86
Wayne	691 09	5,397 03	6,088 12	6,655 79
White	2,180 55	5,262 70	7,443 25	6,776 19
Whiteside	9,500 89	14,896 93	24,397 82	14,938 76
Will	37,253 09	27,702 59	64,955 68	43,572 82
Williamson	7,665 88	6,575 32	14,241 20	13,222 20
Winnebago	30,822 26	28,015 85	58,838 11	10,768 08
Woodford	4,433 78	10,153 80	14,587 58	12,362 53

Concluded.

For what purpose expended—						
Auxiliary agencies.						Total for auxiliary agencies.
Libraries.	Promotion of health.	Transportation of pupils.	Rent.	Night schools.	Other sources.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$ 588 97	.....	.....	$ 327 50	.....	$ 06	$ 916 53
83 85	$ 278 00	$803 47	327 65	.....	78 22	1,571 19
123 15	.....	.....	233 00	.....	.....	356 15
201 70	53 24	25 40	186 77	.....	.....	467 11
1,069 08	87 46	6 60	582 47	.....	126 45	1,872 06
99 21	23 00	.....	626 66	.....	1,066 54	1,815 41
900 46	209 23	259 30	556 43	$ 240 00	766 85	2,932 27
406 14	111 45	.....	734 00	.....	777 02	2,028 61
125 11	52 50	30 00	.....	.....	133 47	341 08
219 94	8 00	.....	51 00	.....	58 37	337 31
.....	169 18	.....	109 92	.....	206 98	486 08
.....	23 40	.....	80 00	.....	.....	103 40
.....	14 00	.....	18 50	.....	7 50	40 00
372 72	79 70	248 20	107 00	.....	4,186 87	4,994 49
19 00	17 00	.....	284 08	.....	29 49	349 57
131 99	19 30	.....	1 00	.....	.....	152 29
48 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 43	100 49
29 97	.....	.....	734 15	.....	7 55	771 64
24 00	13 50	.....	.....	.....	39 53	77 03
20 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00
51 44	3 50	118 65	6 45	.....	.....	180 04
569 68	615 00	97 00	3,469 97	2,209 07	4,485 96	11,446 68
19 65	29 50	.....	21 50	.....	121 45	192 10
86 15	45 51	.....	28 00	.....	68 56	228 22
4 55	45 25	.....	130 60	.....	452 05	632 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 84	154 84
18 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	358 57	376 98
.....	.....	.....	9 75	.....	92 54	102 29
168 81	36 37	.....	.....	.....	73 90	279 08
61 46	187 60	.....	689 25	.....	44 17	982 48
1,287 07	318 73	315 78	1,242 65	1,055 12	2,271 08	6,490 43
253 36	112 20	25 00	29 00	.....	213 26	632 82
813 14	1,061 45	2 00	2,439 75	1,716 25	3,336 41	9,369 00
83 61	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 61
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
132 14	52 61	.....	3 00	.....	159 84	347 59
31 72	.....	.....	3 00	.....	311 46	346 18
160 63	252 50	102 00	2,276 62	379 77	40 74	3,212 26
74 52	31 87	.....	.....	.....	2,666 65	2,773 04
277 73	37 40	15 75	22 45	87 00	189 46	629 79
41 30	19 85	26 20	.....	.....	13 74	101 09
432 00	46 90	260 30	334 90	.....	274 31	1,348 41
4 80	.....	.....	300 02	.....	26 01	330 83
193 98	53 25	13 50	75 00	.....	3,307 14	3,624 87
23 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 00	303 85
113 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 41	140 38
.....	58 15	.....	.....	3 00	14 99	76 14
8 12	31 30	.....	.....	53 16	911 70	1,004 28
1,328 21	862 24	250 00	1,825 00	4,766 23	31,178 30	40,209 98
230 71	262 40	.....	573 33	.....	5,468 21	6,534 65
1,551 32	3,367 67	.....	.....	1,003 75	1,348 77	7,271 51
185 46	25 10	763 87	87 50	.....	4 60	1,066 53

Table 20—Township Distributive Fund—Receipts—1914.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Income of township fund.	County distributive fund.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$4,632,795 57	$732,199 48	$1,038 270 26	$2,857,434 23	$4,891 60
Adams	$ 32,186 73	$ 947 27	$ 1,949 26	$ 29,290 20	.....
Alexander	15,302 35	3,569 33	647 73	11,082 72	$ 2 57
Bond	8,364 50	176,83	1,094 70	7,086 76	6 21
Boone	7,326 95	257 81	559 92	6,509 22	.....
Brown	5,099 27	114 81	585 13	4,399 33	.....
Bureau	27,366 73	1,854 18	2,397 16	23,114 51	88
Calhoun	6,115 35	323 01	1,475 95	4,315 35	1 04
Carroll	14,732 80	616 31	4,862 28	9,254 21	.....
Cass	11,978 72	1,276 24	2,338 96	8,363 52	.....
Champaign	41,138 31	4,085 36	9,442 33	27,610 62	.....
Christian	21,650 02	2,161 10	2,556 85	16,932 07	.....
Clark	11,578 15	219 80	957 27	10,401 08	.....
Clay	13,317 44	280 28	1,818 65	11,199 85	18 66
Clinton	19,082 93	4,485 46	1,034 92	13,562 55	.....
Coles	20,999 33	348 30	1,972 24	18,678 79	.....
Cook	2,616 247 27	606,135 33	769,121 84	1,240 969 48	20 62
Crawford	15,598 77	570 28	1,066 27	13,923 92	38 30
Cumberland	8,094 33	356 55	1,296 27	6,441 51	.....
DeKalb	18,912 53	615 23	3,042 24	15,255 06	.....
DeWitt	11,525 55	1,224 00	1,098 67	9,202 88	.....
Douglas	16,178 68	744 97	3,342 33	12,091 38	.....
DuPage	21,417 61	1,751 35	776 23	18,872 33	17 70
Edgar	15,912 52	674 31	2,677 54	12,560 67	.....
Edwards	6,401 78	159,08	964 61	5,278 09	.....
Effingham	9,975 35	106 05	476 54	9,369 00	23 76
Fayette	16,465 15	86 87	1,688 07	14,641 25	48,96
Ford	19,442 02	982 56	9,785 20	8,672 76	1 50
Franklin	18,643 03	2,463 68	284 59	15,894 76	.....
Fulton	29,415 63	1,641 28	2,280 91	25,477 49	15 95
Gallatin	9,136 75	437 39	2,037 41	6,639 76	22 19
Greene	14,630 56	2,126 76	1,629 72	10,874 08	.....
Grundy	16,968 41	1,171 96	2,657 45	13,139 00	.....
Hamilton	12,602 15	162 51	1,454 93	10,984 71	.....
Hancock	18,707 80	378 68	4,164 11	14,164 34	67
Hardin	3,794 61	82 95	392 85	3,305 91	12 90
Henderson	6,848 96	1,408 40	1,068 49	4,286 02	14 05
Henry	28,101 56	2,377 14	5,120 43	20,232 70	371 29
Iroquois	32,024 20	2,044 70	9,172 41	20,309 30	497 79
Jackson	24,148 26	2,947 89	571 11	20,593 90	35 36
Jasper	14,655 81	146 71	2,005 86	12,401 89	101 35
Jefferson	19,691 88	926 12	1,980 22	16,731 60	53 94
Jersey	8,663 64	604 19	1,974 38	6,085 07	.....
JoDaviess	14,137 00	655 99	2,673 97	10,769 50	37 54
Johnson	8,935 31	124 95	640 66	8,151 73	17 97
Kane	42,217 18	1,462 07	2,089 73	44,889 91	775 47
Kankakee	24,076 65	1,333 06	4,152 37	18,520 00	71 22
Kendall	6,596 79	1,140 58	1,004 87	4,446 18	5 16
Knox	24,598 44	2,244 76	1,751 18	20,602 50	.....
Lake	31,384 37	1,333 09	2,320 38	27,725 42	5 48
LaSalle	59,705 40	1,170 73	9,841 78	48,670 02	22 87

TABLE 20—Concluded.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Income of township fund.	County distributive fund.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$12,543 79	$ 135 25	$ 811 81	$11,596 67	$ 0 06
Lee	16,635 42	623 15	3,158 62	12,650 63	203 02
Livingston	38,322 61	2,457 87	14,193 67	21,671 07	.....
Logan	18,653 32	337 26	2,474 26	15,841 80	.....
Macon	43,075 47	2,222 92	9,559 64	31,292 91	.....
Macoupin	31,945 67	656 68	2,231 89	29,010 55	46 55
Madison	55,287 54	3,484 34	2,958 80	48,844 40	.....
Marion	21,501 40	496 23	1,014 69	19,980 59	9,89
Marshall	10,432 84	877 52	2,195 35	7,359 97	.....
Mason	11,630 52	1,317 80	2,018 50	8,294 22	.....
Massac	8,443 73	94 53	975 02	7,374 18	.....
McDonough	17,615 77	1,796 90	1,425 47	14,393 40	.....
McHenry	19,566 09	147 30	4,028 59	15,090 96	299 24
McLean	49,618 29	3,134 35	13,606 39	32,426 98	450 57
Menard	6,888 57	733 03	478 28	5,677 26	.....
Mercer	10,608 33	234 60	1,626 08	8,747 65	.....
Monroe	8,298 27	139 92	910 75	7,243 10	4 50
Montgomery	26,742 12	1,632 84	3,855 22	21,232 21	21 85
Morgan	19,093 72	1,496 96	2,018 82	15,523 34	54 60
Moultrie	7,822 52	37 79	678 17	7,106 56	.....
Ogle	15,921 24	506 39	3,166 57	12,233 78	14 50
Peoria	55,923 26	2,509 22	8,831 42	44,582 62	.....
Perry	13,820 60	411 66	736 08	12,672 08	78
Piatt	10,257 39	880 13	2,553 36	6,823 90	.....
Pike	17,448 07	598 95	2,632 71	14,214 51	1 90
Pope	6,992 52	296 85	790 95	5,901 54	3 18
Pulaski	9,814 32	1,049 92	674 69	8,048 43	41 28
Putnam	5,431 35	1,048 79	984 89	3,179 29	218 38
Randolph	17,375 72	760 28	963 34	15,610 07	42 03
Richland	8,608 94	186 67	933 27	7,489 00	.....
Rock Island	15,773 14	13,264 75	1,784 27	718 70	5 42
Saline	18,755 60	227 32	847 03	17,681 25	.....
Sangamon	52,277 14	4,066 15	2,597 39	45,603 60	10 00
Schuyler	9,219 08	265 91	1,707 26	7,245 91	.....
Scott	5,708 45	107 95	599 45	4,997 15	3 90
Shelby	20,246 63	445 75	1,720 96	18,013 57	66 35
Stark	6,803 58	717 25	1,454 60	4,626 73	5 00
St. Clair	70,840 55	5,407 57	3,052 13	62,380 85	.....
Stephenson	19,285 05	118 80	2,852 54	16,313 71	.....
Tazewell	24,627 11	1,380 12	3,948 11	18,912 95	385 93
Union	12,324 73	113 85	554 42	11,646 43	10 03
Vermilion	46,811 46	2,069 18	6,511 41	37,569 80	661 07
Wabash	8,650 51	234 63	684 90	7,640 98	.....
Warren	12,448 04	951 35	1,217 85	10,268 98	9 86
Washington	11,700 98	511 23	920 20	10,269 30	25
Wayne	17,175 09	414 85	1,686 23	1,507 01	2 00
White	15,542 16	1,439 70	1,820 90	12,281 39	17
Whiteside	28,553 04	1,974 91	10,052 39	16,512 24	13 50
Will	50,389 68	1,134 34	5,540 34	43,715 00	.....
Williamson	29,562 51	248 39	614 77	28,689 24	10 11
Winnebago	35,595 35	2,759 44	2,419 22	30,376 68	40 01
Woodford	15,090 76	1,369 68	2,897 62	10,809 19	14 27

Table 21—Township Distributive Fund—Expenditures—1914.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended—					
		Incidental expenses of trustees and treasurers.	Publishing annual statement.	Compensation of treasurers.	Added to principal of township fund.	Distributed to districts.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$4,632,795 57	$37,154 49	$5,083 25	$180,819 09	$23,009 37	$4,085,315 86	$301,413 51
Adams.....	$ 32,186 73	$ 67 79	$ 44 41	$ 1,870 40	$ 50 00	$ 29,143 63	$ 1,010 50
Alexander.....	15,302 35	617 44	.....	933 75	.....	8,963 58	4,787 58
Bond.....	8,364 50	46 43	56 90	730 00	.....	7,330 74	200 43
Boone.....	7,326 95	67 40	10 20	815 00	21 83	6,124 61	287 91
Brown.....	5,099 27	24 09	12 00	552 50	.....	4,395 24	115 44
Bureau.....	27,366 73	236 37	73 48	3,268 00	.....	23,167 86	621 02
Calhoun.....	6,115 35	92 07	68 44	665 00	.....	3,538 97	1,750 87
Carroll.....	14,732 80	78 59	60 43	1,880 00	300 00	11,578 80	834 98
Cass.....	11,978 72	92 17	61 95	1,087 00	.....	9,238 71	1,498 89
Champaign....	41,138 31	208 09	107 47	3,796 00	200 00	32,579 02	4,247 73
Christian.....	21,650 02	162 09	37 18	1,973 12	.....	16,678 55	2,799 08
Clark.....	11,578 15	52 44	38 25	1,113 00	.....	10,235 10	139 36
Clay.....	13,317 44	120 56	39 46	1,216 50	1 04	11,529 06	410 82
Clinton.....	19,082 93	75 54	38 00	1,075 00	.....	11,920 79	5,973 60
Coles.....	20,999 33	58 25	57 50	1,505 50	400 00	17,852 09	1,125 99
Cook.....	2,616,247 27	18,994 27	267 46	13,225 00	.....	2,416 787 65	166,972 89
Crawford.....	15,598 77	112 49	43 90	1,120 00	28 00	13,881 09	413 29
Cumberland...	8,094 33	23 85	26 94	580 00	.....	7,040 65	422 89
DeKalb.....	18,912 53	47 18	26 30	1,851 64	.....	16,233 50	753 91
DeWitt.....	11,525 55	59 13	38 00	993 00	173 00	9,075 79	1,186 63
Douglas.....	16,178 68	267 76	60 76	2,076 79	228 35	12,700 32	844 70
DuPage.....	21,417 61	513 95	33 80	2,080 00	.....	16,154 58	2,635 28
Edgar.....	15,912 52	56 46	88 65	1,905 00	.....	13,643 50	218 91
Edwards.....	6,401 78	58 29	37 50	814 80	.....	5,311 90	179 29
Effingham.....	9,975 35	70 52	28 25	740 00	.....	9,088 27	48 31
Fayette.....	16,465 15	58 98	30 24	1,305 00	.....	14,887 53	183 40
Ford.....	19,442 02	82 46	36 60	1,452 50	116 82	16,668 81	1,084 83
Franklin.....	18,643 03	131 14	12 40	885 78	64 85	15,034 95	2,513 91
Fulton.....	29,415 63	196 29	139 00	2,129 75	453 07	25,258 68	1,238 84
Gallatin.....	9,136 75	583 09	27 00	1,051 25	100 00	6,555 98	819 43
Greene.....	14,630 56	58 42	19 50	1,430 00	.....	11,240 10	1,882 54
Grundy.....	16,968 41	64 68	32 10	1,427 00	195 09	14,111 75	1,137 79
Hamilton.....	12,602 15	59 75	51 54	811 16	.....	11,467 40	212 30
Hancock.....	18,707 80	155 95	76 75	1,970 00	244 90	16,020 66	239 54
Hardin.....	3,794 61	17 31	9 25	300 00	56 90	3,326 39	84 76
Henderson.....	6,848 96	47 85	27 00	890 00	317 87	3,412 42	2,153 82
Henry.....	28,101 56	169 73	50 90	2,233 50	.....	22,272 89	3,374 54
Iroquois.....	32,024 20	366 98	148 32	3,575 00	150 00	24,261 91	3,521 99
Jackson.....	24,148 26	253 40	27 23	1,854 88	43 92	20,613 93	1,354 90
Jasper.....	14,655 81	252 02	56 00	1,262 00	.....	12,892 62	193 17
Jefferson.....	19,691 88	174 76	38 00	748 00	10 39	17,611 92	1,108 81
Jersey.....	8,663 64	45 31	46 00	1,200 00	100 04	6,953 22	319 07
JoDaviess.....	14,137 00	117 25	32 01	1,785 00	904 16	10,945 18	353 40
Johnson.....	8,935 31	64 86	21 00	460 00	17 97	8,221 90	149 58
Kane.....	49,217 18	192 25	87 54	2,885 40	315 06	44,364 28	1,372 65
Kankakee.....	24,076 65	355 35	55 50	1,770 00	.....	20,717 39	1,178 41
Kendall.....	6,596 79	98 44	18 00	945 00	.....	5,093 60	441 75
Knox.....	24,598 44	50 67	12 88	1,614 00	.....	19,619 88	3,301 01
Lake.....	31,384 37	253 43	48 06	2,354 00	898 37	24,929 58	2,900 93
LaSalle.....	59,705 40	334 53	102 22	3,900 00	250 00	52,953 95	2,164 70

Table 21—Concluded.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended—					
		Incidental expenses of trustees and treasurers.	Publishing annual statement.	Compensation of treasurers.	Added to principal of township fund.	Distributed to districts.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$12,543 79	$ 28 53	$ 99 41	$ 925 00	.....	$11,397 71	$ 93 14
Lee	16,635 42	137 91	59 60	2,795 00	.....	12,663 36	979 55
Livingston	38,322 61	137 97	95 89	3,514 80	$ 580 00	31,407 81	2,586 14
Logan	18,653 32	72 57	42 49	1,761 62	.....	16,004 22	772 42
Macon	43,075 47	79 25	44 50	1,830 69	1,465 40	37,398 00	2,257 63
Macoupin	31,945 67	73 68	88 79	1,990 00	350 00	28,451 05	992 15
Madison	55,287 54	601 90	52 83	4,312 50	.....	47,416 81	2,903 50
Marion	21,501 40	118 81	73 96	1,355 00	.....	19,337 96	615 67
Marshall	10,432 84	183 60	37 24	1,147 50	.....	7,646 65	1,417 85
Mason	11,630 52	81 23	38 56	2,027 56	.....	7,796 97	1,686 20
Massac	8,443 73	85 63	9 87	510 00	19 40	7,709 25	109 58
McDonough	17,615 77	48 83	75 34	1,438 00	.....	13,451 42	2,602 18
McHenry	19,566 09	183 56	59 50	1,785 00	269 80	17,105 76	162 47
McLean	49,618 29	2,636 05	46 70	3,040 00	735 13	39,770 26	3,390 15
Menard	6,888 57	41 77	31 25	1,095 00	100 00	5,184 05	436 50
Mercer	10,608 33	31 18	63 65	1,220 00	267 98	8,817 86	207 66
Monroe	8,298 27	47 37	31 00	1,045 33	525 47	6,371 79	277 31
Montgomery	26,742 12	705 08	110 60	2,174 03	2 89	22,206 08	1,543 44
Morgan	19,093 72	135 81	25 43	1,620 00	200 00	16,090 84	1,021 64
Moultrie	7,822 52	21 21	17 32	662 00	.....	6,942 98	179 01
Ogle	15,921 24	106 27	73 80	2,100 00	600 00	12,421 36	619 81
Peoria	55,923 26	223 25	37 27	3,253 00	20 00	50,141 81	2,247 93
Perry	13,820 60	333 05	22 50	1,801 74	.....	11,492 43	170 88
Piatt	10,257 39	61 82	61 00	1,418 00	334 20	5,462 23	2,920 14
Pike	17,448 07	170 23	76 07	1,984 84	200 00	14,388 67	628 26
Pope	6,992 52	45 50	17 50	475 00	.....	5,929 87	524 65
Pulaski	9,814 32	199 79	5 00	610 65	.....	6,977 01	2,021 87
Putnam	5,431 35	6 40	5 29	625 00	.....	4,456 64	338 02
Randolph	17,375 72	2 91	88 50	1,760 00	56 07	14,650 50	817 74
Richland	8,608 94	24 75	19 00	720 00	.....	7,688 82	156 37
Rock Island	15,773 14	249 57	37 62	2,102 50	402 16	11,581 69	1,399 60
Saline	18,755 60	53 45	30 90	1,355 04	.....	15,503 14	1,813 07
Sangamon	52,277 14	386 00	49 71	2,762 00	234 90	43,774 36	5,070 17
Schuyler	9,219 08	23 92	28 05	1,140 00	49 66	7,772 03	205 42
Scott	5,708 45	38 57	15 00	775 50	.....	4,743 20	136 18
Shelby	20,246 63	347 63	67 60	1,673 50	.....	17,411 66	746 24
Stark	6,803 58	69 70	28 00	933 35	.....	5,115 42	657 11
St. Clair	70,840 55	645 99	104 90	6,420 00	.....	57,720 08	5,949 58
Stephenson	19,285 05	214 40	70 74	1,420 00	10,100 00	7,257 66	222 25
Tazewell	24,627 11	132 80	67 70	2,511 60	74 09	19,633 33	2,207 59
Union	12,324 73	180 91	32 00	1,072 00	139 37	10,737 58	162 87
Vermilion	46,811 46	658 45	125 85	2,965 00	.....	39,971 84	3,090 32
Wabash	8,650 51	31 85	10 50	618 50	.....	7,676 51	313 15
Warren	12,448 04	53 56	29 00	1,510 00	135 99	9,545 10	1,174 39
Washingotn	11,700 98	100 79	41 50	970 00	.....	9,923 86	664 83
Wayne	17,175 09	62 17	27 25	1,305 90	53 23	15,328 50	398 04
White	15,542 16	136 20	50 00	1,591 22	412 00	12,315 58	1,037 16
Whiteside	28,553 04	288 16	36 02	2,817 50	.....	23,923 00	1,488 36
Will	50,389 68	176 55	56 95	3,930 00	.....	45,049 82	1,176 36
Williamson	29,562 51	110 50	26 50	805 00	40 00	28,375 63	204 88
Winnebago	35,595 35	114 38	23 59	1,391 00	.....	29,751 11	4,315 27
Woodford	15,090 76	64 91	51 74	1,646 00	.....	11,793 67	1,534 44

Table 22—Township Fund Cash Account—Receipts—1914.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—				
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Loans paid.	Real estate sold.	Additions by Section 216 School Law.	Cash additions from other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$1,207,552 18	$646,163 11	$527,464 40	$10,240 00	$23,024 37	$660 30
Adams	$11,961 42	$ 6,940 82	$ 4,970 60	.....	$ 50 00	.....
Alexander	1,345 51	428 90	883 00	.....	.....	$ 33 61
Bond	8,763 49	2,863 49	5,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Boone	3,611 27	3,589 44	.....	.....	21 83	.....
Brown	6,091 23	4,761 23	1,280 00	.....	.....	50 00
Bureau	23,348 19	17,804 97	5,543 22	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	6,748 06	4,073 85	2,644 48	.....	.....	29 73
Carroll	13,623 59	4,923 59	8,400 00	.....	300 00	.....
Cass	6,145 00	3,220 00	2,925 00	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	53,218 12	18,215 26	34,756 86	.....	200 00	46 00
Christian	19,590 97	5,210 97	14,380 00	.....	.....	.....
Clark	2,221 99	1,381 99	840 00	.....	.....	.....
Clay	3,214 67	2,379 63	834 00	.....	1 04	.....
Clinton	8,040 00	6,775 80	1,264 20	.....	.....	.....
Coles	9,288 54	2,752 69	6,135 85	.....	400 00	.....
Cook	50,370 70	21,935 70	18,575 00	$9,860 00	.....	.....
Crawford	4,908 86	2,342 94	2,537 92	.....	28 00	.....
Cumberland	1,821 40	885 40	936 00	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	15,806 68	8,042 84	7,763 84	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	6,729 09	4,256 09	2,300 00	.....	173 00	.....
Douglas	15,816 45	7,067 10	8,521 00	.....	228 35	.....
DuPage	3,269 15	2,469 15	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	6,457 66	2,667 15	3,790 51	.....	.....	.....
Edwards	2,107 72	870 08	1,237 64	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	2,496 61	1,246 61	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	4,596 51	4,396 51	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Ford	14,968 59	5,851 77	9,000 00	.....	116 82	.....
Franklin	1,763 77	1,538 92	160 00	.....	64 85	.....
Fulton	20,222 30	10,585 03	9,184 20	.....	453 07	.....
Gallatin	2,969 49	1,279 49	1,590 00	.....	100 00	.....
Greene	9,077 07	6,206 07	2,871 00	.....	.....	.....
Grundy	6,816 04	4,970 95	1,650 00	.....	195 09	.....
Hamilton	3,512 65	670 30	2,842 35	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	27,076 96	7,750 91	19,081 15	.....	244 90	.....
Hardin	1,685 82	783 52	845 40	.....	56 90	.....
Henderson	11,392 66	6,017 66	5,057 13	.....	317 87	.....
Henry	17,676 66	6,400 66	11,276 00	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	18,469 75	8,169 75	10,150 00	.....	150 00	.....
Jackson	3,251 28	2,407 36	800 00	.....	43 92	.....
Jasper	4,053 74	1,984 11	2,054 63	.....	15 00	.....
Jefferson	7,443 98	2,898 26	4,455 33	.....	10 39	80 00
Jersey	12,590 78	6,941 29	5,549 45	.....	100 04	.....
JoDaviess	18,385 86	11,722 62	5,759 08	.....	904 16	.....
Johnson	2,631 68	645 32	1,968 39	.....	17 97	.....
Kane	8,334 34	5,769 28	2,250 00	.....	315 06	.....
Kankakee	12,669 13	9,429 13	3,240 00	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	5,118 14	3,384 81	1,733 33	.....	.....	.....
Knox	9,472 99	7,783 23	1,689 76	.....	.....	.....
Lake	13,844 05	8,895 68	4,050 00	.....	898 37	.....
LaSalle	32,850 41	17,288 89	15,210 17	.....	250 00	101 35

Table 22—Concluded.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what sourec received—				
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Loans paid.	Real estate sold.	Additions by Section 216 School Law.	Cash additions from other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$ 9,370 54	$ 5,271 54	$ 4,099 00			
Lee	21,255 75	19,885 75	1,370 00			
Livingston	57,204 82	27,883 15	28,741 67		$ 580 00	
Logan	12,048 74	7,548 74	4,500 00			
Macon	29,545 01	9,674 46	18,405 15		1,465 40	
Macoupin	16,289 95	7,179 13	8,760 82		350 00	
Madison	22,084 67	12,853 73	9,230 94			
Marion	5,878 34	2,933 61	2,944 73			
Marshall	10,064 50	2,564 50	7,500 00			
Mason	4,146 31	1,953 83	2,192 48			
Massac	2,002 20	1,228 87	753 93		19 40	
McDonough	10,622 74	9,823 62	799 12			
McHenry	26,912 93	13,320 42	13,320 75		269 80	$ 1 96
McLean	23,368 89	6,684 76	15,949 00		735 13	
Menard	3,786 28	2,483 66	1,202 62		100 00	
Mercer	10,535 06	7,792 08	2,475 00		267 98	
Monroe	6,646 36	3,795 89	2,325 00		525 47	
Montgomery	20,046 95	9,930 01	10,114 05		2 89	
Morgan	14,368 69	9,553 69	4,615 00		200 00	
Moultrie	1,323 15	323 15	1,000 00			
Ogle	20,133 30	16,522 80	3,010 08		600 00	42
Peoria	11,933 40	8,615 40	2,918 00	$380 00	20 00	
Perry	5,129 58	2,575 80	2,553 78			
Piatt	7,142 54	3,488 34	3,320 00		334 20	
Pike	17,787 87	10,895 69	6,692 18		200 00	
Pope	1,424 62	799 62	625 00			
Pulaski	3,384 63	1,803 83	1,580 80			
Putnam	3,303 03	2,103 03	1,200 00			
Randolph	9,889 92	8,160 85	1,673 00		56 07	
Richland	5,054 76	2,355 36	2,699 40			
Rock Island	14,404 94	12,452 78	1,550 00		402 16	
Saline	4,795 87	837 92	3,957 95			
Sangamon	17,966 59	14,390 35	3,341 34		234 90	
Schuyler	7,926 04	3,711 13	4,165 25		49 66	
Scott	4,392 08	3,852 08	540 00			
Shelby	10,172 75	6,126 87	4,045 88			
Stark	7,866 92	7,366 92	500 00			
St. Clair	14,964 93	6,974 93	7,990 00			
Stephenson	32,983 55	9,028 55	13,855 00		10,100 00	
Tazewell	7,805 60	6,181 51	1,550 00		74 09	
Union	1,322 66	813 29	370 00		139 37	
Vermilion	24,774 10	13,911 10	10,863 00			
Wabash	1,488 62	683 62	805 00			
Warren	6,767 41	4,831 42	1,800 00		135 99	
Washington	10,195 49	8,542 09	1,653 40			
Wayne	4,609 05	1,831 18	2,423 00		53 23	301 64
White	1,823 63	461 63	950 00		412 00	
Whiteside	30,457 23	11,111 91	19,345 32			
Will	25,921 68	15,176 27	10,729 82			15 59
Williamson	3,672 38	685 93	2,946 45		40 00	
Winnebago	13,000 28	11,250 28	1,750 00			
Woodford	9,683 83	5,058 83	4,625 00			

Table 23—Township Fund Cash Account—Expenditures—1914.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended.		
		Loans or investments.	Losses of cash.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$1,207,552 18	$626,429 99	$857 88	$580,264 31
Adams	$11,961 42	$ 3,315 00		$ 8,646 42
Alexander	1,345 51	715 06	$ 50 50	579 95
Bond	8,763 49	3,125 00		5,638 49
Boone	3,611 27			3,611 27
Brown	6,091 23	3,166 27		2,924 96
Bureau	23,348 19	9,483 22		13,864 97
Calhoun	6,748 06	3,600 00		3,148 06
Carroll	13,623 59	9,850 00		3,773 59
Cass	6,145 00	2,500 00		3,645 00
Champaign	53,218 12	40,630 00		12,588 12
Christian	19,590 97	14,890 00		4,700 97
Clark	2,221 99	660 00	40 00	1,521 99
Clay	3,214 67	1,817 65		1,397 02
Clinton	8,040 00	900 00		7,140 00
Coles	9,288 54	6,641 85		2,646 69
Cook	50,370 70	38,093 75	347 22	11,929 73
Crawford	4,908 86	1,561 91		3,346 95
Cumberland	1,821 40	500 00		1,321 40
DeKalb	15,806 68	8,641 45		7,165 23
DeWitt	6,729 09	2,675 00		4,054 09
Douglas	15,816 45	7,635 61		8,180 84
DuPage	3,269 15			3,269 15
Edgar	6,457 66	4,955 00		1,502 66
Edwards	2,107 72	1,426 31	61 21	620 20
Effingham	2,496 61	617 00		1,879 61
Fayette	4,596 51	2,150 00		2,446 51
Ford	14,968 59	11,450 00	28 20	3,490 39
Franklin	1,763 77	1,190 97		572 80
Fulton	20,222 30	9,625 00		10,597 30
Gallatin	2,969 49	1,959 51		1,009 98
Greene	9,077 07	5,438 00		3,639 07
Grundy	6,816 04	5,000 00		1,816 04
Hamilton	3,512 65	2,564 83		947 82
Hancock	27,076 96	18,860 00	67	8,216 29
Hardin	1,685 82	1,549 99	34 41	101 42
Henderson	11,392 66	4,600 00		6,792 66
Henry	17,676 66	10,705 00		6,971 66
Iroquois	18,469 75	7,460 37		11,009 38
Jackson	3,251 28	1,121 21		2,130 07
Jasper	4,053 74	2,122 14		1,931 60
Jefferson	7,443 98	4,296 73		3,147 25
Jersey	12,590 78	9,230 75		3,360 03
JoDaviess	18,385 86	6,500 00		11,885 86
Johnson	2,631 68	2,100 30		531 38
Kane	8,334 34	1,900 00	5 45	6,428 89
Kankakee	12,669 13	3,958 00		8,711 13
Kendall	5,118 14	2,300 00		2,818 14
Knox	9,472 99	501 25		8,971 74
Lake	13,844 05	5,200 00		8,644 05
LaSalle	32,850 41	20,831 17		12,019 24

Table 23—Concluded.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended.		
		Loans or investments.	Losses of cash.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$ 9,370 54	$ 3,319 00		$ 6,051 54
Lee	21,255 75	8,700 00		12,555 75
Livingston	57,204 82	42,095 00		15,109 82
Logan	12,048 74	5,184 40		6,864 34
Macon	29,545 01	19,502 85		10,042 16
Macoupin	16,289 95	8,599 27		7,690 68
Madison	22,084 67	10,066 53		12,018 14
Marion	5,878 34	4,945 90		932 44
Marshall	10,064 50	7,300 00		2,764 50
Mason	4,146 31	2,528 74		1.617 57
Massac	2,002 20			2,002 20
McDonough	10,622 74	2,286 43		8,336 31
McHenry	26,912 93	14,650 00		12,262 93
McLean	23,368 89	15,475 00		7,893 89
Menard	3,786 28	958 00		2,828 28
Mercer	10,535 06	3,074 00		7,461 06
Monroe	6,646 36	4,595 79	$139 30	1,911 27
Montgomery	20,046 95	15,037 59		5,009 36
Morgan	14,368 69	5,116 80		9,251 89
Moultrie	1,323 15	1,265 00		58 15
Ogle	20,133 30	2,910 08		17,223 22
Peoria	11,933 40	6,553 50		5,379 90
Perry	5,129 58	1,230 00		3,899 58
Piatt	7,142 54	4,750 00	53 40	2,339 14
Pike	17,787 87	7,510 03		10,277 84
Pope	1,424 62	934 98	48 95	440 69
Pulaski	3,384 63	2,300 48		1,084 15
Putnam	3,303 03	700 00		2,603 03
Randolph	9,889 92	1,700 00		8,189 92
Richland	5,054 76	3,883 68		1,171 08
Rock Island	14,404 94	2,200 00		12,204 94
Saline	4,795 87	3,856 43	2 67	936 77
Sangamon	17,966 59	3,775 00		14,191 59
Schuyler	7,926 04	4,300 00		3,626 04
Scott	4,392 08	425 00	45 90	3,921 18
Shelby	10,172 75	2,904 88		7,267 87
Stark	7,866 92	1,899 04		5,967 88
St. Clair	14,964 93	3,890 00		11,074 93
Stephenson	32,983 55	21,650 00		11,333 55
Tazewell	7,805 60	3,600 00		4,205 60
Union	1,322 66	943 92		378 74
Vermilion	24,774 10	12,010 00		12,764 10
Wabash	1,488 62	350 00		1,138 62
Warren	6,767 41	1,200 00		5,567 41
Washington	10,195 49	3,154 45		7,041 04
Wayne	4,609 05	3,160 40		1,448 65
White	1,823 63	796 00		1,027 63
Whiteside	30,457 23	22,200 00		8,257 23
Will	25,921 68	7,910 00		18,011 68
Williamson	3,672 38	2,275 00		1,397 38
Winnebago	13,000 28	1,923 52		11,076 76
Woodford	9,683 83	4,818 00		4,865 83

Table 24—Township Fund Balance Sheet—Dr.—1914.

Counties.	Total.	Items—			
		Cash on hand July, 1, 1913.	Notes, bonds and real estate held July 1, 1913.	Cash additions during the year	Increase in value of investments and real estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$19,358,933 30	$646,163 11	$18,627,040 78	$23,684 67	$62,044 74
Adams	$ 43,057 17	$ 6,940 82	$ 36,066 35	$ 50 00	
Alexander	11,827 44	428 90	11,364 82	33 61	$ 11
Bond	24,975 49	2,863 49	22,112 00		
Boone	13,950 15	3,589 44	10,338 88	21 83	
Brown	14,366 23	4,761 23	9,555 00	50 00	
Bureau	59,811 17	17,804 97	42,006 20		
Calhoun	25,508 32	4,073 85	21,404 74	29 73	
Carroll	88,148 59	4,923 59	82,925 00	300 00	
Cass	54,916 00	3,220 00	51,696 00		
Champaign	202,607 23	18,215 26	184,145 97	246 00	
Christian	59,029 96	5,210 97	53,818 99		
Clark	21,929 32	1,381 99	20,547 33		
Clay	31,313 59	2,379 63	28,932 92	1 04	
Clinton	28,781 04	6,775 80	22,005 24		
Coles	37,635 80	2,752 69	34,483 11	400 00	
Cook	13,606,082 26	21,935 70	13,584,146 56		
Crawford	20,895 59	2,342 94	18,524 65	28 00	
Cumberland	19,462 68	885 40	18,577 28		
DeKalb	65,483 85	8,042 84	57,441 01		
DeWitt	25,182 27	4,256 09	20,742 44	173 00	10 74
Douglas	67,781 09	7,067 10	60,485 64	228 35	
DuPage	17,929 22	2,469 15	15,460 07		
Edgar	51,769 88	2,667 15	49,102 73		
Edwards	19,081 77	870 08	18,211 69		
Effingham	12,384 61	1,246 61	11,138 00		
Fayette	32,210 35	4,396 51	27,813 84		
Ford	221,570 55	5,851 77	215,601 96	116 82	
Franklin	7,163 99	1,538 92	5,560 22	64 85	
Fulton	48,603 00	10,585 03	37,564 90	453 07	
Gallatin	34,213 34	1,279 49	32,833 85	100 00	
Greene	39,956 80	6,206 07	33,750 73		
Grundy	56,177 94	4,970 95	51,011 90	195 09	
Hamilton	27,175 07	670 30	26,474 77		30 00
Hancock	86,953 48	7,750 91	78,957 67	244 90	
Hardin	6,779 30	783 52	5,938 88	56 90	
Henderson	22,402 16	760,170 66	16,066 63	317 87	
Henry	107,124 66	6,400 66	100,724 00		
Iroquois	174,217 88	8,169 75	165,898 13	150 00	
Jackson	11,458 76	2,407 36	9,007 48	43 92	
Jasper	36,538 45	1,984 11	34,539 34	15 00	
Jefferson	39,231 93	2,898 26	36,243 28	90 39	
Jersey	43,265 34	6,941 29	36,224 01	100 04	
JoDaviess	63,091 21	11,722 62	50,464 43	904 16	
Johnson	10,370 14	645 32	9,706 85	17 97	
Kane	44,323 98	5,769 28	38,239 64	315 06	
Kankakee	94,197 16	9,429 13	84,768 03		
Kendall	22,456 25	3,384 81	19,071 44		
Knox	37,801 27	7,783 23	30,018 04		
Lake	51,169 47	8,895 68	41,375 42	898 37	
LaSalle	206,201 58	17,288 89	188,561 34	351 35	

Table 24—Concluded.

Counties.	Total.	Items—			
		Cash on hand July 1, 1913.	Notes, bonds and real estate held July 1, 1913.	Cash additions during the year.	Increase in value of investments and real estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 18,839 98	$ 5,271 54	$ 13,568 44		
Lee	73,612 71	19,885 75	53,726 96		
Livingston	313,838 80	27,883 15	285,375 65	$ 580 00	
Logan	51,119 25	7,548 74	43,570 51		
Macon	193,540 17	9,674 46	182,400 31	1,465 40	
Macoupin	46,855 98	7,179 13	39,326 85	350 00	
Madison	65,265 67	12,853 73	52,411 94		
Marion	19,409 97	2,933 61	16,476 36		
Marshall	39,164 50	2,564 50	36,600 00		
Mason	36,517 54	1,953 83	34,563 71		
Massac	12,768 90	1,228 87	11,520 63	19 40	
McDonough	30,498 92	9,823 62	20,675 30		
McHenry	80,342 89	13,320 42	66,750 71	271 76	
McLean	360,330 85	6,684 76	290,910 96	735 13	$62,000 00
Menard	12,988 16	2,483 66	10,404 50	100 00	
Mercer	33,829 20	7,792 08	25,769 14	267 98	
Monroe	25,597 18	3,795 89	21,275 82	525 47	
Montgomery	86,430 32	9,930 01	76,497 42	2 89	
Morgan	46,389 82	9,553 69	36,636 13	200 00	
Moultrie	13,030 35	323 15	12,707 20		
Ogle	71,011 35	16,522 80	53,888 13	600 42	
Peoria	207,744 31	8,615 40	199,108 91	20 00	
Perry	16,602 65	2,575 80	14,026 85		
Piatt	47,622 49	3,488 34	43,799 95	334 20	
Pike	61,597 86	10,895 69	50,498 29	200 00	3 88
Pope	12,936 71	799 62	12,137 09		
Pulaski	11,974 18	1,803 83	10,170 35		
Putnam	23,785 62	2,103 03	21,682 59		
Randolph	25,928 98	8,160 85	17,712 06	56 07	
Richland	17,946 99	2,355 36	15,591 63		
Rock Island	35,053 44	12,452 78	22,198 50	402 16	
Saline	12,945 87	837 92	12,107 95		
Sangamon	53,804 17	14,390 35	39,178 92	234 90	
Schuyler	32,606 79	3,711 13	28,846 00	49 66	
Scott	12,959 15	3,852 08	9,107 07		
Shelby	37,323 31	6,126 87	31,196 44		
Stark	31,526 79	7,366 92	24,159 87		
St. Clair	65,158 78	6,974 93	58,183 85		
Stephenson	67,900 00	9,028 55	48,771 45	10,100 00	
Tazewell	84,329 57	6,181 51	78,073 97	74 09	
Union	10,758 00	813 29	9,805 34	139 37	
Vermilion	136,977 76	13,911 10	12,306 66		
Wabash	11,776 62	683 62	11,093 00		
Warren	24,155 06	4,831 42	19,187 65	135 99	
Washington	25,577 54	8,542 09	17,035 45		
Wayne	30,750 84	1,831 18	28,564 79	354 87	
White	26,317 22	461 63	25,443 58	412 00	01
Whiteside	205,652 36	11,111 91	194,540 45		
Will	124,835 06	15,176 27	109,643 20	15 59	
Williamson	10,382 14	685 93	9,656 21	40 00	
Winnebago	49,587 28	11,250 28	38,337 00		
Woodford	62,468 47	5,058 83	57,409 64		

Table 25—Township Fund Balance Sheet—Cr.—1914.

Counties.	Total.	Items— Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1914.	Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1914.	Value of other lands held June 30, 1914.	Losses of cash and investments during the year.	Cash on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$19,358,933 30	$6,056 286 57	$11,428,180 12	$1,291,799 71	$2,402 59	$580,264 31
Adams	$ 43,057 17	$ 34,410 75				$ 8,646 42
Alexander	11,827 44	10,941 99			$305 50	579 95
Bond	24,975 49	19,337 00				5,638 49
Boone	13,950 15	9,335 88		$ 1,003 00		3,611 27
Brown	14,366 23	11,441 27				2,924 96
Bureau	59,811 17	45,946 20				13,864 97
Calhoun	25,508 32	22,360 26				3,148 06
Carroll	88,148 59	84,375 00				3,773 59
Cass	54,916 00	51,111 00	$ 160 00			3,645 00
Champaign	202,607 23	171,869 11	17,400 00	750 00		12,588 12
Christian	59,029 96	54,228 99				4,700 97
Clark	21,929 32	20,367 33			40 00	1,521 99
Clay	31,313 59	29,916 57				1,397 02
Clinton	28,781 04	21,376 04	265 00			7,140 00
Coles	37,635 80	34,989 11				2,646 69
Cook	13,606,082 26	1,582,964 14	10,795,345 37	1,215,495 80	347 22	11,929 73
Crawford	20,895 59	17,548 64				3,346 95
Cumberland	19,462 68	17,841 28		300 00		1,321 40
DeKalb	65,483 85	57,818 62	500 00			7,165 23
DeWitt	25,182 27	21,128 18				4,054 09
Douglas	67,781 09	59,580 25			20 00	8,180 84
DuPage	17,929 22	14,660 07				3,269 15
Edgar	51,769 88	50,267 22				1,502 66
Edwards	19,081 77	18,400 36			61 21	620 20
Effingham	12,384 61	8,760 00		1,745 00		1,879 61
Fayette	32,210 35	29,694 50		69 34		2,446 51
Ford	221,570 55	124,784 29	83,200 00	10,067 67	28 20	3,490 39
Franklin	7,163 99	6,591 19				572 80
Fulton	48,603 00	38,005 70				10,597 30
Gallatin	34,213 34	12,928 36	20,275 00			1,009 98
Greene	39,956 80	36,317 73				3,639 07
Grundy	56,177 94	54,361 90				1,816 04
Hamilton	27,175 07	26,227 25				947 82
Hancock	86,953 48	78,736 52			67	8,216 29
Hardin	6,779 30	6,643 47			34 41	101 42
Henderson	22,402 16	15,609 50				6,792 66
Henry	107,124 66	100,153 00				6,971 66
Iroquois	174,217 88	154,608 50	8,600 00			11,009 38
Jackson	11,458 76	9,328 69				2,130 07
Jasper	36,538 45	33,531 85		1,000 00	75 00	1,931 60
Jefferson	39,231 93	35,984 68		100 00		3,147 25
Jersey	43,265 34	39,715 31		190 00		3,360 03
JoDaviess	63,091 21	50,697 93			507 42	11,885 86
Johnson	10,370 14	9,763 97			74 79	531 38
Kane	44,323 98	37,889 64			5 45	6,428 89
Kankakee	94,197 16	66,368 00	7,118 03	12,000 00		8,711 13
Kendall	22,456 25	19,500 01			138 10	2,818 14
Knox	37,801 27	28,729 53			100 00	8,971 74
Lake	51,169 47	42,525 42				8,644 05
LaSalle	206,201 58	139,316 24	46,866 10	8,000 00		12,019 24

Table 25—Concluded.

Counties.	Total.	Items— Value of notes and bonds held June 30, 1914.	Value of 16th section lands held June 30, 1914.	Value of other lands held June 30, 1914.	Losses of cash and investments during the year.	Cash on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$ 18,839 98	$ 12,788 44				$ 6,051 54
Lee	73,612 71	60,456 96		$ 600 00		12,555 75
Livingston	313,838 80	233,228 98	$ 64,000 00	1,500 00		15,109 82
Logan	51,119 25	44,254 91				6,864 34
Macon	193,540 17	119,498 01	64,000 00			10,042 16
Macoupin	46,855 98	38,565 30		600 00		7,690 68
Madison	65,265 67	51,576 53		1,671 00		12,018 14
Marion	19,409 97	18,477 53				932 44
Marshall	39,164 50	36,400 00				2,764 50
Mason	36,517 54	34,299 97		600 00		1,617 57
Massac	12,768 90	10,766 70				2,002 20
McDonough	30,498 92	22,162 61				8,336 31
McHenry	80,342 89	68,079 96				12,262 93
McLean	360,330 85	146,436 96	186,000 00	20,000 00		7,893 89
Menard	12,988 16	10,159 88				2,828 28
Mercer	33,829 20	25,306 22	1,061 92			7,461 06
Monroe	25,597 18	23,546 61			$139 30	1,911 27
Montgomery	86,430 32	79,320 96		2,100 00		5,009 36
Morgan	46,389 82	37,137 93				9,251 89
Moultrie	13,030 35	12,972 20				58 15
Ogle	71,011 35	53,788 13				17,223 22
Peoria	207,744 31	88,694 41	111,150 00	2,500 00	20 00	5,379 90
Perry	16,602 65	12,703 07				3,899 58
Piatt	47,622 49	44,429 95		800 00	53 40	2,339 14
Pike	61,597 86	51,320 02				10,277 84
Pope	12,936 71	12,447 07			48 95	440 69
Pulaski	11,974 18	10,890 03				10,084 15
Putnam	23,785 62	21,182 59				2,603 03
Randolph	25,928 98	17,583 81			155 25	8,189 92
Richland	17,946 99	16,775 91				1,171 08
Rock Island	35,053 44	22,848 50				12,204 94
Saline	12,945 87	12,006 43			2 67	936 77
Sangamon	53,804 17	37,772 58		1,840 00		14,191 59
Schuyler	32,606 79	28,980 75				3,626 04
Scott	12,959 15	8,992 07			45 90	3,921 18
Shelby	37,323 31	29,955 44			100 00	7,267 87
Stark	31,526 79	25,558 91				5,967 88
St. Clair	65,158 78	46,923 85		7,100 00	60 00	11,074 93
Stephenson	67,900 00	56,566 45				11,333 55
Tazewell	84,329 57	80,123 97				4,205 60
Union	10,758 00	10,375 34			3 92	378 74
Vermilion	136,977 76	101,607 96	22,238 70	367 00		12,764 10
Wabash	11,776 62	10,638 00				1,138 62
Warren	24,155 06	18,587 65				5,567 41
Washington	25,577 54	18,536 50				7,041 04
Wayne	30,750 84	29,301 96			23	1,448 65
White	26,317 22	25,254 59			35 00	1,027 63
Whiteside	205,652 36	196,794 23		600 90		8,257 23
Will	124,835 06	106,823 38				18,011 68
Williamson	10,382 14	8,984 76				1,397 38
Winnebago	49,587 28	38,510 52				11,076 76
Woodford	62,468 47	56,802 64		800 00		4,865 83

Table 26—Income of Township Fund and Amount of Land Belonging to Township Fund—1914.

Counties.	Total. income.	From what source—				Number of acres belonging to township fund.	Number of city lots belonging to township fund.
		Interest on bank deposits.	Interest on loans.	Rents.	Interest on bonds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$1,038,270 26	$40,211 46	$247,246 79	$683,527 09	$67,284 92	6,088	68
Adams.....	$ 1,949 26	$ 300 04	$1,624 22	.....	$ 25 00	.....	.....
Alexander.....	647 73	10 61	607 12	.....	30 00	.....	.....
Bond.....	1,094 70	3 90	1,070 80	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Boone.....	559 92	74 91	404 01	$ 21 00	60 00	.....	.....
Brown.....	585 13	62 17	507 96	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Bureau.....	2,397 16	316 97	1,985 19	.....	95 00	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	1,475 95	10 44	1,433 12	.....	32 39	.....	.....
Carroll.....	4,862 28	37 00	4,422 09	.....	403 19	.....	.....
Cass.....	2,338 96	18 00	2,320 96	.....	.....	160	.....
Champaign....	9,442 33	55 79	8,520 56	724 00	141 98	120	5
Christian.....	2,556 85	.....	2,428 90	.....	127 95	.....	.....
Clark.....	957 27	.....	957 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	1,818 65	.....	1,818 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	1,034 92	.....	1,012 92	.....	22 00	.....	.....
Coles.....	1,972 24	.....	1,972 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	769,121 84	31,493 22	24,219 19	655,708 43	57,701 00	622	3
Crawford.....	1,066 27	49 02	1,017 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland...	1,296 27	.....	1,207 79	.....	88 48	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	3,042 24	49 72	2,897 52	50 00	45 00	.....	5
DeWitt.....	1,098 67	21 34	1,077 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	3,342 33	4 50	3,337 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage.....	776 23	.....	751 23	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Edgar.....	2,677 54	.....	2,677 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edwards.....	964 61	.....	954 61	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Effingham.....	476 54	.....	421 54	55 00	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	1,688 07	46 58	1,641 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford.....	9,785 20	.....	5,811 66	3,278 00	695 54	720	.....
Franklin.....	284 59	.....	284 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2,280 91	65 68	2,129 23	.....	86 00	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	2,037 41	.....	820 06	1,217 35	.....	415	.....
Greene.....	1,629 72	31 60	1,598 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	2,657 45	.....	2,507 45	.....	150 00	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	1,454 93	11 88	1,443 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	4,164 11	111 17	3,761 77	10 00	281 17	.....	2
Hardin.....	392 85	.....	392 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson....	1,068 49	83 58	984 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	5,120 43	60 80	4,883 05	.....	176 58	.....	.....
Iroquois.....	9,172 41	98 06	8,371 15	618 20	85 00	196	.....
Jackson.....	571 11	70 00	486 11	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Jasper.....	2,005 86	.....	1,980 86	25 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1,980 22	13 25	1,966 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey.....	1,974 38	50 26	1,794 53	5 00	124 59	.....	1
JoDaviess.....	2,673 97	73 00	2,528 47	.....	72 50	.....	.....
Johnson.....	640 66	.....	640 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	2,089 73	45 41	1,832 48	.....	211 84	.....	.....
Kankakee.....	4,152 37	157 44	3,954 93	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Kendall.....	1,004 87	7 12	963 01	1 40	33 34	.....	.....
Knox.....	1,751 18	141 07	1,610 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	2,320 38	173 71	1,441 23	.....	705 44	.....	.....
LaSalle.....	9,841 78	81 35	6,509 80	2,994 96	255 67	571	.....

TABLE 26—Concluded.

Counties.	Total income.	From what source—				Number of acres belonging to township fund.	Number of city lots belonging to township fund.
		Interest on bank deposits.	Interest on loans.	Rents.	Interest on bonds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$ 811 81	$ 51 57	$ 760 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	3,158 62	191 25	2,555 20	$ 36 50	$ 375 67	.....	.....
Livingston	14,193 67	210 43	10,912 22	2,966 92	104 10	660	.....
Logan	2,474 26	30 00	2,395 26	19 00	30 00	.....	.....
Macon	9,559 64	.....	5,352 24	3,418 00	789 40	640	.....
Macoupin	2,231 89	45 84	1,914 05	72 00	200 00	.....	1
Madison	2,958 80	156 85	2,273 45	42 00	486 50	.....	6
Marion	1,014 69	8 18	1,006 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	2,195 35	211 00	1,984 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	2,018 50	379 02	1,572 36	67 12	.....	.....	.....
Massac	975 02	77 79	360 67	298 83	237 73	120	.....
McDonough	1,425 47	375 46	1,035 01	.....	15 00	.....	.....
McHenry	4,028 59	106 88	3,868 21	.....	53 50	.....	.....
McLean	13,606 39	.....	7,849 26	5,453 55	303 58	960	.....
Menard	478 28	.....	388 28	.....	90 00	.....	.....
Mercer	1,626 08	267 30	889 62	162 16	307 00	542	.....
Monroe	910 75	.....	886 75	.....	24 00	.....	.....
Montgomery	3,855 22	.....	3,514 82	24 40	316 00	37	.....
Morgan	2,018 82	382 12	1,636 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moultrie	678 17	.....	678 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	3,166 57	492 79	2,648 78	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Peoria	8,831 42	63 69	4,386 46	4,345 27	36 00	.....	40
Perry	736 08	46 69	654 39	.....	35 00	.....	.....
Piatt	2,553 36	.....	2,553 36	.....	.....	.....	1
Pike	2,632 71	101 36	2,155 98	.....	375 37	.....	.....
Pope	790 95	6 10	784 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	674 69	.....	674 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	984 89	8 97	975 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	963 34	109 44	813 90	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Richland	933 27	.....	933 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	1,784 27	532 47	1,125 30	.....	126 50	.....	.....
Saline	847 03	66 62	780 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	2,597 39	345 22	1,864 22	180 00	207 95	40	.....
Schuyler	1,707 26	14 57	1,665 19	.....	27 50	.....	.....
Scott	599 45	96 00	503 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	1,720 96	54 40	1,666 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark	1,454 60	254 46	1,200 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	3,052 13	74 68	2,395 82	420 00	161 63	.....	.....
Stephenson	2,852 54	379 04	2,403 50	.....	70 00	.....	.....
Tazewell	3,948 11	256 42	3,616 69	.....	75 00	.....	.....
Union	554 42	.....	534 92	.....	19 50	.....	.....
Vermilion	6,511 41	75 00	5,074 41	1,126 00	236 00	240	4
Wabash	684 90	.....	684 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1,217 85	156 35	986 50	.....	75 00	.....	.....
Washington	920 20	78 93	841 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1,686 23	.....	1,686 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	1,820 90	.....	1,820 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	10,052 39	50 53	9,795 03	162 00	44 83	40	.....
Will	5,540 34	149 52	5,120 82	.....	270 00	.....	.....
Williamson	614 77	3 24	611 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2,419 22	471 69	1,657 53	.....	290 00	.....	.....
Woodford	2,897 62	.....	2,810 12	25 00	62 50	5	.....

Table 27—County Distributive Fund—Receipts—1914.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—				
		Blanace on hand July 1, 1913, held for distribution	Balance on hand July 1, 1913, apportioned but not distributed.	State school tax fund.	Interest on State school fund.	Fines and forfeitures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illinois	$2,901,006 10	$14,542 60	$3,060 31	$2,806,500 00	$56,937 31	$19,965 88
Adams	$ 29,414 32	$ 358 07	.....	$ 28,468 50	$ 587 75	.....
Alexander	10,665 30	23 00	70 35	10,315 21	224 24	$ 32 50
Bond	9,321 13	87 56	.....	8,619 22	192 05	422 30
Boone	6,509 22	.....	.....	6,360 04	149 18	.....
Brown	4,444 04	.....	.....	4,337 99	106 05	.....
Bureau	23,144 15	227 93	.....	22,447 48	468 74	.....
Calhoun	4,315 35	.....	.....	4,211 69	103 66	.....
Carroll	8,611 11	.....	.....	7,519 92	171 19	920 00
Cass	8,070 63	.....	.....	7,892 37	178 26	.....
Champaign	26,252 12	3 00	.....	25,718 31	530 81	.....
Christian	18,397 30	507 53	.....	17,519 31	370 46	.....
Clark	12,236 09	1 73	.....	11,919 97	260 39	54 00
Clay	10,199 81	8 36	.....	9,973 69	217 76	.....
Clinton	13,315 10	100 00	.....	12,897 84	273 26	44 00
Coles	17,957 87	260 85	.....	17,289 92	366 10	41 00
Cook	1,244,746 63	3,943 96	.....	1,217,281 41	23,245 26	276 00
Crawford	14,504 67	233 11	.....	13,977 81	293 75	.....
Cumberland	7,355 02	7 22	.....	7,177 12	164 68	6 00
DeKalb	15,288 06	390 91	.....	14,550 05	314 10	33 00
DeWitt	9,128 08	29 77	.....	8,798 36	195 45	104 50
Douglas	9,908 14	36 84	.....	9,598 66	210 64	62 00
DuPage	16,723 35	99 44	.....	16,166 13	344 78	113 00
Edgar	13,184 25	.....	.....	12,900 45	282 80	1 00
Edwards	4,891 20	3 94	.....	4,568 68	110 43	208 15
Effingham	10,460 73	92	.....	10,153 10	226 86	79 85
Fayette	16,478 33	162 17	.....	15,936 74	340 42	39 00
Ford	8,423 61	80 25	.....	7,973 56	179 80	190 00
Franklin	15,906 70	.....	.....	15,484 35	322 35	100 00
Fulton	25,477 49	40 00	.....	24,905 11	515 38	17 00
Gallatin	8,312 10	94 39	.....	8,036 71	181 00	.....
Greene	10,817 55	27 87	.....	10,555 19	234 49	.....
Grundy	13,139 00	.....	.....	12,860 75	278 25	.....
Hamilton	10,554 61	.....	.....	10,324 50	230 11	.....
Hancock	14,056 34	.....	.....	13,699 48	297 96	58 90
Hardin	3,614 51	45 00	.....	3,455 21	89 30	25 00
Henderson	4,428 35	40 16	.....	4,243 92	104 27	40 00
Henry	22,473 28	.....	2,374 90	19,641 89	415 49	41 00
Iroquois	19,590 18	431 29	.....	18,491 04	393 65	274 20
Jackson	21,215 38	641 12	.....	19,792 65	413 61	368 00
Jasper	10,042 69	58 00	.....	9,765 19	219 50	.....
Jefferson	17,030 45	17 51	.....	16,179 02	345 02	488 90
Jersey	6,178 85	30 75	.....	6,005 65	142 45	.....
JoDaviess	9,856 35	.....	.....	9,610 54	216 56	29 25
Johnson	8,151 73	.....	.....	7,970 98	179 75	1 00
Kane	45,070 84	192 37	.....	42,843 15	865 32	1,170 00
Kankakee	19,708 24	61 65	.....	19,223 05	407 54	16 00
Kendall	4,456 18	.....	.....	4,330 27	105 91	20 00
Knox	20,924 20	50 02	206 92	20,225 69	426 57	15 00
Lake	27,183 69	17 67	.....	26,168 07	534 60	463 35
LaSalle	48,978 22	150 00	.....	47,532 90	954 32	341 00

Table 27—Concluded.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—				
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913, held for distribution	Balance on hand July 1, 1913, apportioned but not distributed.	State school tax fund.	Interest on State school fund.	Fines and forfeitures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lawrence	$12,327 69	$ 93 63	.....	$11,908 09	$ 254 47	$ 71 50
Lee	12,999 04	34 86	.....	12,414 60	273 58	276 00
Livingston	20,833 72	96 00	.....	20,281 10	427 62	29 00
Logan	15,602 87	23 10	.....	15,215 04	326 73	38 00
Macon	27,910 01	111 90	.....	26,175 81	539 50	1,082 80
Macoupin	29,015 45	241 73	.....	27,294 44	560 73	918 55
Madison	49,271 44	1,047 38	.....	47,045 73	940 33	238 00
Marion	19,984 06	290 48	.....	18,779 70	394 38	519 50
Marshall	7,359 97	42	.....	7,171 96	164 59	23 00
Mason	8,499 13	64 75	.....	8,249 35	185 03	.....
Massac	7,318 12	259 97	.....	6,898 75	159 40	.....
McDonough	14,524 94	136 43	.....	12,115 61	267 90	2,005 00
McHenry	16,268 19	310 24	.....	15,322 00	328 76	307 19
McLean	33,476 40	.....	.....	32,748 42	668 98	59 00
Menard	5,931 91	150 20	.....	5,646 08	135 63	.....
Mercer	8,747 65	.....	.....	8,551 19	196 46	.....
Monroe	6,987 33	2 53	.....	6,728 63	156 17	100 00
Montgomery	18,655 88	256 68	.....	17,726 80	374 40	298 00
Morgan	15,701 01	169 67	.....	15,114 52	324 82	92 00
Moultrie	8,070 24	373 41	.....	7,125 57	163 71	407 55
Ogle	12,587 40	.....	$ 46 00	12,158 14	268 71	114 55
Peoria	44,582 62	.....	.....	43,666 67	880 95	35 00
Perry	12,672 08	.....	.....	12,408 12	263 96	.....
Piatt	8,185 70	24 31	.....	7,634 62	173 37	353 40
Pike	14,255 57	124 66	.....	13,647 93	296 98	186 00
Pope	6,176 85	187 60	05	5,849 71	139 49	.....
Pulaski	8,592 47	32 81	.....	8,227 44	184 62	147 60
Putnam	3,530 51	.....	.....	3,220 66	84 85	225 00
Randolph	15,088 82	.....	.....	14,742 07	317 75	29 00
Richland	7,863 60	13 20	.....	7,665 55	173 95	10 90
Rock Island	32,275 24	400 00	362 09	30,486 68	626 06	400 41
Saline	18,265 14	73 24	.....	17,614 92	368 48	208 50
Sangamon	46,588 22	202 04	.....	45,289 18	907 00	190 00
Schuyler	7,331 54	10 16	.....	7,097 21	163 17	61 00
Scott	4,553 72	45 32	.....	4,401 15	107 25	.....
Shelby	17,318 54	594 89	.....	16,374 91	348 74	.....
Stark	4,626 73	.....	.....	4,161 43	102 70	362 60
St. Clair	62,680 80	6 23	.....	61,359 82	1,216 75	98 00
Stephenson	17,226 86	.....	.....	16,190 62	345 24	691 00
Tazewell	17,380 25	.....	.....	17,019 28	360 97	.....
Union	11,784 46	88 67	.....	11,444 42	251 37	.....
Vermilion	39,694 41	252 04	.....	38,661 17	781 20	.....
Wabash	7,595 60	36	.....	7,425 84	169 40	.....
Warren	10,268 98	102 15	.....	9,926 28	222 55	18 00
Washington	10,663 10	6 54	.....	10,134 78	220 82	300 96
Wayne	15,271 74	.....	.....	14,909 85	317 14	44 75
White	12,812 56	5 00	.....	12,505 06	271 50	31 00
Whiteside	16,641 06	55 17	.....	16,182 88	345 09	57 92
Will	43,726 27	68 47	.....	42,745 19	858 71	53 90
Williamson	28,689 24	.....	.....	26,473 73	536 61	1,678 90
Winnebago	30,696 68	96 00	.....	28,232 65	578 53	1,789 50
Woodford	10,781 75	26 00	.....	10,209 81	227 94	318 00

Table 28—County Distributive Fund—Expenditures—1914.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what expended—		
		Distributed to township treasurers.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914, held for distribution.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914, apportioned, but not distributed.
1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	$2,901,006 10	$2,857,434 23	$40,896 91	$2,674 96
Adams	$ 29,414 32	$ 29,290 20	$ 124 12	
Alexander	10,665 30	10,539 45	125 85	
Bond	9,321 13	9,313 85	7 28	
Boone	6,509 22	6,509 22		
Brown	4,444 04	4,444 04		
Bureau	23,144 15	22,988 29	155 86	
Calhlun	4,315 35	4,315 35		
Carroll	8,611 11	8,611 11		
Cass	8,070 63	8,070 63		
Champaign	26,252 12	26,252 12		
Christian	18,397 30	17,895 15	502 15	
Clark	12,236 09	12,168 54	67 55	
Clay	10,199 81	10,126 62	73 19	
Clinton	13,315 10	13,171 10	144 00	
Coles	17,957 87	17,700 06	257 81	
Cook	1,244,746 63	1,243,469 65	1,276 98	
Crawford	14,504 67	14,434 00		$ 70 67
Cumberland	7,355 02	7,330 80	24 22	
DeKalb	15,288 06	15,255 06	33 00	
DeWitt	9,128 08	9,117 16	10 92	
Douglas	9,908 14	9,894 30	13 84	
DuPage	16,723 35	16,372 16	351 19	
Edgar	13,184 25	13,184 25		
Edwards	4,891 20	4,855 40	35 80	
Effingham	10,460 73	10,457 00	3 73	
Fayette	16,478 33	16,313 75	164 58	
Ford	8,423 61	8,399 92	23 69	
Franklin	15,906 70	15,894 76	11 94	
Fulton	25,477 49	25,477 49		
Gallatin	8,312 10	8,217 72	94 38	
Greene	10,817 55	10,817 00	55	
Grundy	13,139 00	13,139 00		
Hamilton	10,554 61	10,554 61		
Hancock	14,056 34	14,056 34		
Hardin	3,614 51	3,614 51		
Henderson	4,428 35	4,394 02	34 33	
Henry	22,473 28	20,232 70	24 14	2,216 44
Iroquois	19,590 18	19,303 30	286 88	
Jackson	21,215 38	21,074 67	140 71	
Jasper	10,042 69	10,042 69		
Jefferson	17,030 45	16,731 60	298 85	
Jersey	6,178 85	6,142 15	36 70	
JoDaviess	9,856 35	9,856 35		
Johnson	8,151 73	8,151 73		
Kane	45,070 84	44,889 91		180 93
Kankakee	19,708 24	19,649 00	59 24	
Kendall	4,456 18	4,446 18	10 00	
Knox	20,924 20	20,602 50	114 78	206 92
Lake	27,183 69	26,907 50	276 19	
LaSalle	48,978 22	48,670 02	308 20	

TABLE 28—Concluded.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what expended—		
		Distributed to township treasurers.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914, held for distribution.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914, apportioned, but not distributed.
1	2	3	4	5
Lawrence	$12,327 69	$12,205 46	$ 122 23	.....
Lee	12,999 04	12,995 91	3 13	.....
Livingston	20,833 72	20,807 72	26 00	.....
Logan	15,602 87	15,602 36	51	.....
Macon	27,910 01	27,861 01	49 00	.....
Macoupin	29,015 45	29,010 55	4 90	.....
Madison	49,271 44	48,650 00	621 44	.....
Marion	19,984 06	19,980 59	3 47	.....
Marshall	7,359 97	7,359 97	.....	.....
Mason	8,499 13	8,495 24	3 89	.....
Massac	7,318 12	6,977 50	340 62	.....
McDonough	14,524 94	14,393 40	131 54	.....
McHenry	16,268 19	15,908 88	359 31	.....
McLean	33,476 40	33,476 40	.....	.....
Menard	5,931 91	5,931 91	.....	.....
Mercer	8,747 65	8,747 65	.....	.....
Monroe	6,987 33	6,984 42	2 91	.....
Montgomery	18,655 88	18,422 82	233 06	.....
Morgan	15,701 01	15,573 00	128 01	.....
Moultrie	8,070 24	8,007 68	62 56	.....
Ogle	12,587 40	12,531 60	55 80	.....
Peoria	44,582 62	44,582 62	.....	.....
Perry	12,672 08	12,672 08	.....	.....
Piatt	8,185 70	8,174 08	11 62	.....
Pike	14,255 57	14,214 51	41 06	.....
Pope	6,176 85	5,989 62	187 23	.....
Pulaski	8,592 47	8,591 70	77	.....
Putnam	3,530 51	3,305 51	225 00	.....
Randolph	15,088 82	15,088 82	.....	.....
Richland	7,863 60	7,863 40	20	.....
Rock Island	32,275 24	627 19	31,648 05	.....
Saline	18,265 14	18,111 35	153 79	.....
Sangamon	46,588 22	46,493 43	94 79	.....
Schuyler	7,331 54	7,201 20	130 34	.....
Scott	4,553 72	4,544 90	8 82	.....
Shelby	17,318 54	16,759 04	559 50	.....
Stark	4,626 73	4,626 73	.....	.....
St. Clair	62,680 80	62,680 01	79	.....
Stephenson	17,226 86	17,226 86	.....	.....
Tazewell	17,380 25	17,380 25	.....	.....
Union	11,784 46	11,646 43	138 03	.....
Vermilion	39,694 41	39,618 60	75 81	.....
Wabash	7,595 60	7,589 45	6 15	.....
Warren	10,268 98	10,268 98	.....	.....
Washington	10,663 10	10,660 75	2 35	.....
Wayne	15,271 74	15,271 74	.....	.....
White	12,812 56	12,812 56	.....	.....
Whiteside	16,641 06	16,603 75	37 31	.....
Will	43,726 27	43,715 00	11 27	.....
Williamson	28,689 24	28,689 24	.....	.....
Winnebago	30,696 68	30,376 68	320 00	.....
Woodford	10,781 75	10,778 75	3 00	.....

Table 29—County Institute Fund—Receipts—1914.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Examination and renewal fees.	Registration fees.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illinois	$69,931 26	$28,759 46	$37,096 00	$1,763 00	$2,312 80
Adams	$ 724 80	$ 297 24	$ 412 00	$ 8 00	$ 7 56
Alexander	162 50	3 75	151 00		7 75
Bond	444 79	141 39	281 00	8 00	14 40
Boone	378 25	28 00	136 00	4 00	210 25
Brown	215 35	108 35	107 00		
Bureau	734 95	159 95	561 00	14 00	
Calhoun	155 00		45 00	110 00	
Carroll	333 07	30 07	227 00	1 00	75 00
Cass	290 70	7 70	232 00	51 00	
Champaign	1,187 86	538 86	642 00	7 00	
Christian	482 88	117 88	359 00	6 00	
Clark	409 30	79 30	330 00		
Clay	557 85	258 85	298 00	1 00	
Clinton	191 00		119 00	2 00	70 00
Coles	522 99	198 99	323 00	1 00	
Cook	5,526 65	3,088 65	2,423 00	15 00	
Crawford	542 24	223 24	318 00	1 00	
Cumberland	530 39	227 39	303 00		
DeKalb	402 80	118 80	278 00	6 00	
DeWitt	243 08	85 08	156 00	2 00	
Douglas	548 08	181 08	197 00	170 00	
DuPage	548 53	137 53	387 00	24 00	
Edgar	659 30	167 30	376 00	2 00	114 00
Edwards	308 83	104 83	134 00	70 00	
Effingham	227 80	108 80	118 00	1 00	
Fayette	949 61	463 61	484 00	2 00	
Ford	401 52	174 52	157 00	1 00	69 00
Franklin	350 46	84 46	215 00	1 00	50 00
Fulton	1,107 71	492 71	582 00	33 00	
Gallatin	216 75	36 80	125 00	10 00	44 95
Greene	375 48	35 48	336 00	4 00	
Grundy	490 48	207 48	243 00		40 00
Hamilton	469 89	87 89	381 00	1 00	
Hancock	856 68	424 68	427 00	5 00	
Hardin	148 69	56 69	92 00		
Henderson	187 52	62 52	125 00		
Henry	904 27	311 18	487 00	2 00	104 09
Iroquois	444 65	159 65	242 00	43 00	
Jackson	780 97	212 97	549 00	19 00	
Jasper	325 98	123 98	199 00	3 00	
Jefferson	354 89	151 89	203 00		
Jersey	153 50		115 00		38 50
JoDaviess	379 77	70 52	282 00		27 25
Johnson	202 46	17 00	122 00	1 00	62 46
Kane	2,442 92	1,568 92	862 00	12 00	
Kankakee	999 10	576 10	423 00		
Kendall	175 00	23 00	150 00	2 00	
Knox	858 44	341 44	514 00	3 00	
Lake	423 93	90 93	328 00	5 00	
LaSalle	1,293 99	469 99	801 00	23 00	

Table 29—Concluded.

Counties.	Total receipts.	From what source received—			
		Balance on hand July 1, 1913.	Examination and renewal fees.	Registration fees.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lawrence	$ 441 07	$ 127 07	$ 299 00	$ 1 00	$ 14 00
Lee	619 93	192 93	426 00	1 00	.....
Livingston	1,132 00	501 00	606 00	25 00	.....
Logan	475 48	172 48	296 00	7 00	.....
Macon	614 69	313 69	297 00	4 00	.....
Macoupin	720 54	366 54	352 00	2 00	.....
Madison	1,130 31	663 31	462 00	5 00	.....
Marion	448 25	124 25	323 00	1 00	.....
Marshall	230 00	47 00	152 00	1 00	30 00
Mason	565 60	239 60	221 00	5 00	100 00
Massac	208 14	48 14	160 00	.....	.....
McDonough	520 45	155 45	365 00	.....	.....
McHenry	442 44	84 44	358 00	.....	.....
McLean	951 44	345 44	597 00	9 00	.....
Menard	138 89	15 39	122 00	1 00	50
Mercer	641 29	327 04	253 00	21 00	40 25
Monroe	166 73	46 23	81 00	1 00	38 50
Montgomery	605 33	279 33	321 00	5 00	.....
Morgan	746 50	28 50	361 00	5 00	352 00
Moultrie	232 58	76 58	145 00	11 00	.....
Ogle	674 67	188 67	486 00	.....	.....
Peoria	930 69	257 69	663 00	10 00	.....
Perry	507 60	.....	339 00	125 00	43 60
Piatt	264 46	99 46	156 00	9 00	.....
Pike	556 35	200 35	349 00	7 00	.....
Pope	189 88	69 88	120 00	.....	.....
Pulaski	167 05	18 40	123 00	15 00	10 65
Putnam	210 54	92 00	63 00	2 00	53 54
Randolph	449 14	31 14	200 00	218 00	.....
Richland	403 38	161 38	241 00	1 00	.....
Rock Island	1,340 75	582 75	756 00	2 00	.....
Saline	1,023 44	374 44	439 00	210 00	.....
Sangamon	1,671 88	336 88	1,232 00	3 00	100 00
Schuyler	518 06	250 06	266 00	2 00	.....
Scott	167 78	56 78	99 00	12 00	.....
Shelby	1,129 29	291 29	652 00	186 00	.....
Stark	265 64	149 64	116 00	.....	.....
St. Clair	1,693 24	871 05	547 00	16 00	259 19
Stephenson	969 00	507 00	346 00	2 00	114 00
Tazewell	476 71	157 71	279 00	40 00	.....
Union	409 39	146 39	262 00	1 00	.....
Vermilion	2,062 02	985 02	1,064 00	13 00	.....
Wabash	381 66	98 15	147 00	85 00	51 51
Warren	677 00	274 00	398 00	5 00	.....
Washington	224 35	12 15	63 00	1 00	148 20
Wayne	812 82	404 67	389 00	.....	19 15
White	484 64	161 64	323 00	.....	.....
Whiteside	798 70	465 70	326 00	7 00	.....
Will	5,698 53	4,259 03	1,435 00	2 00	2 50
Williamson	558 01	20 01	536 00	2 00	.....
Winnebago	867 51	270 51	594 00	3 00	.....
Woodford	691 77	153 77	533 00	5 00	.....

Table 30—County Institute Fund—Expenditures—1914.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended—					
		Institute instructors.	Incidental expenses of institutes.	County teachers' association lecturers.	Incidental expenses of county teachers' associations.	Commissions retained by county treasurers.	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$69,931 26	$27,213 18	$4,999 19	$2,637 50	$1,411 50	$146 93	$33,522 96
Adams.....	$ 724 80	$ 337 50	$ 24 38	.....	$ 17 50	.....	$ 345 42
Alexander.....	162 50	145 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	7 50
Bond.....	444 79	135 00	37 55	.....	4 60	$ 4 50	263 14
Boone.....	378 25	294 18	39 25	.....	.....	.....	44 82
Brown.....	215 35	90 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	110 35
Bureau.....	734 95	401 75	83 00	.....	.....	.....	250 20
Calhoun.....	155 00	150 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	333 07	260 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	63 07
Cass.....	290 70	200 00	87 45	.....	.....	3 25	.....
Champaign....	1,187 86	482 35	.....	$ 78 50	20 00	.....	607 01
Christian.....	482 88	246 50	15 00	29 42	.....	6 72	185 24
Clark.....	409 30	150 00	49 30	15 25	.....	.....	194 75
Clay.....	557 85	192 00	45 50	12 00	.....	.....	308 35
Clinton.....	191 00	145 00	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles.....	522 99	281 00	37 50	.....	.....	6 42	198 07
Cook.....	5,526 65	1,742 54	164 11	480 70	685 83	.....	2,453 47
Crawford.....	542 24	208 50	10 00	25 00	.....	.....	298 74
Cumberland...	530 39	200 00	6 50	.....	.....	.....	323 89
DeKalb.....	402 80	286 60	18 00	.....	.....	.....	98 20
DeWitt.....	243 08	149 00	56 25	.....	.....	.....	37 83
Douglas.....	548 08	362 00	61 35	.....	.....	.....	124 73
DuPage.....	548 53	170 10	60 00	.....	.....	.....	318 43
Edgar.....	659 30	299 50	60 00	33 00	36 50	.....	230 30
Edwards.....	308 83	135 00	12 25	.....	.....	23	161 35
Effingham.....	227 80	175 00	.....	.....	2 00	8 70	42 10
Fayette.....	949 61	219 00	204 25	.....	10 00	.....	516 36
Ford.....	401 52	170 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	226 52
Franklin.....	350 46	160 00	19 30	37 50	10 25	6 91	116 50
Fulton.....	1,107 71	285 56	239 45	30 00	7 00	.....	545 70
Gallatin.....	216 75	134 75	32 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....
Greene.....	375 48	120 00	43 00	52 00	.....	.....	160 48
Grundy.....	490 48	230 64	9 50	.....	.....	.....	250 34
Hamilton.....	469 89	129 61	29 65	.....	.....	.....	310 63
Hancock.....	856 68	240 00	35 55	12 94	.....	.....	568 19
Hardin.....	148 69	55 00	.....	.....	.....	1 12	92 57
Henderson....	187 52	86 22	70 20	.....	.....	.....	31 10
Henry.....	904 27	327 00	60 50	96 00	26 96	.....	393 81
Iroquois.....	444 65	341 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	93 65
Jackson.....	780 97	279 00	116 87	.....	.....	.....	385 10
Jasper.....	325 98	170 94	16 75	.....	.....	.....	138 29
Jefferson.....	354 89	145 00	127 12	.....	12 00	.....	70 77
Jersey.....	153 50	138 50	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess.....	379 77	232 55	11 00	.....	.....	.....	136 22
Johnson.....	202 46	160 00	10 00	30 00	.....	2 46	.....
Kane.....	2,442 92	721 75	45 50	62 50	15 00	.....	1,598 17
Kankakee.....	999 10	405 92	.....	103 59	.....	.....	489 59
Kendall.....	175 00	112 10	14 75	.....	.....	.....	48 15
Knox.....	858 44	427 80	38 71	.....	.....	.....	391 93
Lake.....	423 93	235 65	3 76	119 50	18 95	.....	46 07
LaSalle.....	1,293 99	405 80	103 15	.....	17 35	.....	767 69

TABLE 30—Concluded.

Counties.	Total expenditures.	For what purpose expended—					
		Institute instructors.	Incidental expenses of institutes.	County teachers' association lecturers.	Incidental expenses of county teachers' associations.	Commissions retained by county treasurer	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$ 441 07	$182 52	$ 10 00	.....	.....	.....	$ 248 55
Lee	619 93	271 05	41 87	$ 7 00	.....	.....	300 01
Livingston	1,132 00	579 69	63 50	.....	.....	.....	488 81
Logan	475 48	294 70	43 50	.....	.....	.....	137 28
Macon	614 69	399 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 19
Macoupin	720 54	260 00	30 40	93 00	$16 80	.....	320 34
Madison	1,130 31	430 50	82 25	55 82	93 50	.....	468 24
Marion	448 25	260 00	14 50	.....	.....	.....	173 75
Marshall	230 00	182 50	12 50	.....	.....	.....	35 00
Mason	565 60	225 60	59 75	45 00	8 25	.....	227 00
Massac	208 14	105 00	.....	.....	.....	$ 2 10	101 04
McDonough	520 45	246 50	33 77	.....	.....	.....	240 18
McHenry	442 44	235 00	49 30	.....	.....	.....	158 14
McLean	951 44	370 99	205 88	17 00	.....	.....	357 57
Menard	138 89	114 00	7 50	15 00	.....	.....	2 39
Mercer	641 29	266 75	35 75	24 00	5 00	.....	309 79
Monroe	166 73	125 00	30 60	.....	4 25	.....	6 88
Montgomery	605 33	198 19	50 50	.....	.....	.....	356 64
Morgan	746 50	320 00	132 70	.....	.....	.....	293 80
Moultrie	232 58	140 00	26 50	35 00	6 00	.....	25 08
Ogle	674 67	400 06	50 00	15 00	.....	.....	209 67
Peoria	930 69	494 60	45 50	64 50	35 75	.....	290 34
Perry	507 60	275 00	42 40	68 20	26 55	.....	95 45
Piatt	264 46	.....	.....	197 00	8 75	.....	58 71
Pike	556 35	265 00	107 91	.....	.....	.....	183 44
Pope	189 88	104 00	35 00	11 50	3 80	.....	35 58
Pulaski	167 05	131 25	12 80	.....	.....	.....	23 00
Putnam	210 54	133 46	10 25	.....	.....	1 83	65 00
Randolph	449 14	382 89	55 50	.....	.....	8 57	2 18
Richland	403 38	130 00	11 00	20 00	17 87	.....	224 51
Rock Island	1,340 75	360 00	48 50	.....	.....	.....	932 25
Saline	1,023 44	207 60	168 23	.....	13 75	.....	633 86
Sangamon	1,671 88	565 65	109 25	31 00	40 00	.....	925 98
Schuyler	518 06	155 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	330 06
Scott	167 78	96 50	16 50	.....	.....	.....	54 78
Shelby	1,129 29	635 00	76 24	35 00	3 00	.....	380 05
Stark	265 64	110 00	20 70	.....	.....	.....	134 94
St. Clair	1,693 24	536 75	21 45	259 19	6 75	.....	869 10
Stephenson	969 00	504 75	45 25	.....	.....	.....	419 00
Tazewell	476 71	275 05	37 50	75 15	5 00	.....	84 01
Union	409 39	160 00	19 35	.....	5 35	.....	224 69
Vermilion	2,062 02	461 70	164 28	.....	.....	.....	1,436 04
Wabash	381 66	117 05	21 52	59 65	49 71	.....	133 73
Warren	677 00	226 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....	437 00
Washington	224,35	179 00	45 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	812 82	233 00	62 28	80 00	19 90	.....	417 64
White	484 64	133 70	80 85	18 00	1 58	.....	250 51
Whiteside	798 70	250 50	39 75	.....	.....	.....	508 45
Will	5,698 53	347 91	362 26	139 10	141 00	24 29	4,683 97
Williamson	558 01	258 50	31 40	46 49	.....	10 95	210 67
Winnebago	867 51	376 30	60 00	8 00	.....	.....	423 21
Woodford	691 77	327 22	21 00	.....	.....	8 88	334 67

Table 31—County Superintendent's Salary and Expenses—1914.

Counties.	Salary received from—			Expended for—			Total salary and expenses.
	State Auditor.	County Board.	Total.	Office and incidentals.	Compensation of assistant.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illinois....	$193,410 00	$3,381 00	$196,791 00	$31,568 67	$45,280 70	$76,849 37	$273,640 37
Adams.....	$2,500 00	.....	$2,500 00	$ 316 70	$ 312 00	$ 328 70	$ 3,128 70
Alexander.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Bond.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	126 87	.....	126 87	1,626 87
Boone.....	1,500 00	$ 30 00	1,530 00	132 97	.....	132 97	1,662 97
Brown.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00
Bureau.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	2,267 61	720 00	2,987 61	5,237 61
Calhoun.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	32 65	.....	32 65	1,282 65
Carroll.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	100 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00
Cass.....	1,500 00	400 00	1,900 00	100 00	.....	100 00	2,000 00
Champaign.. .	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	1,163 45	1,200 00	2,363 45	4,613 45
Christian.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	351 66	640 00	991 66	2,991 66
Clark.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00
Clay.....	1,500 00	51 00	1,551 00	.....	.....	.....	1,551 00
Clinton.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Coles.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	240 00	240 00	2,240 00
Cook.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	2,000 00	12,666 66	14,666 66	22,166 66
Crawford.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Cumberland...	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	40 00	.....	40 00	1,540 00
DeKalb.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	533 86	712 50	1,246 36	3,246 36
DeWitt.....	1,500 00	250 00	1,750 00	.....	59 06	59 06	1,809 06
Douglas.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	280 85	.....	280 85	1,780 85
DuPage.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	125 00	600 00	725 00	2,725 00
Edgar.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	1,675 43	.....	1,675 43	3,675 43
Edwards.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	168 24	.....	168 24	1,418 24
Effingham.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	350 00	.....	350 00	2,150 00
Fayette.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	500 00	300 00	800 00	2,800 00
Ford.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	725 00	.....	725 00	2,225 00
Franklin.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	34 00	.....	34 00	1,534 00
Fulton.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	250 00	300 00	550 00	2,800 00
Gallatin.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	155 05	.....	155 05	1,655 05
Greene.....	1,710 00	.....	1,710 00	72 25	.....	72 25	1,782 25
Grundy.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00	14 00	.....	14 00	2,214 00
Hamilton.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	77 09	.....	77 09	1,877 09
Hancock.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Hardin.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	29 64	.....	29 64	1,279 64
Henderson....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	75 00	.....	75 00	1,325 00
Henry.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	1,301 70	595 00	1,896 70	4,146 70
Iroquois.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	.....	600 00	.....	2,850 00
Jackson.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Jasper.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	54 02	.....	54 02	1,854 02
Jefferson.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	181 67	.....	181 67	2,181 67
Jersey.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	108 98	.....	108 98	1,608 98
JoDaviess.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	144 36	.....	144 36	1,944 36
Johnson.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Kane.....	2,750 00	.....	2,750 00	1,240 00	1,800 00	3,040 00	5,790 00
Kankakee.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,250 00
Kendall.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	172 73	.....	172 73	1,422 73
Knox.....	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	1,440 66	780 00	2,220 66	4,470 66
Lake.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	153 37	147 00	300 37	2,300 37
LaSalle.....	2,750 00	.....	2,750 00	700 00	1,720 00	2,420 00	5,170 00

Table 31—Concluded.

Counties.	Salary received from—			Expended for—			Total salary and expenses.
	State Auditor.	County Board.	Total.	Office and incidentals.	Compensation of assistant.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawrence	$1,500 00		$1,500 00	$ 25 00		$ 25 00	$1,525 00
Lee	2,000 00		2,000 00	417 63		417 63	2,417 63
Livingston	2,250 00		2,250 00	388 97	$1,620 00	2,008 97	4,258 97
Logan	2,000 00	$250 00	2,250 00	236 77	865 83	1,102 60	3,352 60
Macon	2,250 00		2,250 00	187 35	800 00	987 35	3,237 35
Macoupin	2,250 00		2,250 00	362 59	600 00	962 59	3,212 59
Madison	2,500 00		2,500 00	756 70	900 00	1,656 70	4,156 70
Marion	2,000 00		2,000 00	102 30	115 00	217 30	2,217 30
Marshall	1,500 00		1,500 00	285 00		285 00	1,785 00
Mason	1,500 00		1,500 00				1,500 00
Massac	1,500 00		1,500 00	12 24		12 24	1,512 24
McDonough	2,000 00		2,000 00	130 00	100 00	230 00	2,230 00
McHenry	2,000 00	900 00	2,900 00	457 00		457 00	3,357 00
McLean	2,500 00		2,500 00	675 00	1,800 00	2,475 00	4,975 00
Menard	1,500 00		1,500 00	53 64		53 64	1,553 64
Mercer	1,800 00		1,800 00	250 00		250 00	2,050 00
Monroe	1,500 00		1,500 00	126 10		126 10	1,626 10
Montgomery	2,000 00		2,000 00	194 61		194 61	2,194 61
Morgan	2,000 00		2,000 00	142 11	1,020 00	1,162 11	3,162 11
Moultrie	1,500 00		1,500 00	265 50		265 50	1,765 50
Ogle	2,000 00		2,000 00	376 90	900 00	1,276 90	3,276 90
Peoria	2,750 00		2,750 00		1,200 00	1,200 00	3,950 00
Perry	1,500 00		1,500 00	200 00		200 00	1,700 00
Piatt	1,500 00	700 00	2,200 00	230 81		230 81	2,430 81
Pike	2,000 00		2,000 00	410 04	600 00	1,010 04	3,010 04
Pope	1,500 00		1,500 00	176 50		176 50	1,676 50
Pulaski	1,500 00		1,500 00	188 54		188 54	1,688 54
Putnam	1,250 00		1,250 00				1,250 00
Randolph	2,000 00		2,000 00	350 00		350 00	2,350 00
Richland	1,500 00		1,500 00	148 95		148 95	1,648 95
Rock Island	2,500 00		2,500 00		300 00	300 00	2,800 00
Saline	1,800 00		1,800 00	185 00		185 00	1,985 00
Sangamon	2,500 00		2,500 00	300 00	1,920 00	2,220 00	4,720 00
Schuyler	1,500 00		1,500 00	101 73		101 73	1,601 73
Scott	1,250 00		1,250 00				1,250 00
Shelby	2,000 00		2,000 00	260 42	750 00	1,010 42	3,010 42
Stark	1,250 00	200 00	1,450 00				1,450 00
St. Clair	2,750 00	200 00	2,950 00	785 52	1,820 00	2,605 52	5,555 52
Stephenson	2,000 00		2,000 00	535 89	660 00	1,195 89	3,195 89
Tazewell	2,000 00		2,000 00	297 35	900 00	1,197 35	3,197 35
Union	1,800 00		1,800 00	275 00	254 15	529 15	2,329 15
Vermilion	2,500 00		2,500 00	1,778 16	1,000 00	2,778 16	5,278 16
Wabash	1,500 00		1,500 00	74 60		74 60	1,574 60
Warren	1,800 00		1,800 00	244 01	600 00	844 01	2,644 01
Washington	1,500 00		1,500 00				1,500 00
Wayne	1,800 00		1,800 00	203 03	75 00	278 03	2,078 03
White	1,800 00		1,800 00				1,800 00
Whiteside	2,000 00		2,000 00	173 39	113 50	286 89	2,286 89
Will	2,500 00		2,500 00	832 76	1,500 00	2,332 76	4,832 76
Williamson	1,800 00		1,800 00	420 00	75 00	495 00	2,295 00
Winnebago	2,250 00		2,250 00	200 00		200 00	2,450 00
Woodford	1,800 00		1,800 00	556 75	400 00	956 75	2,756 75

Table 32—Teachers Examinations and Certificates Issued—1914.

Counties.	Number of applicants examined.			Number of certificates issued—						Number of applicants rejected.		
				First grade.			Second grade.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	4,142	16,182	20,324	1,376	4,499	5,875	2,140	7,620	9,760	729	3,677	4,406
Adams	30	103	133	12	42	54	13	44	57	5	17	22
Alexander	71	80	151	.....	.....	.....	71	80	151	.....	.....	.....
Bond	79	202	281	25	36	61	42	147	189	12	19	31
Boone	1	22	23	.....	.....	.....	1	17	18	.....	5	5
Brown	20	59	79	18	53	71	2	3	5	.....	3	3
Bureau	19	208	227	6	44	50	10	122	132	3	42	45
Calhoun	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	11	72	83	6	19	25	5	49	54	.....	4	4
Cass	41	191	232	31	131	162	10	60	70	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	79	500	579	22	95	117	49	345	394	8	60	68
Christian	39	127	166	8	31	39	22	71	93	9	25	34
Clark	18	31	49	8	4	12	8	20	28	2	7	9
Clay	95	87	182	29	13	42	45	57	102	21	17	38
Clinton	18	56	74	4	16	20	17	32	49	.....	5	5
Coles	45	150	195	27	54	81	12	80	92	6	16	22
Cook	51	801	852	.....	.....	.....	30	223	253	21	578	599
Crawford	41	153	194	26	6	32	55	82	137	9	16	25
Cumberland	103	122	225	28	35	63	45	54	99	30	33	63
DeKalb	5	62	67	3	13	16	2	30	32	.....	19	19
DeWitt	24	102	126	8	19	27	10	73	83	6	10	16
Douglas	15	67	82	6	22	28	7	42	49	2	3	5
DuPage	25	213	238	14	101	115	9	97	106	2	15	17
Edgar	48	166	214	20	46	66	24	94	118	4	26	30
Edwards	39	61	100	10	11	21	29	43	72	1	8	9
Effingham	24	38	62	9	11	20	10	23	33	5	4	9
Fayette	103	156	259	7	9	16	50	81	131	48	66	114
Ford	27	130	157	2	1	3	23	97	120	2	32	34
Franklin	56	70	126	22	17	39	30	50	80	4	3	7
Fulton	46	157	203	14	24	38	37	92	129	8	28	36
Gallatin	35	34	69	3	3	6	32	27	59	.....	4	4
Greene	98	234	332	82	163	245	9	52	61	7	19	26
Grundy	9	157	166	9	45	54	.....	108	108	.....	4	4
Hamilton	73	42	115	17	5	22	48	24	72	8	13	21
Hancock	31	182	213	3	33	36	12	93	105	16	56	72
Hardin	43	36	79	16	5	21	22	21	43	5	10	15
Henderson	11	57	68	5	45	50	5	10	15	1	2	3
Henry	24	185	209	13	29	42	7	104	111	4	52	56
Iroquois	39	107	146	7	12	19	24	89	113	8	6	14
Jackson	35	140	175	10	22	32	17	88	105	8	30	38
Jasper	47	47	94	9	9	18	17	13	30	21	25	46
Jefferson	36	41	77	6	10	16	20	19	39	10	12	22
Jersey	22	59	81	21	52	73	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	13	75	88	5	34	39	8	41	49	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	51	56	107	2	1	3	42	49	91	7	6	13
Kane	50	473	523	25	201	226	21	96	117	4	176	180
Kankakee	59	364	423	25	135	160	32	197	229	3	31	34
Kendall	9	69	78	4	14	18	4	54	58	1	1	2
Knox	24	277	301	12	59	71	5	86	91	7	132	139
Lake	22	84	106	11	14	25	8	50	58	3	20	23
LaSalle	21	491	512	1	44	45	18	388	406	2	59	61

TABLE 32—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of applicants examined.			Number of certificates issued—						Number of applicants rejected.		
				First grade.			Second grade.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	71	114	185	38	87	125	19	23	42	14	4	18
Lee	17	231	248	9	89	98	2	17	19	6	125	131
Livingston	63	220	283	6	12	18	41	126	167	16	82	98
Logan	17	145	162	3	.....	3	9	78	87	5	67	72
Macon	23	105	128	8	24	32	14	70	84	1	11	12
Macoupin	60	208	268	28	75	103	25	114	139	7	19	26
Madison	49	388	437	35	276	311	14	102	116	.....	10	10
Marion	51	155	206	21	71	92	25	79	104	5	5	10
Marshall	1	44	45	.....	5	5	1	30	31	.....	9	9
Mason	50	102	152	3	9	12	18	62	80	29	31	60
Massac	29	53	82	16	15	31	12	36	48	1	2	3
McDonough	47	127	174	18	56	74	24	59	83	5	12	17
McHenry	5	181	186	5	151	156	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....
McLean	44	397	441	35	201	236	2	155	157	7	41	48
Menard	5	41	46	1	2	3	2	21	23	2	18	20
Mercer	24	102	126	9	26	35	14	62	76	1	14	15
Monroe	12	23	35	4	8	12	4	13	17	4	2	6
Montgomery	35	83	118	9	19	28	22	44	66	4	20	24
Morgan	40	243	283	32	202	234	7	41	48	1	.....	1
Moultrie	10	45	55	2	7	9	5	28	33	3	10	13
Ogle	31	204	235	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	20	243	263	13	58	71	4	84	88	3	101	104
Perry	24	60	84	.....	.....	.....	8	17	25	16	43	59
Piatt	44	112	156	13	12	25	27	92	119	4	8	12
Pike	42	119	161	25	53	78	15	51	66	2	15	17
Pope	47	43	90	16	12	28	31	31	62	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	23	35	58	4	11	15	15	17	32	4	7	11
Putnam	8	26	34	13	6	19	7	3	10	.....	5	5
Randolph	26	38	64	2	1	3	24	37	61	14	18	32
Richland	25	43	68	2	3	5	16	33	49	7	7	14
Rock Island	31	311	342	9	15	24	21	86	107	1	50	51
Saline	91	89	180	31	20	51	47	59	106	13	10	23
Sangamon	62	269	331	15	45	60	13	81	94	34	143	177
Schuyler	47	105	152	14	21	35	22	47	69	11	37	48
Scott	11	31	42	7	19	26	3	12	15	.....	1	1
Shelby	128	219	347	8	4	12	88	174	262	32	41	73
Stark	3	59	62	.....	13	13	2	44	46	1	2	3
St. Clair	53	399	452	8	69	77	19	73	92	26	257	283
Stephenson	33	139	172	4	3	7	23	121	144	6	15	21
Tazewell	17	139	156	7	22	29	5	69	74	5	48	53
Union	65	24	89	12	3	15	41	17	58	12	3	15
Vermilion	95	518	613	30	128	158	38	180	218	27	210	237
Wabash	43	54	97	23	37	60	19	15	34	1	2	3
Warren	24	170	194	17	95	112	7	75	82	.....	.....	.....
Washington	18	38	56	5	4	9	13	32	45	1	1	2
Wayne	124	99	223	14	12	26	85	60	145	25	27	52
White	82	65	147	32	24	56	49	39	88	1	2	3
Whiteside	7	135	142	4	50	54	1	81	82	2	4	6
Will	118	1,248	1,366	47	413	460	59	492	551	12	343	355
Williamson	178	358	536	40	52	92	138	307	445	25	37	62
Winnebago	5	190	195	4	142	146	1	48	49	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	35	197	232	10	29	39	15	129	144	10	39	49

Table 33—Number of Certificates Renewed, State Certificates Registered and Attendance at County Institutes—1914.

Counties.	County certificates renewed—						State certificates registered.			Number enrolled at county institutes.		
	First grade.			Second grade.								
	Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Free.	Paying fee.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	1,229	2,805	4,034	2,375	10,363	12,738	163	184	347	24,656	1,133	25,789
Adams	31	74	105	38	136	174	3	5	8	284	.....	284
Alexander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	141	6	147
Boone	5	32	37	.....	76	76	1	1	2	139	2	141
Brown	5	5	10	3	15	18	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	94
Bureau	13	18	31	13	290	303	3	2	5	411	9	420
Calhoun	1	2	3	16	22	38	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
Carroll	4	18	22	6	116	122	.....	1	1	174	.....	174
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	195	49	244
Champaign	19	33	52	3	8	11	4	3	7	301	.....	301
Christian	15	45	60	34	99	133	5	1	6	255	.....	255
Clark	34	29	63	78	140	218	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Clay	8	11	19	51	46	97	1	.....	1	165	.....	165
Clinton	4	2	6	20	19	39	1	1	2	111	.....	111
Coles	12	47	59	10	59	69	.....	1	1	179	.....	179
Cook	21	52	73	141	1,357	1,498	1	14	15	2,917	.....	2,917
Crawford	11	27	38	31	55	86	1	.....	1	167	.....	167
Cumberland	11	12	23	32	23	55	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	138
DeKalb	11	54	65	5	141	146	2	4	6	334	.....	334
DeWitt	.....	.....	.....	8	22	30	1	1	2	160	.....	160
Douglas	6	15	21	10	84	94	5	.....	5	.....	165	165
DuPage	15	34	49	3	97	100	1	.....	1	169	23	192
Edgar	8	13	21	15	126	141	1	1	2	340	.....	340
Edwards	7	3	10	11	13	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70
Effingham	5	8	13	17	26	43	1	.....	1	82	.....	82
Fayette	15	10	25	79	121	200	2	.....	2	250	.....	250
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	166	.....	166
Franklin	9	6	15	28	46	74	1	.....	1	200	.....	200
Fulton	11	78	89	90	200	290	4	.....	4	334	29	363
Gallatin	4	.....	4	17	35	52	1	.....	1	60	9	69
Greene	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	3	1	4	171	.....	171
Grundy	3	6	9	1	67	68	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	153
Hamilton	66	29	95	130	41	171	1	.....	1	153	.....	153
Hancock	13	28	41	17	156	173	1	4	5	267	.....	267
Hardin	7	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	79
Henderson	7	12	19	10	28	38	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105
Henry	7	47	54	3	221	224	1	1	2	289	.....	289
Iroquois	17	11	28	14	54	68	1	2	3	237	40	277
Jackson	58	91	149	105	120	225	3	1	4	200	15	215
Jasper	3	.....	3	49	53	102	.....	.....	.....	131	3	134
Jefferson	15	18	33	43	50	93	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Jersey	4	13	17	2	15	17	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
JoDaviess	13	24	37	10	147	157	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	212
Johnson	4	.....	4	8	3	11	.....	1	1	110	.....	110
Kane	8	52	60	15	264	279	1	3	4	547	8	555
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	393
Kendall	4	10	14	.....	58	58	1	1	2	70	.....	70
Knox	6	40	46	9	158	167	3	.....	3	310	.....	310
Lake	11	51	62	11	149	160	2	3	5	160	.....	160
LaSalle	29	112	141	10	138	148	10	13	23	428	.....	428

Table 33—Concluded.

Counties.	County certificates renewed—						State certificates registered.			Number enrolled at county institutes.		
	First grade.			Second grade.								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Free.	Paying fee.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	31	44	75	16	23	39	.....	1	1	25	.....	25
Lee	7	17	24	11	143	154	.....	1	1	291	.....	291
Livingston	3	19	22	21	280	301	4	7	11	423	14	437
Logan	9	25	34	9	91	100	2	5	7	207	.....	207
Macon	10	38	48	19	102	121	.....	4	4	254	.....	254
Macoupin	2	6	8	11	65	76	2	.....	2	318	.....	318
Madison	3	1	4	1	20	21	5	.....	5	625	.....	625
Marion	8	7	15	34	68	102	.....	1	1	238	.....	238
Marshall	7	4	11	7	89	96	1	.....	1	152	.....	152
Mason	6	14	20	9	40	49	2	3	5	142	.....	142
Massac	23	37	60	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80
McDonough	9	16	25	24	142	166	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
McHenry	10	10	20	.....	152	152	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	295
McLean	4	11	15	6	135	141	4	5	9	384	.....	384
Menard	4	12	16	8	52	60	1	.....	1	109	.....	109
Mercer	1	5	6	9	112	121	3	2	5	139	16	155
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	22	24	46	1	.....	1	77	.....	77
Montgomery	17	46	63	40	100	140	2	3	5	310	.....	310
Morgan	13	12	25	11	42	53	1	1	2	305	.....	305
Moultrie	4	10	14	8	68	76	1	1	2	87	9	96
Ogle	12	31	43	13	195	208	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	243
Peoria	31	288	319	9	72	81	10	.....	10	601	.....	601
Perry	7	10	17	60	178	238	.....	.....	.....	20	125	145
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Pike	13	21	34	48	106	154	2	5	7	218	.....	218
Pope	7	6	13	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
Pulaski	5	15	20	8	37	45	.....	.....	.....	85	15	100
Putnam	1	4	5	2	22	24	1	1	2	61	.....	61
Randolph	9	16	25	13	98	111	14	34	48	170	.....	170
Richland	15	14	29	49	95	144	.....	1	1	123	.....	123
Rock Island	20	36	56	24	324	358	1	1	2	336	.....	336
Saline	19	8	27	104	128	232	1	.....	1	.....	209	209
Sangamon	96	361	457	66	378	444	1	2	3	506	.....	506
Schuyler	5	8	13	20	81	101	1	1	2	127	.....	127
Scott	6	10	16	8	33	41	.....	1	1	75	11	86
Shelby	27	34	61	78	166	244	5	1	6	620	180	800
Stark	6	22	28	2	24	26	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	78
St. Clair	29	22	51	4	40	44	8	8	16	570	.....	570
Stephenson	11	18	29	21	124	145	1	1	2	302	.....	302
Tazewell	6	17	23	11	89	100	1	1	2	250	38	288
Union	14	43	57	66	50	116	1	.....	1	161	.....	161
Vermilion	38	60	98	58	295	353	6	7	13	592	.....	592
Wabash	10	7	17	13	20	33	1	.....	1	.....	84	84
Warren	11	31	42	6	156	162	.....	5	5	209	.....	209
Washington	1	2	3	2	2	4	.....	1	1	103	.....	103
Wayne	18	5	23	79	64	143	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	210
White	36	23	59	75	42	117	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	144
Whiteside	10	36	46	11	127	138	1	5	6	199	1	200
Will	.....	1	1	3	65	68	1	1	2	550	.....	550
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	325	.....	325
Winnebago	20	88	108	4	287	291	1	2	3	480	.....	480
Woodford	15	56	71	37	193	230	1	1	2	164	3	167

Table 34—Central and Final Examinations and Normal Scholarships—1914.

Counties.	Number of pupils that passed the—									Number of Normal School scholarships issued.		
	Central examinations.						Final examinations.					
	Seventh year.			Eighth year.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	2,010	2,518	4,528	4,848	5,950	10,798	5,620	7,383	13,003	484	795	1,279
Adams	109	134	243	.....	.....	.....	100	139	239	15	11	26
Alexander	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Bond	.....	.....	.....	121	211	332	51	90	141	.....	.....	.....
Boone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26	51	.....	.....	.....
Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26	45	.....	9	9
Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	116	178	7	16	23
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	72	68	140	60	55	115	1	.....	1
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	30	55	85	25	40	65	2	.....	2
Cass	70	80	150	59	71	130	59	71	130	2	12	14
Champaign	28	30	58	163	201	364	21	144	165	13	23	36
Christian	.....	.....	.....	326	415	741	97	132	229	9	12	21
Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	64	125	8	10	18
Clay	15	3	18	65	101	166	41	31	72	9	6	15
Clinton	14	18	32	.....	.....	.....	8	15	23	.....	.....	.....
Coles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	68	120	7	14	21
Cook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	113	137	250	79	111	190	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	35	61	5	8	13
DeKalb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	66	104	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	21	25	46	41	52	93	60	93	153	.....	13	13
Douglas	100	150	250	125	175	300	115	141	256	9	6	15
DuPage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	79	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	.....	.....	.....	128	150	278	108	130	238	8	12	20
Edwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	46	85	2	8	10
Effingham	12	21	33	94	146	240	58	101	159	5	10	15
Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	60	44	104	50	34	84	5	7	12
Fulton	193	227	420	.....	.....	.....	129	215	344	8	19	27
Gallatin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	24	47	5	6	11
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	86	131	5	11	16
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	73	123	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	67	142	8	4	12
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	108	189	7	16	23
Hardin	15	14	29	14	14	28	14	14	28	3	6	9
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	139	249	5	8	13
Henry	10	24	34	46	50	96	17	23	40	11	13	24
Iroquois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	140	252	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	190	185	375	210	190	400	30	64	94	6	12	18
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	26	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	102	122	224	102	122	224	4	12	16
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	69	128	6	7	13
JoDaviess	.....	.....	.....	46	75	121	38	75	113	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	55	65	120	.....	.....	.....	40	55	95	2	7	9
Kane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	132	127	259	103	110	213	10	15	25
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Knox	21	37	58	56	38	94	64	60	124	8	7	15
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	86	157	5	11	16
LaSalle	125	165	290	.....	.....	.....	126	166	292	14	18	32

Table 34—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of pupils that passed the—									Number of Normal School scholarships issued.		
	Central examinations.						Final examinations.					
	Seventh year.			Eighth year.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	127	105	232	79	57	136	7	8	15
Lee	.....	.....	.....	109	121	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	173	280	14	16	30
Logan	71	108	179	79	134	213	.....	.....	.....	2	12	14
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	105	166	6	11	17
Macoupin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	145	248	11	13	24
Madison	.....	.....	.....	120	140	260	110	137	247	7	16	23
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	56	64	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	36	44	80	34	40	74	2	10	12
Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	.....	50	34	84	25	11	36	4	3	7
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	104	137	241	93	115	208	9	9	18
McHenry	.....	.....	.....	48	72	120	41	68	109	.....	.....	.....
McLean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	261	432	10	18	28
Menard	.....	.....	.....	41	74	115	34	48	82	4	7	11
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	47	64	111	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Monroe	7	9	16	33	37	70	24	31	55	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	71	110	181	37	53	90	4	15	19
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	28	.....	5	5
Ogle	.....	.....	.....	72	73	145	70	71	141	.....	1	1
Peoria	91	170	261	70	145	215	101	152	253	6	14	20
Perry	2	3	5	31	59	90	12	25	37	4	8	12
Piatt	53	54	107	95	163	258	83	143	226	4	12	16
Pike	68	119	187	.....	.....	.....	83	162	245	9	17	26
Pope	.....	.....	.....	90	86	176	90	86	176	10	4	14
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	72	118	2	6	8
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	41	68	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	.....	.....	.....	42	49	91	42	49	91	10	11	21
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	78	147	1	4	5
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	108	109	217	177	137	314	8	12	20
Saline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	130	284	7	5	12
Sangamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	197	335	5	18	23
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	155	129	284	81	84	165	7	8	15
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	.....	43	94	137	32	67	99	7	17	24
Stark	.....	.....	.....	27	32	59	24	29	53	2	5	7
St. Clair	83	64	147	104	120	224	107	100	207	3	18	21
Stephenson	.....	.....	.....	47	82	129	45	79	124	5	15	20
Tazewell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	70	125	8	14	22
Union	.....	.....	.....	224	216	440	184	153	337	7	5	12
Vermilion	433	465	898	400	435	835	.....	.....	.....	11	15	26
Wabash	7	12	19	37	58	95	44	70	114	10	6	16
Warren	18	20	38	70	137	207	44	98	142	1	14	15
Washington	.....	.....	.....	79	96	175	79	96	175	1	2	3
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	58	117	13	7	20
White	.....	.....	.....	54	42	96	6	14	20	6	14	20
Whiteside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	65	109	.....	.....	.....
Will	.....	.....	.....	106	159	265	73	114	187	7	11	18
Williamson	185	316	501	126	152	278	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	97	151	6	10	16

Table 35—County Examinations, Institutes and Associations—1914.

Counties.	Number of examinations held under direction of the county superintendent.				Number held and length of County—				Day's salary allowed each teacher for attending County Institutes and Associations.	Number enrolled at County Teachers' Associations.		
					Institutes.		Teachers' Associations					
	Teachers.	Final.	Central.	Monthly or bi-monthly.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.		Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	590	419	288	458	122	544	307	352	186	3,978	16,921	20,899
Adams	4	1	.....	8	1	5	1	2	3	85	292	377
Alexander	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond	7	1	1	8	1	5	4	4	.....	40	82	122
Boone	4	3	.....	8	1	5	1	7	6	3	67	70
Brown	4	1	1	3	1	5	3	5	5	21	72	93
Bureau	4	1	.....	3	1	5	1	1	1	20	305	325
Calhoun	2	6	.....	.....	6	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	12	7	8	7	1	5	4	4	5	18	150	168
Cass	8	10	10	8	2	10	3	4	2	15	130	145
Champaign	5	1	.....	7	1	5	3	4	1	46	283	329
Christian	5	1	1	8	2	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark	3	1	1	4	1	5	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Clay	8	12	12	6	2	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	3	1	1	4	1	5	2	2	5	23	50	73
Coles	4	1	.....	8	1	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cook	4	1	.....	4	1	5	8	1	5	600	5,000	5,600
Crawford	5	1	1	7	1	5	.....	.....	5	68	97	165
Cumberland	6	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	12	1	.....	4	3	4	18	6	2	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	5	3	1	7	1	5	1	2	2	29	135	164
Douglas	11	1	1	4	1	5	1	2	.....	34	132	166
DuPage	8	1	.....	8	2	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	4	1	16	4	1	5	6	6	5	49	198	247
Edwards	2	1	.....	3	1	5	3	1	.....	32	44	76
Effingham	4	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	3	36	69	105
Fayette	6	6	18	7	1	5	3	5	1	90	150	240
Ford	6	8	.....	6	1	5	1	2	2	20	150	170
Franklin	5	1	9	8	2	8	6	6	2	75	115	190
Fulton	6	1	.....	4	1	5	1	1	.....	80	320	400
Gallatin	3	2	.....	3	1	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	1	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	53	135	188
Grundy	6	4	.....	8	1	5	2	2	2	6	160	166
Hamilton	3	1	.....	3	1	5	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	6	1	.....	8	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	4	4	4	6	1	5	3	6	3	43	36	79
Henderson	7	4	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	6	1	.....	4	1	5	2	1	.....	30	290	320
Iroquois	14	1	.....	8	2	8	24	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	6	1	2	.....	1	5	1	2	1	45	170	215
Jasper	8	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	.....	1	3	1	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	12	1	.....	.....	1	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess	12	10	10	3	1	5	4	1	5	35	213	248
Johnson	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	1	35	40	75
Kane	12	1	.....	4	2	5	6	6	5	4	123	127
Kankakee	12	1	24	8	1	5	2	4	2	38	275	313
Kendall	10	8	.....	4	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	7	19	19	2	1	5	1	1	.....	32	244	276
Lake	5	11	.....	4	1	5	8	8	.....	30	220	250
LaSalle	9	36	.....	4	1	5	1	2	1	76	578	654

Table 35—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of examinations held under direction of the county superintendent.				Number held and length of County—				Day's salary allowed each teacher for attending County Institutes and Associations.	Number enrolled at County Teachers' Associations.		
					Institutes.		Teachers' Associations.					
	Teachers.	Final.	Central.	Monthly or bi-monthly.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.		Men.	Women.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	7	1	1	3	2	8	3	3	3	92	65	157
Lee	17	.....	14	3	1	5	8	8	.....	47	184	231
Livingston	6	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Logan	4	16	16	7	1	5	2	2	2	33	175	208
Macon	3	1	.....	5	2	7	4	4	2	35	125	160
Macoupin	4	2	.....	3	1	5	1	2	2	52	294	346
Madison	4	1	1	4	1	5	4	4	5	100	550	650
Marion	6	2	.....	6	1	5	1	2	1	49	142	191
Marshall	4	1	1	8	1	5	2	2	2	16	121	137
Mason	3	2	.....	4	1	5	2	4	.....	22	120	142
Massac	3	3	3	3	1	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	7	1	1	8	1	5	9	9	1	35	200	235
McHenry	5	1	1	4	1	5	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....
McLean	5	2	.....	8	1	5	1	1	1	30	304	334
Menard	4	1	1	8	1	5	2	2	2	14	86	100
Mercer	4	.....	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	14	147	161
Monroe	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	.....	32	50	82
Montgomery	5	1	.....	8	1	5	1	2	2	84	220	304
Morgan	5	1	1	4	1	10	4	5	1	30	172	202
Moultrie	4	1	.....	8	2	6	3	6	6	7	110	117
Ogle	14	7	8	6	1	5	3	3	.....	30	143	173
Peoria	5	13	1	9	2	7	12	12	3	75	526	601
Perry	4	1	1	3	1	5	3	3	2	40	88	128
Piatt	4	2	13	6	.....	.....	5	9	5	54	117	171
Pike	4	20	20	4	1	5	1	2	1	56	162	218
Pope	4	13	13	3	1	5	3	6	3	46	34	80
Pulaski	4	4	.....	4	1	5	8	10	3	31	64	95
Putnam	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	4	1	.....	3	1	5	3	3	.....	35	80	115
Rock Island	2	10	.....	.....	1	5	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline	4	1	.....	3	1	5	1	2	.....	92	96	188
Sangamon	4	21	.....	6	1	5	3	3	2	87	353	440
Schuyler	5	1	1	8	1	5	1	2	1	15	79	94
Scott	4	1	1	7	1	5	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	4	1	1	4	2	10	1	1	1	75	145	220
Stark	5	9	9	.....	1	5	1	2	2	9	89	98
St. Clair	5	1	1	8	1	5	6	6	5	226	190	416
Stephenson	12	7	10	1	1	5	5	5	5	50	160	210
Tazewell	6	1	.....	3	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	4	3	1	6	1	5	6	6	.....	79	68	147
Vermilion	7	.....	2	3	2	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	3	2	.....	3	1	5	3	6	4	39	55	94
Warren	5	2	.....	4	1	5	1	1	1	12	162	174
Washington	6	34	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	27	88	115
Wayne	5	1	.....	3	1	5	2	4	2	104	62	166
White	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	73	70	143
Whiteside	18	1	.....	3	1	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will	10	1	1	6	1	5	1	2	1	80	370	450
Williamson	9	5	18	7	1	5	7	9	2	115	185	300
Winnebago	4	16	.....	8	1	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	6	12	.....	3	1	5	2	3	2	25	145	170

Table 36—County Superintendent's Activities, Assistants, Consolidated Schools, State Course of Study and Contributions to Institute Fund—1914.

Counties.	County superintendent— Number of lectures given— In county.	Number of lectures given— Outside of county.	Days given to— Educational meetings— In county.	Days given to— Educational meetings— Outside of county.	Days given to— School visitation.	Schools not visited— One-room.	Schools not visited— Two-rooms or more.	Assistant county superintendent. Number.	Assistant county superintendent. Days spent in— School visitation.	Assistant county superintendent. Days spent in— Educational meetings	Number of consolidated schools.	Number of districts using State course of study.	Amount contributed to institute fund by— Teachers.	Amount contributed to institute fund by— County board.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illinois....	1,044	223	1,067	454	9,850	468	109	41	1,920	396	7	9,176	$1,283 04	$293 54
Adams.....	.....	....	11	5	92	7	2	1	.....	11	....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander....	5	....	8	4	90	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Bond.....	1	....	1	1	56	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	78	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	....	4	29	120	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	66	$ 60 00	$125 00
Brown.....	5	1	10	5	150	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	63	.....	.....
Bureau.....	25	2	8	5	183	10	2	1	.....	6	....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	....	18	.....	80	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	110 00	.....
Carroll.....	4	....	9	4	100	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	100	.....	75 00
Cass.....	20	7	25	9	145	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	63	.....	.....
Champaign...	3	1	4	7	63	....	....	1	56	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Christian.....	6	....	10	6	48	44	2	1	2	1	....	137	.....	.....
Clark.....	100	....	15	3	80	3	....	....	80	15	....	103	.....	.....
Clay.....	4	....	.....	4	148	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	103	.....	.....
Clinton.....	2	....	2	2	141	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	65	70 00	.....
Coles.....	10	....	5	3	60	38	2	1	15	5	....	126	.....	.....
Cook.....	51	7	17	5	127	....	....	6	1,200	115	....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	.....	....	9	3	79	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	101	.....	.....
Cumberland..	1	16	1	5	80	38	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	20	5	12	10	119	....	....	1	.....	7	1	139	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	24	....	16	7	85	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	94	.....	.....
Douglas.....	9	....	9	6	120	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	90	.....	.....
DuPage.....	17	5	5	9	158	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	81	.....	.....
Edgar.....	45	28	12	4	140	24	8	....	.....	.....	1	141	114 00	.....
Edwards.....	.....	....	.....	.....	51	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	53	.....	.....
Effingham....	10	....	8	6	47	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	80	.....	.....
Fayette.....	18	....	3	.....	100	6	....	1	.....	2	....	114	.....	.....
Ford.....	8	....	7	4	110	....	....	....	100	11	....	110	.....	.....
Franklin.....	5	9	14	8	90	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	....	4	3	205	7	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	2	5	10	5	51	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	50	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	98	.....	.....
Grundy.....	12	1	5	6	160	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	93	.....	40 00
Hamilton.....	4	....	8	5	70	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	89	.....	.....
Hancock.....	3	....	6	6	50	40	1	....	.....	.....	....	160	.....	.....
Hardin.....	.....	....	10	2	82	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson....	8	7	12	7	139	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....
Henry.....	.....	....	16	15	82	....	....	1	1	7	....	.....	80 55	23 54
Iroquois.....	14	1	34	6	76	19	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	30	20	15	8	120	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	98	.....	.....
Jasper.....	1	....	9	7	66	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	111	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	15	2	14	4	90	43	6	....	.....	.....	....	130	.....	.....
Jersey.....	3	....	4	4	155	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	65	38 50	.....
JoDaviess.....	4	....	10	2	150	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	109	.....	.....
Johnson.....	2	1	12	8	90	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	69	.....	.....
Kane.....	15	....	11	10	124	....	11	1	44	7	....	117	.....	.....
Kankakee....	17	....	12	10	216	....	....	1	.....	19	....	147	.....	.....
Kendall.....	6	....	2	5	68	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	12	....	29	5	88	....	13	1	.....	6	....	168	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	....	13	3	115	1	5	....	.....	.....	....	95	.....	.....
LaSalle.....	42	12	38	7	52	48	8	2	120	38	....	266	.....	.....

TABLE 36—Concluded.

Counties.	County superintendent— Number of lectures given— In county.	Number of lectures given— Outside of county.	Days given to— Educational meetings— In county.	Days given to— Educational meetings— Outside of county.	Days given to— School visitation.	Schools not visited— One-room.	Schools not visited— Two-rooms or more.	Assistant county superintendent. Number.	Assistant county superintendent. Days spent in— School visitation.	Assistant county superintendent. Days spent in— Educational meetings	Number of consolidated schools.	Number of districts using State course of study.	Amount contributed to institute fund by— Teachers.	Amount contributed to institute fund by— County board.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lawrence	2	1	11	5	43	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	76	14 00	.....
Lee	17	1	10	1	119	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	163	.....	.....
Livingston	5	....	5	6	98	2	....	2	.....	10	....	250	.....	.....
Logan	15	2	10	8	78	....	....	1	.....	5	....	119	.....	.....
Macon	.....	....	7	4	90	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	125	.....	.....
Macoupin	19	5	8	6	98	16	2	1	.....	.....	....	173	.....	.....
Madison	27	6	10	4	105	12	10	1	.....	6	....	128	.....	.....
Marion	11	1	8	6	72	8	2	....	.....	.....	....	122	.....	.....
Marshall	1	....	14	6	103	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	80	.....	30 00
Mason	12	16	9	9	76	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	100 00	.....
Massac	5	....	5	5	76	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	44	25 00	.....
McDonough	14	1	14	6	56	4	2	....	.....	.....	....	138	.....	.....
McHenry	45	5	10	5	135	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	125	.....	.....
McLean	4	2	7	5	75	....	....	2	30	2	....	258	.....	.....
Menard	8	....	7	4	90	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	56	.....	.....
Mercer	.....	....	6	3	76	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	110	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	....	6	5	88	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	53	38 50	.....
Montgomery	3	....	8	3	95	5	2	1	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	4	2	20	8	90	....	....	1	.....	16	....	106	.....	.....
Moultrie	20	2	25	8	80	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	82	.....	.....
Ogle	5	....	9	7	95	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	174	.....	.....
Peoria	24	....	19	1	148	....	....	....	6	18	....	146	.....	.....
Perry	5	....	8	3	137	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	74	43 60	.....
Piatt	10	....	7	10	125	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	103	.....	.....
Pike	12	3	7	7	82	....	....	1	.....	7	....	161	.....	.....
Pope	2	....	13	5	80	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	71	.....	.....
Pulaski	5	....	16	13	90	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	31	10 65	.....
Putnam	2	....	7	4	58	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	53 54	.....
Randolph	.....	3	5	7	40	26	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	3	....	12	5	82	3	1	....	.....	.....	....	88	.....	.....
Rock Island	29	3	22	4	92	21	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Saline	.....	....	2	2	64	22	8	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	30	....	34	3	108	....	1	2	45	26	....	167	100 00	.....
Schuyler	7	....	7	8	65	....	....	1	4	12	....	93	.....	.....
Scott	1	....	9	6	94	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	46	.....	.....
Shelby	3	....	6	1	75	1	1	1	70	6	....	167	.....	.....
Stark	.....	....	6	.....	134	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	65	.....	.....
St. Clair	10	1	11	3	84	....	2	1	74	5	....	115	259 19	.....
Stephenson	10	8	11	6	134	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	135	114 00	.....
Tazewell	3	....	13	3	89	....	....	1	2	7	....	127	.....	.....
Union	8	4	11	7	92	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	80	.....	.....
Vermilion	15	2	10	5	110	5	6	1	40	3	1	210	.....	.....
Wabash	8	3	18	10	80	....	3	....	.....	.....	....	51	51 51	.....
Warren	1	1	10	9	125	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	125	.....	.....
Washington	.....	....	6	5	110	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	85	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	....	13	5	55	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	157	.....	.....
White	.....	....	7	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	6	....	8	1	100	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	129	.....	.....
Will	.....	....	2	3	153	1	....	1	31	2	....	189	.....	.....
Williamson	28	15	15	12	140	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	114	.....	.....
Winnebago	.....	....	16	2	75	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	110	.....	.....
Woodford	22	5	10	5	80	....	....	1	.....	5	....	113	.....	.....

TABLE 37—DISTRICTS, ORGANIZATION, UNABLE TO MAINTAIN SIX MONTHS OF SCHOOL CONFERENCES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS AND KINDERGARTENS—1914.

Counties.	Number of districts maintaining—				Number of districts governed by a—					Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school.	Number of conferences of school officers.	Number of districts maintaining kindergartens.	Number of private kindergartens.
	No school.	School less than six months.	School six months or more.	Total.	Board of directors.	Board of education.	Special charter.	Township high school.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illinois....	57	23	11,722	11,802	11,329	370	33	70	11,802	184	69	32	92
Adams.....	1	2	164	167	164	3	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	1	10
Alexander.....	.....	.....	31	31	29	1	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	1
Bond.....	.....	.....	78	78	75	3	.....	.....	78	.....	1	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	69	69	68	1	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	1
Brown.....	.....	.....	63	63	62	1	.....	.....	63	2	1	.....	.....
Bureau.....	3	1	193	197	187	6	1	3	197	.....	1	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	1	36	37	37	.....	.....	.....	37	1	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	.....	1	103	104	101	2	.....	1	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	.....	.....	63	63	59	4	.....	.....	63	.....	1	.....	.....
Champaign....	2	.....	224	226	222	4	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	3
Christian.....	.....	.....	144	144	138	6	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	2
Clark.....	.....	.....	103	103	100	3	.....	.....	103	.....	1	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....	103	103	102	.....	.....	1	103	30	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	70	70	67	3	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles.....	.....	.....	126	126	122	2	2	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	.....	.....	177	177	136	30	.....	11	177	.....	24	15	50
Crawford.....	.....	.....	104	194	98	3	.....	3	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland...	.....	.....	90	90	88	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	.....	.....	143	143	139	4	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	.....	.....	95	95	93	.....	.....	2	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	.....	.....	90	90	85	4	1	.....	90	.....	1	.....	.....
DuPage.....	.....	.....	81	81	73	8	.....	.....	81	.....	1	.....	2
Edgar.....	2	.....	142	144	138	5	1	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edwards.....	.....	.....	46	46	44	2	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham....	.....	.....	81	81	78	2	.....	1	81	.....	1	.....	.....
Fayette.....	.....	.....	142	142	140	2	.....	.....	142	.....	1	.....	.....
Ford.....	.....	.....	109	109	106	2	.....	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	98	98	93	4	.....	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	1	4	187	192	186	5	1	.....	192	3	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	.....	.....	58	58	54	3	.....	1	58	.....	1	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	1	98	99	95	4	.....	.....	99	1	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	.....	.....	95	95	88	5	.....	2	95	.....	1	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	89	89	88	1	.....	.....	89	.....	1	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	1	178	179	171	6	2	.....	179	.....	2	.....	.....
Hardin.....	.....	.....	32	32	32	.....	.....	.....	32	10	1	.....	.....
Henderson....	1	.....	72	73	70	2	.....	1	73	.....	1	.....	.....
Henry.....	3	3	185	191	183	5	.....	3	191	.....	1	.....	.....
Iroquois.....	.....	.....	231	231	222	4	.....	5	231	.....	1	1	4
Jackson.....	.....	.....	105	105	101	4	.....	.....	105	4	.....	1	1
Jasper.....	.....	.....	111	111	110	1	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	138	138	136	1	.....	1	138	3	1	.....	.....
Jersey.....	.....	.....	65	65	63	2	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess.....	2	.....	116	118	113	4	1	.....	118	.....	1	.....	.....
Johnson.....	.....	.....	69	69	68	1	.....	.....	69	15	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	2	.....	125	127	120	7	.....	.....	127	.....	1	2	1
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	150	150	143	6	1	.....	150	.....	1	.....	2
Kendall.....	.....	.....	71	71	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	2	.....	173	175	172	2	1	.....	175	.....	1	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	108	108	99	6	2	1	108	.....	.....	1	.....
LaSalle.....	5	3	263	271	256	12	.....	3	271	.....	1	.....	2

TABLE 37—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of districts maintaining—				Number of districts governed by a—					Number of districts unable to maintain six months of school.	Number of conferences of school officers.	Number of districts maintaining kindergartens.	Number of private kindergartens.
	No school.	School less than six months.	School six months or more.	Total.	Board of directors.	Board of education.	Special charter.	Township high school.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lawrence	.....	.....	77	77	73	2	.....	2	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	.....	2	161	163	160	3	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	1	.....
Livingston	2	1	250	253	245	6	.....	2	253	.....	1	.....	.....
Logan	1	.....	118	119	115	4	.....	.....	119	.....	1	.....	1
Macon	.....	.....	126	126	124	1	1	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	1
Macoupin	3	.....	174	177	169	6	1	1	177	.....	.....	3	.....
Madison	.....	.....	131	131	117	12	1	1	131	.....	1	1	2
Marion	1	.....	123	124	117	6	.....	1	124	1	1	.....	.....
Marshall	1	.....	80	81	76	4	1	.....	81	.....	.....	1	.....
Mason	.....	.....	92	92	89	2	.....	1	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	44	44	42	2	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	1	.....	147	148	143	3	1	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	.....	.....	139	139	134	5	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	1	.....	258	259	248	5	4	2	259	.....	1	.....	2
Menard	.....	.....	57	57	53	4	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	3	.....	115	118	114	4	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	54	54	52	2	.....	.....	54	.....	1	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	140	140	134	6	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	.....	.....	108	108	105	2	1	.....	108	.....	1	.....	.....
Moultrie	.....	.....	83	83	81	1	.....	1	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	4	.....	173	177	171	5	1	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	5	.....	146	151	146	3	1	1	151	.....	.....	2	1
Perry	.....	.....	74	74	70	4	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piatt	.....	.....	101	101	97	4	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	1	.....	161	162	159	3	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope	.....	.....	63	63	62	1	.....	.....	63	2	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	.....	.....	32	32	28	3	.....	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	29	29	28	1	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	.....	.....	97	97	92	4	1	.....	97	97	.....	.....	.....
Richland	.....	.....	88	88	87	1	.....	.....	88	.....	1	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	99	99	93	3	2	1	99	.....	.....	1	1
Saline	.....	.....	91	91	88	3	.....	.....	91	7	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	.....	.....	167	167	158	7	.....	2	167	.....	1	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	93	93	92	.....	1	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	.....	.....	46	46	45	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	167	167	163	3	1	.....	167	.....	1	2	.....
Stark	.....	.....	70	70	66	4	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	.....	.....	117	117	108	8	.....	1	117	.....	3	.....	1
Stephenson	.....	.....	135	135	133	2	.....	.....	135	.....	1	.....	2
Tazewell	.....	.....	127	127	120	3	1	3	127	.....	1	.....	.....
Union	.....	.....	77	77	74	3	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	3	.....	213	216	205	11	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	51	51	50	1	.....	.....	51	4	1	.....	.....
Warren	2	1	123	126	124	2	.....	.....	126	.....	1	.....	1
Washington	1	.....	85	86	84	1	.....	1	86	.....	1	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	157	157	156	1	.....	.....	157	3	.....	.....	.....
White	.....	1	106	107	103	4	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	.....	.....	144	144	139	4	.....	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will	2	1	186	189	179	7	1	2	189	.....	1	.....	1
Williamson	.....	.....	114	114	109	3	.....	2	114	.....	1	.....	.....
Winnebago	1	.....	113	114	113	.....	1	.....	114	1	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	1	.....	113	114	111	3	.....	.....	114	.....	1	.....	.....

Table 38—Condition of Buildings, Enrollment in Small Schools and Number of Beginning Teachers and Their Qualifications—1914.

Counties.	Condition of buildings.						Enrollment in small schools.			Beginning teachers and their qualifications.							
	State standard.			Near State standard.	Unsanitary.	Shadeless.	Five or less.	Six to ten.	Eleven to fifteen.	Number.	Graduate of a—				Attended but not a graduate of a—		
	One-room.	Village.	Superior.								College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Illinois....	1,961	51	8	3,575	769	869	128	760	1,359	2,610	51	143	154	1,218	133	559	323
Adams.....	9	....	....	25	15	10	....	10	10	70	....	7	2	25	....	17	12
Alexander....	1	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	.....	3	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Bond.....	2	....	....	30	1	10	....	1	3	26	....	....	....	4	10	4	....
Boone.....	14	....	....	20	2	....	1	2	14	15	....	1	1	12	....	....	1
Brown.....	4	....	....	15	4	....	1	2	10	17	....	1	....	6	3	4	3
Bureau.....	13	1	1	64	25	9	6	30	48	47	....	5	....	28	4	4	6
Calhoun.....	.....	....	....	6	32	15	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Carroll.....	55	....	....	10	....	....	4	11	23	31	....	2	....	22	....	....	7
Cass.....	11	....	....	.....	31	2	1	2	4	11	2	....	2	7	....	....	....
Champaign...	12	2	....	40	12	40	2	20	44	53	....	....	1	29	1	6	10
Christian.....	8	....	....	40	15	14	....	5	12	28	....	....	3	15	....	5	2
Clark.....	9	1	....	25	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Clay.....	1	....	....	25	....	12	....	1	2	21	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Clinton.....	.....	....	....	2	1	25	3	4	5	20	1	1	2	.....	3	10	3
Coles.....	48	4	....	20	5	5	....	....	.....	32	....	....	7	8	....	15	2
Cook.....	.....	....	....	750	30	20	....	14	42	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Crawford.....	18	....	....	25	1	1	....	1	1	26	1	....	3	14	11	....	....
Cumberland..	2	....	....	10	....	4	....	2	2	12	....	....	1	4	2	....	2
DeKalb.....	43	....	....	50	2	4	6	21	39	37	....	2	9	2	4	18	2
DeWitt.....	26	2	....	12	....	4	....	6	13	23	....	6	....	6	....	5	6
Douglas.....	21	....	....	50	2	2	3	8	15	38	5	2	3	10	3	10	5
DuPage.....	.....	....	....	20	4	....	1	6	15	29	....	3	5	21	....	....	....
Edgar.....	5	....	....	45	3	5	....	10	28	32	2	1	3	24	....	....	2
Edwards.....	5	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	1	23	....	....	....	3	20	....	....
Effingham....	2	1	....	10	6	10	....	....	3	18	....	....	....	6	....	10	....
Fayette.....	8	....	....	10	8	....	....	2	.....	37	....	....	....	5	....	4	6
Ford.....	36	2	....	15	20	10	....	10	20	35	5	2	....	28	....	....	....
Franklin.....	1	....	....	21	2	8	....	....	.....	36	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Fulton.....	29	....	....	40	8	23	2	8	18	67	....	5	2	26	2	4	5
Gallatin.....	7	....	....	10	4	10	....	....	2	12	....	....	....	2	....	10	....
Greene.....	6	....	....	.....	26	4	....	3	6	32	....	....	1	17	1	4	9
Grundy.....	35	....	....	19	4	8	....	13	24	30	....	5	....	13	....	3	9
Hamilton.....	3	....	....	10	7	5	....	....	1	20	....	1	....	.....	8	5	....
Hancock.....	9	2	....	12	3	25	2	19	33	44	....	2	1	20	....	5	10
Hardin.....	.....	....	....	2	10	1	....	....	.....	4	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....
Henderson....	7	....	....	25	1	1	....	10	15	15	2	....	....	13	....	....	....
Henry.....	24	....	....	30	120	11	2	27	37	59	....	3	1	36	....	1	16
Iroquois.....	51	....	....	100	5	....	5	11	19	54	6	2	4	38	....	....	4
Jackson.....	1	....	....	25	2	4	....	....	3	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Jasper.....	6	....	....	11	9	30	....	....	5	27	....	1	....	5	5	7	3
Jefferson.....	7	....	....	20	8	20	....	....	1	18	....	1	1	3	....	....	....
Jersey.....	.....	....	....	7	....	24	1	8	12	17	....	....	....	4	2	2	9
JoDaviess.....	1	....	....	30	....	....	5	8	22	28	....	6	8	12	....	....	....
Johnson.....	.....	....	....	6	8	8	....	....	1	24	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
Kane.....	69	1	....	10	1	15	5	18	36	52	....	9	11	12	3	9	8
Kankakee....	131	4	....	160	4	12	....	4	15	36	....	1	4	30	....	36	1
Kendall.....	12	....	....	10	5	2	....	20	40	20	6	3	2	7	....	1	1
Knox.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	5	15	67	55	....	9	2	17	12	5	10
Lake.....	22	1	....	40	9	12	....	5	9	32	....	....	6	24	....	....	2
LaSalle.....	.....	....	....	.....	15	10	10	53	82	75	....	6	4	65	....	....	....

Table 38—Concluded.

Counties.	Condition of buildings.						Enrollment in small schools.			Beginning teachers and their qualifications.							
	State Standard.			Near state standard.	Unsanitary.	Shadeless.	Five or less.	Six to ten.	Eleven to fifteen.	Number.	Graduate of a—				Attended but not a graduate of a—		
	One-room.	Village.	Superior.								College and State Normal School.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lawrence	23	....	1	21	2	8	....	....	3	38	....	1	....	12	....	14	8
Lee	63	....	1	9	1	10	9	17	34	34	3	4	9	9	....	5	4
Livingston	33	1	....	150	....	14	5	30	56	66	....	1	4	33	1	7	18
Logan	69	7	1	5	1	3	....	10	14	33	....	5	....	19	2	5	2
Macon	51	....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	22	18	....	....	....	10	....	6	2
Macoupin	8	....	....	25	12	25	....	8	14	56	....	1	....	24	1	25	3
Madison	51	....	....	75	9	8	....	....	.....	32	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Marion	2	....	....	6	5	....	1	6	8	42	....	1	3	8	....	15	7
Marshall	18	4	....	9	....	3	1	12	22	18	....	....	....	16	....	16	1
Mason	49	....	1	66	6	14	2	2	3	23	....	2	....	8	1	3	2
Massac	.....	....	....	7	8	10	....	1	1	10	....	....	....	.....	....	2	2
McDonough	39	....	....	20	3	7	2	10	31	28	....	....	....	15	....	11	1
McHenry	19	....	....	40	8	4	6	21	20	35	....	....	....	30	....	5	....
McLean	187	2	....	25	5	17	1	17	38	64	....	2	4	28	1	28	1
Menard	.....	....	....	20	2	1	....	1	8	14	....	....	1	12	....	....	....
Mercer	12	....	....	20	6	15	6	8	20	19	....	2	1	16	3	....	....
Monroe	4	....	....	8	4	4	....	1	5	10	....	....	....	.....	1	....	7
Montgomery	3	2	....	25	7	18	1	4	8	33	....	2	2	18	3	3	5
Morgan	.....	....	....	.....	....	12	....	4	5	10	....	....	....	6	....	2	2
Moultrie	13	....	....	30	1	6	1	4	10	15	....	1	1	.....	1	12	....
Ogle	60	2	....	45	10	2	3	22	33	31	....	....	1	16	2	5	5
Peoria	59	....	....	61	2	....	1	35	48	49	10	3	7	29	....	....	....
Perry	.....	....	....	8	1	10	....	2	5	24	....	....	....	8	....	4	4
Piatt	15	....	....	60	1	1	....	7	14	29	....	6	1	6	....	11	5
Pike	1	....	....	50	1	6	2	8	17	34	....	....	....	7	....	2	12
Pope	1	....	....	3	20	2	....	....	3	21	....	....	....	.....	....	....	9
Pulaski	3	....	....	13	7	8	....	....	3	19	....	1	3	2	....	10	3
Putnam	.....	....	....	1	21	2	....	5	2	6	....	....	....	3	....	1	....
Randolph	1	....	....	5	30	40	2	7	12	26	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Richland	3	....	....	6	1	32	....	2	5	29	....	....	....	9	....	6	7
Rock Island	.....	....	....	.....	8	4	....	9	15	20	....	5	3	11	....	....	....
Saline	1	....	....	12	8	21	....	....	.....	30	....	....	....	3	....	22	4
Sangamon	60	....	....	125	5	4	....	10	24	62	....	3	2	38	2	2	14
Schuyler	24	....	....	50	10	....	....	3	10	29	....	....	2	13	....	11	3
Scott	.....	....	....	16	....	2	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Shelby	.....	....	....	75	2	14	....	1	10	35	8	....	....	25	....	....	....
Stark	.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	.....	14	....	2	1	4	....	6	1
St. Clair	42	5	....	20	3	3	....	3	13	29	....	....	2	11	....	14	2
Stephenson	.....	....	....	60	1	....	....	7	17	30	....	3	....	17	3	4	3
Tazewell	39	....	....	68	2	10	1	7	27	32	....	4	4	11	....	4	5
Union	6	1	....	15	8	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Vermilion	7	....	....	60	25	28	1	17	25	78	....	2	5	34	3	12	15
Wabash	13	....	....	6	4	....	....	1	1	14	....	1	....	2	....	9	2
Warren	9	....	2	52	2	5	2	22	23	34	....	1	3	19	6	4	1
Washington	.....	....	....	20	6	25	3	3	11	14	....	1	1	7	....	2	....
Wayne	7	....	....	10	3	5	....	2	4	33	....	....	....	2	1	6	2
White	.....	....	....	5	12	20	....	....	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Whiteside	102	....	....	2	....	....	3	13	.....	24	....	....	1	13	5	4	1
Will	2	....	....	149	....	6	2	14	45	30	....	....	....	16	....	2	2
Williamson	4	....	....	50	6	6	....	1	1	45	....	....	....	.....	....	45	....
Winnebago	.....	1	....	35	12	1	6	9	28	22	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Woodford	84	5	....	7	4	....	....	5	11	29	....	2	4	18	3	2	....

Table 39—Special Teachers—1914.

Counties.	Number of special teachers.								Number of districts employing special teachers.							
	Music.	Drawing.	Domestic science.	Manual training.	Physical training.	Business.	Agriculture.	Total.	Music.	Drawing.	Domestic science.	Manual training.	Physical training.	Business	Agriculture.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illinois	254	154	283	274	157	155	26	1,303	278	150	252	233	155	119	25	1,212
Adams	2	2	7	5	1	3	....	20	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	9
Alexander	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	6
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Boone	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	3
Brown	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bureau	6	3	1	1	....	1	....	12	6	3	1	1	....	1	....	12
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Carroll	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	7	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	7
Cass	2	1	2	2	....	1	....	8	4	2	2	2	....	2	....	12
Champaign	4	2	2	2	....	2	....	12	4	2	....	2	....	2	....	10
Christian	5	....	3	3	....	2	1	14	4	....	2	2	....	2	1	11
Clark	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Clay	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Coles	3	....	2	2	1	....	....	8	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	7
Cook	29	26	149	122	116	38	1	481	29	26	149	122	116	38	1	481
Crawford	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	4
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
DeKalb	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	18	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	18
DeWitt	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	7	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	7
Douglas	4	1	2	2	....	....	2	11	4	1	2	2	....	....	2	11
DuPage	3	1	1	4	1	3	....	13	5	1	1	6	1	3	....	17
Edgar	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	5	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	5
Edwards	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Effingham	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ford	3	2	2	2	....	1	1	11	3	2	2	2	....	1	....	10
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Fulton	4	4	1	1	....	3	....	13	4	4	1	1	....	1	....	11
Gallatin	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	4
Greene	2	2	1	1	....	....	1	7	2	2	1	1	....	....	1	7
Grundy	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	7
Hamilton	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hancock	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	7	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	7
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Henderson	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	6	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	6
Henry	7	3	3	5	1	4	2	25	10	5	4	5	2	2	2	30
Iroquois	4	1	3	4	1	3	....	16	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	5
Jackson	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	6	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	6
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Jefferson	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	4
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
JoDaviess	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Kane	8	9	7	10	4	11	....	49	8	7	5	6	2	7	1	36
Kankakee	1	1	1	3	....	5	1	12	1	1	....	2	....	3	1	8
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Knox	4	3	3	2	1	4	1	18	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	14
Lake	4	4	5	5	3	2	1	24	6	6	6	6	4	2	1	31
LaSalle	8	7	6	5	1	4	1	32	8	7	6	5	1	4	1	32

Table 39—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of special teachers.								Number of districts employing special teachers.							
	Music.	Drawing.	Domestic science.	Manual training.	Physical training.	Business.	Agriculture.	Total.	Music.	Drawing.	Domestic science.	Manual training.	Physical training.	Business.	Agriculture.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lawrence	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	4	3	2	1	....	....	....	10
Lee	5	3	1	4	....	1	....	14	6	3	1	4	....	1	....	15
Livingston	5	5	3	4	1	....	....	18	5	5	4	4	1	....	....	19
Logan	3	1	1	2	....	....	1	8	3	1	1	2	....	....	1	8
Macon	3	2	2	5	1	1	....	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	7
Macoupin	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Madison	7	6	3	3	1	5	....	25	12	6	3	3	1	5	....	30
Marion	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	6
Marshall	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Mason	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	5	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	5
Massac	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
McDonough	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	7	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	7
McHenry	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
McLean	4	3	6	6	1	2	1	23	4	3	6	6	1	2	1	23
Menard	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	6
Mercer	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	5	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	5
Monroe	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Morgan	2	1	2	2	1	1	....	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	7
Moultrie	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	4
Ogle	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	8	4	3	1	1	....	2	....	11
Peoria	3	2	2	5	2	10	1	25	5	3	2	2	1	3	....	16
Perry	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Piatt	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Pike	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	4
Pope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Putnam	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Richland	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rock Island	....	2	8	7	4	4	....	25	5	3	2	3	2	2	....	17
Saline	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2
Sangamon	4	4	4	5	....	4	....	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	....	8
Schuyler	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Scott	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Shelby	3	1	1	1	2	....	1	9	3	1	1	1	2	....	1	9
Stark	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
St. Clair	3	2	1	2	2	1	....	11	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	8
Stephenson	2	....	1	2	2	4	....	11	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	5
Tazewell	3	1	1	1	1	2	....	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	7
Union	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
Vermilion	9	2	1	1	1	1	....	15	10	2	1	1	1	1	....	16
Wabash	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Warren	5	1	5	3	1	2	....	17	4	1	3	2	1	2	....	13
Washington	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
White	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Whiteside	8	2	1	2	1	....	....	14	8	2	....	1	2	....	....	13
Will	5	6	3	8	2	2	....	26	5	6	3	6	2	2	....	24
Williamson	3	1	2	2	....	1	....	9	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	6
Winnebago	2	3	6	7	1	7	....	26	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	8
Woodford	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	5

Table 40—The Promotion of Health and Attendance, Illiteracy, Departmental Work and Endowments—1914.

Counties.	Districts employing health officers.				Districts employing truant officers.				Number between 12 and 21 unable to read and write.			*Departmental work.		Districts with endowments.	
	Districts.	Nurses.	Physicians.	Total.	Districts.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of buildings.	Years of work.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illinois	55	131	179	310	445	460	100	560	217	155	372	88	4–8	20	$93,374
Adams	1	1	....	1	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Alexander	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	25	14	39	.....	.....	....	.....
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Boone	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	8	1	$25,000
Brown	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Bureau	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	11,600
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Carroll	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Cass	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....
Champaign	1	1	....	1	9	9	3	12	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Christian	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....
Clark	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Clay	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Clinton	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Coles	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	7–8	....	.....
Cook	13	107	126	233	26	34	56	90	5	4	9	.....	.....	....	.....
Crawford	....	....	....	....	6	2	4	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	1	600
DeKalb	1	1	....	1	4	3	1	4	1	.....	1	3	5–8	....	.....
DeWitt	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Douglas	2	2	....	2	12	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
DuPage	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	3	5	6–8	....	.....
Edgar	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	4	1	5	.....	.....	....	.....
Edwards	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1,200
Effingham	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	5	4	3	7	.....	.....	....	.....
Fayette	1	....	2	2	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Ford	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Franklin	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Fulton	2	1	2	3	6	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,500
Gallatin	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Greene	1	....	1	1	2	2	.....	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	6–8	....	.....
Hamilton	1	....	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....
Hancock	2	....	12	12	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Henderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Henry	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	6	1	1	2	.....	7–8	....	.....
Iroquois	3	2	3	5	10	10	.....	10	1	1	2	2	6–8	....	.....
Jackson	....	....	....	....	8	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Jasper	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	4	5	2	7	.....	.....	....	.....
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Jersey	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000
JoDaviess	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	....	.....
Kane	2	2	....	2	9	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	4–8	....	.....
Kankakee	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Kendall	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Knox	2	1	1	2	5	5	1	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....
Lake	4	1	6	7	6	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	5	6–8	....	.....
LaSalle	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	5–8	....	.....

Table 40—Concluded.

Counties.	Districts employing health officers.				Districts employing truant officers.				Number between 12 and 21 unable to read and write.			*Departmental work.		Districts with endowments.	
	Districts.	Nurses.	Physicians.	Total.	Districts.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of buildings.	Years of work.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Lee	1	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	5-8	....	.....
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	....	.....
Logan	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	6	.....	1	1	2	7-8	....	.....
Macon	1	1	....	1	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7-8	....	.....
Macoupin	....	....	....	....	6	7	1	8	3	3	6	.....	.....	1	$17,000
Madison	....	....	....	....	50	54	1	55	18	20	38	2	7-8	1	7,774
Marion	....	....	....	....	9	8	3	11	1	.....	1	1	8	....	.....
Marshall	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Mason	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Massac	1	....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....
McDonough	1	....	4	4	4	4	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
McHenry	....	....	....	....	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	7-8	....	.....
McLean	1	1	1	2	14	14	.....	14	3	1	4	4	6-8	....	.....
Menard	3	....	3	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Mercer	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	10,000
Morgan	1	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	12	13	25	5	6-8	....	.....
Moultrie	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Ogle	....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Peoria	1	1	....	1	7	7	1	8	3	4	7	1	6-8	....	.....
Perry	....	....	....	....	3	5	3	8	5	2	7	.....	.....	....	.....
Piatt	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Pike	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	3	2	2	4	2	5-8	....	.....
Pope	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	3	2	5	.....	.....	....	.....
Pulaski	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Putnam	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Randolph	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900
Richland	1	1	....	1	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Rock Island	2	....	2	2	3	3	1	4	.....	1	1	2	7-8	....	.....
Saline	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	6	10	4	14	3	6-8	....	.....
Sangamon	1	1	....	1	9	9	.....	9	14	15	29	19	6-8	....	.....
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500
Scott	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Shelby	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Stark	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
St. Clair	2	....	10	10	16	18	1	19	1	5	6	1	7-8	2	700
Stephenson	1	1	....	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	8	....	.....
Tazewell	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	5	6	3	9	.....	.....	....	.....
Union	....	....	....	....	3	6	.....	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	31	27	4	31	5	1	6	1	8	....	.....
Wabash	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Warren	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	7-8	....	.....
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Wayne	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	1,000
White	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Whiteside	1	....	1	1	4	4	.....	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	9,000
Will	....	....	....	....	6	5	3	8	11	6	17	.....	.....	....	.....
Williamson	....	....	....	....	5	10	.....	10	1	5	6	.....	.....	....	.....
Winnebago	1	4	1	5	3	4	1	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	3,700
Woodford	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	900

* Outside of Chicago.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOL.

TABLE 41—ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS—POPULATION, SCHOOL CENSUS AND ENROLLMENT—1914.

Counties.	Population outside of incorporated cities and villages 1910.	School census, June 30, 1914.						Enrollment.		
		Under 21 years of age.			Between 6 and 21 years of age.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illinois....	1,487,322	263,008	247,411	510,419	186,813	171,385	358,198	134,069	124,006	258,075
Adams.....	22,179	3,481	3,303	6,784	3,485	2,327	5,812	1,619	1,540	3,159
Alexander.....	7,076	1,170	1,070	2,240	843	731	1,574	498	561	1,059
Bond.....	9,978	1,742	1,669	3,411	1,336	1,294	2,630	952	924	1,876
Boone.....	7,369	1,232	1,107	2,339	874	768	1,642	658	570	1,228
Brown.....	7,426	1,330	1,265	2,595	951	906	1,857	778	691	1,469
Bureau.....	17,584	3,065	2,919	5,984	2,084	1,955	4,039	1,447	1,347	2,794
Calhoun.....	6,532	2,043	2,016	4,059	1,362	1,344	2,706	681	672	1,353
Carroll.....	9,133	1,669	1,494	3,163	1,184	1,019	2,203	885	778	1,663
Cass.....	7,266	1,568	1,429	2,997	1,114	961	2,075	707	613	1,320
Champaign....	21,847	3,866	3,639	7,505	2,772	2,406	5,178	2,006	1,773	3,779
Christian.....	16,683	2,906	2,674	5,580	2,090	1,907	3,997	1,698	1,495	3,193
Clark.....	16,195	2,986	2,863	5,849	2,184	2,050	4,234	1,596	1,505	3,101
Clay.....	13,428	2,819	2,706	5,525	2,031	1,898	3,929	1,572	1,580	3,152
Clinton.....	12,313	2,624	2,418	5,042	1,858	1,658	3,516	814	696	1,510
Coles.....	14,760	2,885	2,688	5,573	2,077	1,862	3,939	1,651	1,538	3,189
Cook.....	36,061	4,112	4,159	8,271	2,951	2,582	5,533	1,468	1,468	2,936
Crawford.....	17,487	3,086	2,891	5,977	2,152	1,900	4,052	1,770	1,546	3,316
Cumberland...	10,717	2,158	2,052	4,210	1,538	1,439	2,977	1,230	1,231	2,461
DeKalb.....	13,602	2,309	2,230	4,539	1,587	1,602	3,189	1,095	1,026	2,121
DeWitt.....	9,783	1,516	1,474	2,990	1,120	986	2,106	927	814	1,741
Douglas.....	10,027	1,834	1,712	3,546	1,238	1,168	2,406	881	834	1,715
DuPage.....	12,307	2,132	1,905	4,037	1,562	1,421	2,983	664	579	1,243
Edgar.....	15,428	2,605	2,454	5,059	1,866	1,673	3,539	1,385	1,296	2,681
Edwards.....	6,290	1,150	1,066	2,216	832	784	1,616	696	694	1,390
Effingham.....	11,657	2,574	2,414	4,988	1,787	1,655	3,442	1,177	1,119	2,296
Fayette.....	21,106	4,435	4,265	8,700	3,130	2,886	6,016	2,320	2,279	4,599
Ford.....	9,238	1,842	1,675	3,517	1,298	1,688	2,986	904	791	1,695
Franklin.....	16,508	3,497	3,314	6,811	2,416	2,132	4,548	2,096	1,881	3,977
Fulton.....	24,141	4,076	3,941	8,017	2,960	2,916	5,876	2,168	2,010	4,178
Gallatin.....	9,131	1,907	1,767	3,674	1,304	1,163	2,467	1,017	929	1,946
Greene.....	12,304	2,490	2,252	4,742	1,733	1,521	3,254	1,270	1,107	2,377
Grundy.....	9,049	1,572	1,444	3,016	1,114	977	2,091	807	729	1,536
Hamilton.....	15,020	3,135	2,919	6,054	2,236	1,984	4,220	1,794	1,631	3,425
Hancock.....	16,928	2,887	2,797	5,684	2,098	1,929	4,027	1,542	1,422	2,964
Hardin.....	5,467	1,281	1,215	2,496	931	847	1,778	668	631	1,299
Henderson....	6,792	1,632	1,601	3,233	1,155	1,044	2,199	793	721	1,514
Henry.....	20,231	3,085	2,865	5,950	2,202	1,997	4,199	1,634	1,477	3,111
Iroquois.....	21,425	4,797	4,459	9,256	3,378	2,998	6,376	2,449	2,074	4,523
Jackson.....	17,621	3,186	3,202	6,388	2,252	2,413	4,665	1,614	1,540	3,154
Jasper.....	14,246	3,160	2,949	6,109	2,199	2,066	4,265	1,801	1,676	3,477
Jefferson.....	19,760	4,390	3,973	8,363	3,076	2,784	5,860	2,443	2,256	4,699
Jersey.....	7,800	1,489	1,354	2,843	1,001	912	1,913	677	670	1,347
JoDaviess.....	11,569	2,273	2,138	4,411	1,582	1,525	3,107	1,099	1,113	2,212
Johnson.....	11,408	2,256	2,045	4,301	1,559	1,411	2,970	1,314	1,265	2,579
Kane.....	17,769	2,486	2,189	4,675	1,739	1,484	3,223	1,091	955	2,046
Kankakee.....	16,711	2,800	2,555	5,355	1,802	1,693	3,495	1,291	1,171	2,462
Kendall.....	6,980	1,326	1,152	2,478	879	789	1,668	572	474	1,046
Knox.....	18,226	2,712	2,524	5,236	1,881	1,777	3,658	1,540	1,370	2,910
Lake.....	14,942	2,341	2,223	4,564	1,513	1,514	3,027	913	884	1,797
LaSalle.....	27,854	4,169	4,009	8,178	2,814	2,782	5,596	2,019	1,823	3,842

Table 41—Concluded.

Counties.	Population outside of incorporated cities and villages 1910.	School census, June 30, 1914.						Enrollment.		
		Under 21 years of age.			Between 6 and 21 years of age.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lawrence	13,280	2,376	2,204	4,580	1,607	1,438	3,045	1,275	1,249	2,524
Lee	15,100	2,666	2,647	5,313	1,834	1,779	3,613	1,280	1,192	2,472
Livingston	22,518	4,119	3,892	8,011	2,784	2,581	5,365	2,016	1,878	3,894
Logan	13,398	2,204	2,213	4,417	1,651	1,560	3,211	1,262	1,317	2,579
Macon	18,265	2,700	2,580	5,280	1,875	1,736	3,611	1,539	1,442	2,981
Macoupin	22,354	3,554	3,363	6,917	2,580	2,392	4,972	1,909	1,764	3,673
Madison	25,127	3,509	3,252	6,761	2,576	2,457	5,033	1,520	1,431	2,951
Marion	16,182	3,426	3,341	6,767	2,429	2,248	4,677	1,863	1,775	3,638
Marshall	7,626	1,385	1,352	2,737	942	893	1,835	664	610	1,274
Mason	9,173	1,945	1,850	3,795	1,404	1,297	2,701	1,068	1,025	2,093
Massac	7,368	1,574	1,505	3,079	1,084	1,023	2,107	847	785	1,632
McDonough	13,683	2,676	2,475	5,151	1,812	1,625	3,437	1,505	1,346	2,851
McHenry	16,345	3,256	3,004	6,260	2,422	2,058	4,480	1,526	1,409	2,935
McLean	26,985	4,781	4,658	9,439	3,300	3,076	6,376	2,493	2,293	4,786
Menard	6,889	1,144	1,126	2,270	849	788	1,637	598	564	1,162
Mercer	11,439	2,042	1,849	3,891	1,418	1,276	2,694	1,034	932	1,966
Monroe	8,442	1,956	1,901	3,857	1,411	1,341	2,752	730	666	1,396
Montgomery	15,657	2,943	2,671	5,614	2,066	1,861	3,927	1,486	1,379	2,865
Morgan	14,556	2,344	2,131	4,475	1,611	1,453	3,064	1,279	1,131	2,410
Moultrie	8,611	1,748	1,529	3,277	1,174	1,070	2,244	946	910	1,856
Ogle	17,243	2,932	2,815	5,747	2,007	1,862	3,869	1,540	1,396	2,936
Peoria	21,692	2,727	2,747	5,474	1,988	1,910	3,898	1,355	1,346	2,701
Perry	11,226	2,064	1,988	4,052	1,497	1,374	2,871	1,005	969	1,974
Piatt	9,557	1,588	1,475	3,063	1,134	990	2,124	933	847	1,780
Pike	18,191	3,211	3,041	6,252	2,271	2,062	4,333	1,743	1,749	3,492
Pope	9,767	2,497	2,364	4,861	1,744	1,597	3,341	1,035	970	2,005
Pulaski	8,869	1,299	1,091	2,390	747	714	1,461	638	616	1,254
Putnam	3,533	403	400	803	286	286	572	196	221	417
Randolph	16,485	3,466	3,057	6,523	2,475	2,112	4,587	1,405	1,190	2,595
Richland	9,917	2,007	1,985	3,992	1,501	1,407	2,908	1,169	1,054	2,223
Rock Island	13,885	1,596	1,480	3,076	1,213	1,085	2,298	856	770	1,626
Saline	16,296	3,092	2,836	5,928	2,192	1,933	4,125	1,794	1,521	3,315
Sangamon	24,646	3,692	3,383	7,075	2,606	2,337	4,943	2,125	1,789	3,914
Schuyler	11,879	1,961	1,791	3,752	1,412	1,226	2,628	1,077	962	2,039
Scott	6,309	1,124	1,134	2,258	727	762	1,489	597	576	1,173
Shelby	20,345	4,043	3,790	7,833	2,835	2,647	5,482	2,380	2,265	4,645
Stark	6,327	1,118	1,058	2,176	766	693	1,459	537	501	1,038
St. Clair	22,109	3,889	3,526	7,415	2,879	2,517	5,396	1,497	1,251	2,748
Stephenson	15,476	3,668	3,359	7,027	2,569	2,404	4,973	1,454	1,369	2,823
Tazewell	15,486	2,950	2,785	5,735	2,127	1,966	4,093	1,452	1,424	2,876
Union	15,416	2,846	2,668	5,514	2,080	1,882	3,962	1,706	1,639	3,345
Vermilion	29,620	3,772	3,542	7,314	2,558	2,426	4,984	2,108	1,932	4,040
Wabash	7,024	1,227	1,204	2,431	904	843	1,747	740	647	1,387
Warren	11,462	2,010	1,864	3,874	1,400	1,286	2,686	1,109	1,032	2,141
Washington	13,067	3,040	2,873	5,913	2,230	2,048	4,278	969	843	1,812
Wayne	20,754	4,572	4,441	9,013	3,280	3,006	6,286	2,657	2,557	5,214
White	14,805	2,795	2,570	5,365	1,985	1,731	3,716	1,635	1,436	3,071
Whiteside	16,055	3,109	3,016	6,125	2,293	2,047	4,340	1,553	1,440	2,950
Will	34,945	3,346	3,168	6,514	2,373	2,198	4,571	1,603	1,503	3,106
Williamson	20,500	2,301	2,097	4,398	1,786	1,682	3,468	1,534	1,437	2,971
Winnebago	14,514	2,048	1,746	3,794	1,403	1,304	2,707	994	886	1,880
Woodford	11,570	2,181	2,130	4,311	1,586	1,568	3,154	1,142	1,001	2,143

Table 42—One-Room Schools—Districts, Length of Term, Graduates and Attendance—1914.

Counties.	Number of districts.	Number of districts maintaining school in—			Average length of term.		Number of eighth year graduates.			Total days attendance.	Average number of days each pupil attended.
		One-room buildings.	Two or more one-room buildings.	Total.	Months.	Days.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illinois	11,802	10,240	125	10,365	7.4	153	4,622	6,071	10,693	28,486,826	110
Adams	167	154	.....	154	7.2	149	64	90	154	369,487	116
Alexander	31	9	12	21	6.5	134	2	3	5	92,638	87
Bond	78	67	.....	67	7.2	159	49	42	91	273,652	145
Boone	69	65	.....	65	8.7	179	17	25	42	173,627	141
Brown	63	57	1	58	6.8	140	19	19	38	151,707	103
Bureau	197	170	.....	170	7.0	165	32	62	94	355,041	127
Calhoun	37	33	.....	33	6.6	137	.....	.....	.....	107,109	78
Carroll	104	95	1	96	8.0	167	18	29	47	206,934	124
Cass	63	57	1	58	7.5	158	48	48	96	139,694	105
Champaign	226	200	.....	200	7.8	163	58	70	128	438,484	116
Christian	144	126	.....	126	7.5	156	84	114	198	352,800	110
Clark	103	93	.....	93	7.0	151	62	82	144	325,116	104
Clay	103	94	.....	94	6.2	134	.....	.....	.....	258,131	83
Clinton	70	57	5	62	6.8	140	43	42	85	167,041	110
Coles	126	119	.....	119	7.5	161	54	55	109	340,329	106
Cook	177	96	3	99	8.5	170	28	41	69	335,997	114
Crawford	104	89	2	91	6.9	144	59	83	142	394,757	119
Cumberland	90	83	.....	83	7.1	154	30	45	75	250,179	101
DeKalb	143	128	1	129	8.5	178	36	73	109	286,295	134
DeWitt	95	82	.....	82	8.0	170	41	52	93	191,682	110
Douglas	90	79	.....	79	7.7	164	58	68	126	205,299	119
DuPage	81	65	.....	65	8.6	176	34	34	68	162,028	130
Edgar	144	125	.....	125	7.8	162	76	114	190	306,163	114
Edwards	46	40	6	46	6.4	135	42	53	95	114,317	82
Effingham	81	69	1	70	7.5	155	39	76	115	221,575	96
Fayette	142	127	.....	127	7.1	151	215	270	485	441,304	95
Ford	109	98	.....	98	8.1	170	37	58	95	234,297	138
Franklin	98	85	4	89	6.1	124	.....	.....	.....	299,474	75
Fulton	192	165	.....	165	8.0	160	62	113	175	509,542	121
Gallatin	58	50	8	58	6.0	125	29	31	60	164,489	84
Greene	99	84	1	85	7.6	160	29	30	59	330,004	138
Grundy	95	81	1	82	8.5	175	35	57	92	199,494	129
Hamilton	89	78	.....	78	6.2	130	37	24	61	297,069	86
Hancock	179	157	.....	157	7.6	162	43	76	119	353,932	122
Hardin	32	29	.....	29	6.0	129	.....	.....	.....	96,269	74
Henderson	73	68	1	69	7.1	140	110	139	249	154,326	101
Henry	191	172	2	174	7.7	165	37	57	94	368,609	118
Iroquois	231	213	1	214	8.2	172	57	75	132	622,289	137
Jackson	105	88	10	98	6.2	129	37	52	89	261,527	82
Jasper	111	102	.....	102	6.7	142	15	23	38	323,644	93
Jefferson	138	128	.....	128	6.2	128	70	91	161	391,588	83
Jersey	65	57	3	60	6.7	140	40	37	77	146,351	108
JoDaviess	118	109	.....	109	8.1	168	17	22	39	259,370	117
Johnson	69	54	4	58	6.1	128	27	26	53	224,562	87
Kane	127	106	.....	106	8.6	173	28	51	79	255,439	124
Kankakee	150	131	.....	131	8.2	171	50	59	109	290,551	110
Kendall	71	62	.....	62	8.4	171	30	28	58	146,636	140
Knox	175	160	.....	160	7.8	163	69	48	117	342,578	117
Lake	108	82	.....	82	8.6	171	27	45	73	238,946	132
LaSalle	271	240	2	242	8.1	179	71	111	182	507,589	132

Table 42—Concluded.

Counties.	Number of districts.	Number of districts maintaining school in—			Average length of term.		Number of eighth year graduates.			Total days attendance.	Average number of days each pupil attended.
		One-room buildings.	Two or more one-room buildings.	Total.	Months.	Days.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lawrence	77	61	2	63	6.9	146	82	83	165	254,015	100
Lee	163	149	.....	149	8.0	169	86	120	206	314,400	127
Livingston	253	232	1	233	8.1	169	58	68	126	509,942	130
Logan	119	104	1	105	8.0	164	25	61	86	302,499	117
Macon	126	114	2	116	7.8	154	74	109	183	346,938	116
Macoupin	177	149	.....	149	7.1	148	47	76	123	390,617	106
Madison	131	102	2	104	6.8	157	58	73	131	323,308	109
Marion	124	111	.....	111	6.3	134	10	34	44	325,171	89
Marshall	81	73	.....	73	8.2	169	28	31	59	165,027	129
Mason	92	82	6	88	7.3	154	59	80	139	215,804	103
Massac	44	40	.....	40	6.0	125	29	40	69	146,785	89
McDonough	148	135	1	136	7.6	163	77	94	171	332,230	116
McHenry	139	125	.....	125	8.6	174	48	61	109	363,094	123
McLean	259	232	1	233	8.0	167	110	177	287	572,696	119
Menard	57	48	.....	48	7.8	161	57	91	148	132,280	113
Mercer	118	104	.....	104	7.6	162	38	64	102	230,225	117
Monroe	54	46	2	48	7.7	159	16	18	34	158,825	113
Montgomery	140	118	.....	118	7.0	148	45	69	114	292,579	102
Morgan	108	95	.....	95	7.2	150	54	47	101	256,426	106
Moultrie	83	74	.....	74	7.4	158	28	61	89	228,562	123
Ogle	177	160	.....	160	8.1	171	64	77	141	351,371	119
Peoria	151	123	.....	123	8.1	170	57	68	125	345,020	127
Perry	74	64	.....	64	6.3	133	18	45	63	184,865	93
Piatt	101	89	.....	89	7.7	156	43	68	111	206,221	115
Pike	162	142	1	143	7.1	149	36	60	96	365,583	104
Pope	63	59	3	62	6.3	132	71	62	133	199,031	99
Pulaski	32	14	8	22	6.4	143	18	21	39	112,566	89
Putnam	29	21	.....	21	8.0	168	4	7	11	43,584	104
Randolph	97	88	.....	88	6.7	134	46	45	91	230,473	88
Richland	88	80	.....	80	6.3	134	.....	.....	.....	213,822	96
Rock Island	99	79	1	80	7.9	166	28	42	70	230,126	140
Saline	91	74	1	75	6.1	127	53	40	93	276,230	83
Sangamon	167	136	4	140	7.9	162	73	121	194	438,066	111
Schuyler	93	82	.....	82	7.2	152	53	61	114	218,994	107
Scott	46	39	.....	39	6.8	143	20	26	46	118,467	100
Shelby	167	152	.....	152	7.5	157	69	105	174	477,202	102
Stark	70	61	.....	61	8.2	171	24	29	53	126,521	121
St. Clair	117	90	5	95	8.2	166	52	55	107	329,269	119
Stephenson	135	125	10	135	7.3	152	40	54	94	427,211	151
Tazewell	127	108	.....	108	8.3	171	39	54	93	390,070	135
Union	77	67	.....	67	6.1	130	133	99	232	288,748	83
Vermilion	216	173	.....	173	7.7	158	78	128	206	451,129	111
Wabash	51	43	.....	43	6.3	138	9	17	26	152,296	109
Warren	126	118	.....	118	7.7	164	48	93	141	259,249	121
Washington	86	73	2	75	6.4	135	34	45	79	163,213	90
Wayne	157	142	1	143	6.7	144	6	9	15	492,405	94
White	107	90	1	91	6.8	160	13	11	24	278,227	90
Whiteside	144	129	.....	129	8.4	178	25	22	47	414,652	138
Will	189	165	.....	165	8.3	175	58	58	116	365,926	117
Williamson	114	83	.....	83	6.0	127	128	126	254	280,069	94
Winnebago	114	98	.....	98	8.6	177	61	79	140	246,193	130
Woodford	114	101	.....	101	7.8	162	27	44	71	268,643	125

TABLE 43—ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BONDS OUTSTANDING—1914.

Counties.	No. of teachers.			Qualifications of teachers.							Value of school property.	Amount of bonds outstanding June 30, 1914.
				No. graduate of a—				Not a graduate but attended a—				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	2,511	7,897	10,408	28	130	336	3,753	447	2,711	1,335	12,126,396	355,333
Adams	39	112	151	.....	1	5	34	3	50	24	163,582	.....
Alexander	14	25	39	1	.....	.....	4	1	9	3	28,900	750
Bond	22	45	67	.....	.....	1	4	12	5	3	47,305	9,700
Boone	1	64	65	.....	1	1	49	.....	2	12	77,225	.....
Brown	16	43	59	.....	.....	.....	15	7	32	5	55,865	.....
Bureau	9	157	166	.....	1	6	83	11	33	32	189,255	2,200
Calhoun	13	20	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,925	5,630
Carroll	7	90	97	.....	1	.....	74	1	8	13	131,055	.....
Cass	9	50	59	.....	2	9	45	3	6	3	65,590	2,300
Champaign	22	176	198	.....	4	12	109	9	22	18	207,832	.....
Christian	41	85	126	.....	.....	1	46	4	59	14	162,872	6,700
Clark	48	47	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	4	69,258	3,057
Clay	47	48	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14	.....	68,450	4,300
Clinton	28	34	62	.....	4	8	24	4	11	9	48,060	500
Coles	25	94	119	3	1	18	28	3	48	12	120,687	.....
Cook	10	94	104	2	1	1	72	3	3	22	171,790	1,100
Crawford	43	50	93	.....	2	5	18	30	32	6	103,496	2,000
Cumberland	49	34	83	1	1	4	5	7	15	12	80,057	.....
DeKalb	5	123	128	.....	.....	11	71	2	40	4	150,121	2,250
DeWitt	12	70	82	.....	.....	2	38	2	31	9	81,685	2,000
Douglas	16	63	79	1	4	5	35	.....	11	10	101,140	.....
DuPage	5	60	65	.....	3	.....	57	.....	3	2	87,010	4,400
Edgar	22	103	125	.....	.....	4	58	3	45	15	146,761	4,810
Edwards	21	19	40	1	3	1	.....	29	4	2	35,435	3,050
Effingham	26	44	70	.....	2	1	12	14	19	4	44,030	.....
Fayette	53	74	127	2	.....	.....	1	10	6	9	100,440	6,540
Ford	12	86	98	.....	2	11	1	3	22	19	100,965	15,450
Franklin	63	22	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	4	62,373	.....
Fulton	28	137	165	2	5	9	62	3	12	16	208,128	48,100
Gallatin	31	30	61	.....	.....	3	1	4	44	9	47,935	.....
Greene	31	54	85	.....	.....	3	52	1	5	13	97,650	3,175
Grundy	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	19	17	76,135	.....
Hamilton	69	9	78	.....	.....	2	.....	2	13	.....	56,043	.....
Hancock	21	136	157	.....	10	4	62	4	24	25	155,982	2,190
Hardin	19	10	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	14,850	1,200
Henderson	11	59	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	56	66,320	11,000
Henry	1	173	174	.....	1	2	101	2	7	46	202,075	1,000
Iroquois	22	192	214	1	2	7	89	8	47	56	269,782	18,390
Jackson	24	73	97	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	86	.....	81,601	1,000
Jasper	60	42	102	.....	2	.....	10	21	51	3	81,735	2,450
Jefferson	75	52	127	.....	2	3	8	17	32	21	86,949	760
Jersey	7	55	62	....	1	.....	29	2	4	12	46,460	.....
JoDaviess	7	102	109	.....	1	5	51	8	16	13	132,180	3,350
Johnson	54	8	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	1	50,367	1,000
Kane	5	99	104	.....	.....	5	80	1	15	3	129,452	1,500
Kankakee	16	117	133	.....	10	12	52	.....	1	12	109,679	.....
Kendall	.....	62	62	.....	2	2	39	3	5	8	64,420	333
Knox	13	145	158	.....	5	1	53	14	50	33	181,057	1,860
Lake	5	77	82	.....	.....	4	55	3	14	6	109,297	4,100
LaSalle	11	228	239	.....	.....	7	172	.....	12	16	245,290	.....

TABLE 43—Concluded.

Counties.	No. of teachers.			Qualifications of teachers.							Value of school property.	Amount of bonds outstanding June 30, 1914.
				No. graduate of a—				Not a graduate but attended a—				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal School only.	Four-year High School.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence	35	31	66	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	46	11	79,075	4,000
Lee	6	142	148	1	2	3	78	11	17	36	177,575	1,800
Livingston	25	209	234	.....	.....	1	16	5	45	56	261,385	5,883
Logan	15	90	105	.....	.....	2	45	10	36	12	149,971	7,770
Macon	24	94	118	1	2	4	50	9	48	4	156,451	4,100
Macoupin	35	114	149	.....	3	1	38	3	67	29	153,194	3,400
Madison	12	95	107	2	3	12	31	3	13	10	132,228	5,566
Marion	37	74	111	1	1	11	7	1	27	7	81,953	2,585
Marshall	4	69	73	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	24	4	81,693	.....
Mason	22	62	84	1	1	1	41	3	14	15	124,638	3,900
Massac	23	20	43	.....	1	.....	2	1	20	5	36,893	2,233
McDonough	21	115	136	.....	.....	6	51	2	66	10	161,358	1,400
McHenry	.....	125	125	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	24	.....	177,121	.....
McLean	13	219	232	.....	.....	6	107	2	112	5	294,030	30,000
Menard	6	42	48	1	1	2	41	1	1	1	63,300	.....
Mercer	8	94	102	1	3	6	53	4	6	26	118,578	7,300
Monroe	23	26	49	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	20	42,202	.....
Montgomery	40	78	118	.....	1	.....	45	6	38	19	111,950	.....
Morgan	19	76	95	.....	5	.....	38	3	15	26	116,208	.....
Moultrie	22	52	74	.....	.....	4	23	1	14	22	104,880	2,700
Ogle	17	140	157	.....	3	5	86	9	9	31	205,713	2,000
Peoria	13	110	123	.....	.....	1	61	1	52	6	155,140	2,200
Perry	22	42	64	.....	.....	1	19	.....	20	10	51,889	900
Piatt	35	54	89	.....	.....	.....	40	10	39	.....	109,792	4,500
Pike	49	97	146	.....	1	2	24	2	27	40	126,332	200
Pope	36	30	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	1	42,932	100
Pulaski	9	25	34	.....	.....	4	3	1	23	.....	31,243	812
Putnam	1	20	21	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	12	22,518	.....
Randolph	25	63	88	.....	2	8	33	1	18	22	91,997	1,275
Richland	30	50	80	.....	.....	.....	6	4	26	1	58,785	900
Rock Island	3	78	81	1	4	3	28	1	3	9	189,825	13,560
Saline	56	20	76	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	57	3	69,969	9,905
Sangamon	43	101	144	.....	1	6	66	4	28	27	194,972	820
Schuyler	16	66	82	.....	.....	1	21	.....	36	24	99,240	1,200
Scott	7	32	39	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	17	.....	48,990	900
Shelby	66	86	152	.....	3	5	11	2	42	13	477,202	1,000
Stark	4	57	61	....	1	2	34	1	20	3	65,475	750
St. Clair	44	58	102	.....	1	3	8	10	65	15	127,080	3,300
Stephenson	22	102	124	.....	2	3	58	7	36	18	354,291	3,400
Tazewell	15	98	113	.....	1	9	48	2	37	14	223,842	15,620
Union	52	15	67	.....	.....	.....	2	3	32	11	65,963	1,700
Vermilion	56	115	171	.....	6	6	62	10	33	27	213,904	900
Wabash	27	16	43	.....	1	7	2	.....	32	1	49,756	500
Warren	4	112	116	.....	1	4	70	6	24	9	186,309	5,900
Washington	17	60	77	.....	.....	.....	14	2	54	7	69,550	.....
Wayne	99	46	145	.....	1	.....	2	9	22	1	92,726	1,350
White	75	17	92	3	1	5	4	1	4	4	83,052	800
Whiteside	8	121	129	.....	.....	2	83	9	18	16	221,740	3,450
Will	4	161	165	.....	1	1	62	.....	22	36	197,391	2,200
Williamson	62	21	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	56,770	.....
Winnebago	3	95	98	2	2	14	38	3	22	17	121,432	.....
Woodford	13	87	100	.....	1	10	55	5	26	3	132,342	2,934

Table 44—One-Room Schools—Amount Paid Teachers, Average Annual Salaries, Current Expense and Average Current Expense Cost Per Pupil Enrolled—1914.

Counties.	Amount earned by teachers.			Average annual salary of teachers.			Amount of current expense.	Average current expense for each pupil enrolled.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	All.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illinois .	$949,916 72	$2,977,825 19	$3,927,741 91	$378 30	$376 95	$377 37	$5,179,319 27	$20 06
Adams.....	$15,952 80	$35,727 00	$51,679 80	$409 04	$318 99	$342 25	$ 67,895 84	$21 49
Alexander..	9,863 00	5,686 00	15,549 00	704 50	227 44	398 69	17,446 53	16 47
Bond.....	8,179 25	13,599 51	21,778 76	371 78	302 25	325 05	25,792 07	13 74
Boone.....	440 00	24,289 49	24,729 49	440 00	379 52	380 45	35,361 99	28 79
Brown.....	5,226 50	13,129 50	18,356 00	326 65	305 33	311 11	23 564 61	16 04
Bureau.....	4,095 00	61,018 55	65,113 55	455 00	388 65	392 25	88,039 27	31 47
Calhoun....	3,974 90	5,845 25	9,820 15	305 34	262 26	297 58	16,015 00	11 77
Carroll.....	2,348 00	31,289 97	33,637 97	335 43	347 66	346 78	44,053 35	27 09
Cass.....	2,851 25	21,583 25	24,434 50	316 80	431 66	414 14	29,187 26	22 11
Champaign.	9,577 40	72,947 68	82,525 08	435 34	414 47	416 79	110,166 58	29 15
Christian ...	21,897 53	36,922 25	58,819 78	534 08	434 37	466 81	72,283 59	22 63
Clark.....	15,964 55	17,119 12	33,083 67	353 42	364 23	348 24	39,882 16	23 30
Clay.....	14,844 75	12,960 30	27,805 05	315 84	270 00	292 68	41,287 83	12 31
Clinton.....	10,823 00	10,408 75	21,231 75	386 53	306 14	342 44	27,341 53	18 10
Coles.....	12,781 50	38,066 00	50,847 50	511 26	404 95	427 29	65,957 64	20 68
Cook.....	5,850 00	44,007 61	49,857 61	585 00	468 17	479 39	60,330 90	20 55
Crawford ...	20,008 45	15,042 67	35,051 12	465 31	300 85	376 89	55,935 64	16 86
Cumberland	17,170 35	10,878 75	28,049 10	350 41	319 96	337 94	35,631 05	14 47
DeKalb.....	2,056 00	52,235 67	54,291 67	411 20	424 68	424 15	69,977 99	32 99
DeWitt.....	6,380 00	29,347 25	35,727 25	531 66	419 25	435 70	50,751 62	29 15
Douglas.....	8,454 97	25,996 85	34,451 82	528 43	412 64	436 09	51,623 63	30 10
DuPage.....	2,777 50	22,927 00	25,704 50	555 50	382 12	395 30	34,464 07	27 48
Edgar.....	11,020 00	43,109 57	54,129 57	500 90	418 54	433 03	71,642 37	26 72
Edwards....	6,485 00	5,194 00	11,679 00	308 80	273 36	291 97	15,176 09	11 63
Effingham..	9,537 09	12,833 24	22,370 33	366 81	291 66	319 57	26,328 24	11 46
Fayette.....	17,601 14	21,304 86	38,906 00	332 09	287 90	301 62	53,689 85	11 67
Ford.....	6,274 00	34,454 58	40,728 58	522 80	400 63	415 59	54,441 42	32 11
Franklin....	19,970 33	7,033 00	27,003 33	316 98	319 68	317 68	36,716 30	9 25
Fulton.....	12,628 15	49,121 50	61,749 65	451 00	385 55	374 24	81,729 50	19 56
Gallatin....	9,047 00	7,811 50	16,858 50	291 83	260 38	276 36	23,076 72	11 85
Greene.....	12,283 04	18,880 87	31,163 91	396 22	349 64	366 63	46,952 49	19 75
Grundy.....	.....	32,571 00	32,571 00	.....	392 42	392 42	44,789 05	29 15
Hamilton...	18,252 78	2,368 50	20,621 28	264 53	263 16	264 30	27,985 73	8 17
Hancock....	8,253 48	45,955 58	54,209 06	393 02	337 90	345 28	68,386 44	23 07
Hardin.....	4,657 44	2,447 50	7,104 94	245 12	244 75	244 99	10,125 94	7 79
Henderson..	3,645 00	25,430 50	29,075 50	331 35	431 02	415 36	36,019 44	6 68
Henry.....	400 00	59,545 02	59,945 02	400 00	344 19	344 51	81,303 46	11 57
Iroquois....	7,008 68	86,002 50	93,011 18	318 57	447 93	434 63	117,790 36	26 04
Jackson.....	6,715 00	19,635 21	26,350 21	297 04	268 97	271 54	45,071 63	14 29
Jasper.....	18,268 93	13,616 95	31,885 88	304 48	324 21	312 60	39,258 60	11 29
Jefferson....	20,455 37	14,156 26	34,611 63	272 73	272 23	272 53	42,557 39	9 05
Jersey.....	2,460 00	14,201 00	16,661 00	351 42	258 20	268 72	21,377 37	15 87
JoDaviess...	2,782 00	34,649 50	37,431 50	396 57	339 70	343 40	43,533 62	19 68
Johnson....	15,202 70	2,366 43	17,569 13	281 53	295 80	283 37	21,901 96	8 49
Kane.....	2,107 75	38,835 22	40,942 97	426 93	392 27	393 68	57,340 38	28 02
Kankakee..	7,224 50	43,264 00	50,488 50	451 53	369 76	379 61	54,755 15	22 24
Kendall.....	.....	23,058 71	23,058 71	.....	371 91	371 91	31,970 13	30 56
Knox.....	5,780 00	55,771 56	61,551 56	444 61	384 63	389 56	76,948 24	26 47
Lake.....	2,318 50	33,303 50	35,622 00	464 62	432 51	435 41	45,402 90	25 26
LaSalle.....	5,055 00	87,230 03	92,285 03	459 54	382 11	386 13	115,984 10	30 18

TABLE 44—Concluded.

Counties.	Amount earned by teachers.			Average annual salary of teachers.			Amount of current expense.	Average current expense for each pupil enrolled.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	All.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lawrence...	$15,962 49	$11,749 00	$27,711 49	$456 07	$379 00	$419 87	$ 38,387 22	$15 20
Lee.....	2,148 00	51,900 57	54,048 57	358 00	362 94	362 74	73,194 21	29 60
Livingston .	10,055 00	85,778 72	95,833 72	402 20	410 42	409 54	123,394 98	31 68
Logan.....	8,374 63	48,072 25	56,446 88	558 30	534 13	537 58	71,472 42	27 71
Macon.....	16,178 62	49,931 57	66,110 19	674 01	531 18	560 26	82,832 54	27 79
Macoupin...	1,977 50	39,917 23	51,894 73	342 21	350 15	348 01	66,246 03	18 03
Madison....	5,611 00	32,789 70	38,400 70	467 58	345 15	358 88	49,593 26	16 80
Marion.....	10,204 66	19,371 00	29,575 66	275 80	261 77	266 44	56,832 65	15 62
Marshall....	1,496 50	27,040 34	28,536 84	374 12	391 88	390 91	42,004 00	32 97
Mason.....	9,362 50	24,997 15	34,359 65	425 54	403 18	409 04	54,337 07	25 96
Massac.....	6,481 66	4,621 50	11,103 16	281 81	231 07	258 21	14,395 49	8 82
McDonough	8,917 25	44,850 20	53,767 45	424 63	390 00	395 34	63,742 00	22 35
McHenry...	.....	47,763 34	47,763 34	.....	382 10	382 10	63,232 09	21 54
McLean.....	5,881 25	93,277 42	99,158 67	452 38	425 92	427 40	134,007 17	27 99
Menard.....	3,340 00	17,929 00	21,269 00	558 00	426 88	443 10	32,712 37	28 15
Mercer.....	3,880 00	36,002 64	39,882 64	485 00	383 00	391 00	51,362 55	26 07
Monroe.....	9,351 00	8,674 50	18,025 50	406 56	333 63	365 82	22,001 29	16 47
Montgomery	14,803 50	25,666 65	40,470 15	370 09	329 05	342 96	53,483 10	18 66
Morgan.....	8,922 25	36,555 31	39,477 56	469 59	402 04	415 55	50,374 93	20 90
Moultrie....	10,782 56	23,021 00	33,803 56	490 11	442 71	456 80	45,205 02	24 35
Ogle.....	6,533 45	56,769 68	63,303 13	384 32	405 49	403 20	77,043 01	26 24
Peoria.....	5,752 80	47,431 93	53,184 73	442 52	431 19	432 39	64,356 36	23 82
Perry.....	6,879 20	10,767 80	17,647 00	302 70	256 37	275 73	21,875 21	11 08
Piatt.....	19,020 39	26,232 09	45,252 48	543 44	485 78	508 45	55,576 87	31 27
Pike.....	16,209 62	30,679 00	46,888 62	330 80	316 28	321 16	62,983 27	18 03
Pope.....	8,539 00	6,178 00	14,717 00	237 15	205 93	222 98	18,658 38	9 31
Pulaski.....	3,745 00	6,193 00	9,938 00	416 11	247 72	292 29	14,844 58	11 83
Putnam....	456 00	8,020 00	8,476 00	456 00	401 00	403 61	10,739 94	25 75
Randolph ..	7,785 50	17,950 00	25,735 50	311 46	284 92	292 45	30,782 35	11 86
Richland...	7,943 00	10,880 10	18,823 10	264 76	217 60	247 78	24,203 56	10 88
Rock Island	1,475 00	26,240 77	27,715 77	491 66	346 13	342 17	65,066 14	40 01
Saline.....	19,222 50	5,684 00	24,906 50	343 25	284 20	327 71	31,470 68	9 49
Sangamon..	24,122 50	48,359 92	72,482 42	560 98	478 81	503 35	91,813 09	23 45
Schuyler....	7,168 90	21,523 40	28,692 30	448 05	326 11	345 04	37,050 01	18 17
Scott.....	3,096 50	12,499 50	15,596 00	444 12	390 60	399 90	22,910 40	10 53
Shelby.....	28,048 10	29,610 10	57,658 20	424 97	344 30	379 33	57,919 02	12 46
Stark.....	2,427 00	23,689 00	26,116 00	606 75	415 60	428 13	30,751 00	29 53
St. Clair....	22,465 31	24,464 65	46,929 96	510 57	421 80	460 00	61,299 75	22 30
Stephenson.	9,741 35	36,580 11	46,321 46	442 77	358 63	371 56	55,533 96	19 67
Tazewell....	7,207 75	41,329 82	48,537 57	480 51	421 73	429 53	65,650 98	22 82
Union.....	16,129 62	5,136 50	21,266 12	310 18	342 43	317 40	28,815 02	8 61
Vermilion ..	27,913 53	45,588 61	73,502 14	498 45	396 42	429 84	93,291 20	23 09
Wabash....	9,393 93	4,842 73	14,236 66	347 92	302 67	331 08	18,186 24	13 11
Warren.....	1,946 59	48,673 05	50,619 64	486 64	434 58	436 37	69,225 59	32 33
Washington	4,726 00	14,923 00	19,649 00	278 00	248 71	253 88	24,341 16	13, 43
Wayne.....	27,256 37	13,706 15	40,962 52	275 31	297 96	282 43	51,161 15	9 81
White.....	23,303 26	4,651 70	27,954 96	310 71	273 63	303 05	39,793 14	12 95
Whiteside..	3,819 70	53,498 71	57,318 41	477 46	442 13	444 31	80,951 96	27 04
Will.....	1,684 00	56,888 49	58,572 49	421 00	353 34	354 98	73,282 92	23 59
Williamson.	17,487 85	5,540 00	23,127 85	282 06	263 80	277 43	48,609 52	16 36
Winnebago.	1,395 00	36,837 78	38,232 78	465 00	387 76	390 12	49,893 09	26 53
Woodford...	6,342 05	37,366 00	43,708 05	487 85	429 49	437 08	57,184 21	26 74

TABLE 45—ENROLLMENT IN EACH YEAR, TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN EACH COUNTY, GRADUATES OF THREE-YEAR SCHOOLS, FOUR-YEAR SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL COURSES.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Illinois		15,179	16,836	9,331	11,502	6,197	7,730	4,716	6,459	818	622	2,710	77,217	79,927	181	311	4,267	6,100	275	560	11,679
Adams														828							123
Camp Point	4	9	10	9	10	13	10	8	13				82				8	13			
Clayton	4	5	11	9	8	6	8	6	1				54				6	1			
Golden	4	3	8	7	1	2	5	3	1				30				2	1			
Mendon	4	12	16	7	6	7	2	5	5				60				5	4			
Payson	4	2	5	2	8	1	3	4	4				29				4	4			
Quincy	4	98	122	55	90	48	74	30	56				573				24	51			
Alexander														326							37
Cairo	4	38	61	28	42	26	26	10	19				250				7	19			
Cairo-Sumner (colored)	4	5	13	1	11	4	9	4	6				53				4	6			
Thebes	3	5	5	5	2	4	2					23				1					
Bond														161							26
Greenville	4	19	34	7	18	10	9	11	9				117				11	9			
Mulberry Grove	3	5	15	3	2		2					27				2					
Sorento	3	4	4	3	2	2	2					17			2	2					
Boone														296							56
Belvidere	4	26	56	30	41	20	33	15	34				255				15	34			
Capron	4	3	5	6	4	3	2	1	3				27				1	3			
Poplar Grove	4	3	3	3	2			1	2				14				1	2			
Brown														131							17
Mt. Sterling	4	22	19	7	13	5	10	6	6				88				5	6			
Versailles	4	7	6	4	9	5	6	3	3				43				3	3			

Bureau														742								146
Buda	4	6	10	6	7	3	2	4	4				42				4	4				
Depue	4	1	7		4								12					4				
Manlius, Twp	4	15	14		1	1	1		1				33					1				
Mineral	3	7		1	4		2					14			1	1						
Neponset	4	3	6	1	3	1	1	2	5				22				2	5				
Ohio	4	6	8	2	3	3	2		1				25									
Princeton, Twp	4	46	42	26	21	26	28	18	27	1	5		240				23	30				
Sheffield, Twp	4	10	11	6	5	6	4	4	8				54				4	8				
Spring Valley	4	17	23	15	16	4	14		9				98				4	9				
Tiskilwa, Twp	4	13	22	9	17	9	11	5	14				100				4	12				
Walnut	4	9	13	8	7	6	9	8	8				68				8	8				
Wyanet	4	7	7	1		1	4	3	11				34				3	11				
Carroll														467								65
Chadwick	3	4	4	2	4	2	4					20			2	4						
Lanark	4	16	22	13	10	9	11	5	4				90				4	3				
Milledgeville	4	9	11	9	7		12	1	1				50				1	1				
Mt. Carroll	4	18	29	8	10	8	15	5	7				100				4	5				
Savanna, Twp	4	16	40	13	18	10	14	7	20				138				7	20				
Shannon	4	4	9	5	9	1	3	4	6				41				4	6				
Thomson	4	7	4	6	2	1	4	2	2				28				2	2				
Cass														462								76
Arenzville	4	6	7	5	2	4	4						28				1					
Ashland	4	6	12	5	9	6	5	3	6				52				1	8				
Beardstown	4	32	38	28	37	28	24	25	26				238				22	24				
Chandlerville	4	11	2	11	11	1	7	1	2				46				1	2				
Virginia	4	14	24	11	18	4	10	8	9				98				8	9				
Champaign														1,455								211
Broadlands	3	1	6	3	3	1	3					17			1	2						
Champaign	4	117	108	59	67	34	58	30	47	40	25		585				30	47				
Fisher	4	4	4	7	4	2							21									
Foosland	4	3	1	7	1	1	2						15									
Gifford	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1				13				1	1				
Homer	4	9	12	7	5	2	7		4				46					4				
Ludlow	3	8	2	1	5		2					18				2						
Mahomet	4	9	17	5	2	3	6	5	3				50				5	2				
Ogden	4	6	4	2	1	3	4		1				21					1				
Philo	4	10	5	4	5	4	4	6	2				40				6	2				
Rantoul	4	16	16	18	20	7	8	7	18				110				6	18				
Sidney	4	6	4	3	1		2	2	2				20				2	2				
St. Joseph	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	3				25				3	2				
Tolono	4	11	7	4	7	6	3		2				40					2				
Urbana	4	74	78	40	70	42	38	34	42	10	6		434				30	42				
Christian														723								107
Assumption, Twp	4	18	30	10	17	8	13	4	11		1		112				3	10				
Edinburg	4	6	6	9	10	4	4	6	3				48				6	3				

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Morrisonville	4	11	8	2	2	2	4	1	5				35					4			
Pana, Twp	4	48	50	22	41	19	18	12	12	3	8		233				10	12			
Rosemond	4	1	1	2	3		2		2				11					2			
Stonington	4	2	11	11	6	6	5	2	12				55				2	12			
Taylorville, Twp	4	40	41	23	33	19	24	26	21		2		229				22	21			
Clark														315							51
Casey	4	18	22	17	10	9	2	7	7				92				6	6			
Marshall, Twp	4	34	33	11	11	13	15	6	17	1			141				5	17			
Martinsville	4	17	8	6	9	2	7	7	4				60				7	4			
Westfield	3	2	9	1	4	1	5					22			1	5					
Clay														126							17
Flora, Twp	4	36	32	8	16	3	6	11	6				118				11	6			
Xenia	4			4	1	1	2						8								
Clinton														118							22
Carlyle	4	26	21	8	9	8	8	3	13				96				3	13			
Trenton	3	8	4	1	3	3	3					22			3	3					
Coles														508							73
Charleston	4	30	30	18	18	20	26	11	15				168				9	15			
Mattoon	4	40	49	31	45	21	30	18	26				260				16	18			
Oakland	4	27	9	8	11	5	5	4	11				80				4	11			
Cook														27,740							3,752
Arlington Heights	4	8	12		8	2	5	1	7				43				1	7			
Barrington	4	9	7	13	12	5	8	2	5				61				2	5			
Bloom, Twp	4	44	58	42	49	29	23	11	22				278				10	20			
Blue Island, Twp	4	39	41	30	32	9	10	15	10				186				15	10			
Cicero-Stickney, Twp	4	91	99	28	33	17	24	11	19	6	7		335				11	19			
Evanston, Twp	4	147	149		195	157		46	64		10		768				35	46			
Lemont, Twp	4	9	12	6	8	4	6	3	10				58				3	9			

Lyons, Twp.	4	61	64	46	49	25	41	20	40	85	91		522				20	40			
Maine, Twp.	4	32	45	24	43	13	11	7	10				185				8	13			
New Trier, Twp.	4	94	100	49	56	57	57	59	59				531				30	34			
Oak Park-River Forest, Twp.	4	177	191	146	155	94	121	75	91	2	18		1,070				68	84			
Palatine	4	8	8	3	1	4	6	5					35				3				
Proviso, Twp.	4	71	87	50	62	38	45	25	33				411				17	28			
Riverside-Brookfield, Twp.	4	16	18	14	18	4	11	4	9				94				4	7			
Thornton, Twp.	4	80	73	37	54	24	42	26	25		2		363				24	24			
Chicago—																					
Austin	4	138	222	94	139	70	96	27	81	48	129		1,044				27	83	11	16	
Bowen	4	202	205	96	118	66	54	32	70		1		844				46	72	8	30	
Calumet	4	64	74	46	58	17	32	25	42				358				22	31	4	12	
Crane Technical	4	572		291		188		181		187			1,419				162				
Curtis	4	130	113	76	88	26	28	27	36		1		525				23	35	13	26	
Englewood	4	292	392	197	232	76	122	74	147				1,532				68	126	17	38	
Flower Technical	4		99		34		19		4		132		288					4		8	
Harrison Technical	4	155	165	82	117	34	35	22	15	3	5		633				20	16	15	50	
Hyde Park	4	401	508	253	303	181	242	119	136	3	16		2,162				102	128	7	22	
Lake	4	219	208	96	78	64	35	44	24	91	1		860				37	13	15	24	
Lake View	4	171	300	107	218	49	110	46	122				1,123				49	120	11	31	
Lane Technical	4	582		317		217		219		231			1,566				121		44		
Marshall	4	281	264	158	203	37	111	42	93				1,189				42	101	13	33	
McKinley	4	153	262	99	155	64	66	38	70				907				39	67	11	28	
Medill	4	178	174	133	96	80	42	61	38	1	1		804				81	44	12	32	
Morgan Park	4	34	33	26	23	12	21	9	9				167				8	9			
Parker	4	168	291	92	125	36	67	21	34				834				24	28	13	37	
Phillips	4	344	422	201	260	115	143	75	101		13		1,674				81	84	32	33	
Schurz	4	298	481	187	295	75	100	48	97	1	8		1,590				47	99	29	71	
Senn	4	430	403	164	278	82	133	34	63				1,587				24	66	7	11	
Tuley	4	192	359	89	112	41	42	17	49				901				18	46	11	29	
Waller	4	83	245	56	169	32	94	36	78				793				31	76	2	29	
Crawford														407							71
Hutsonville, Twp.	4	7	9	9	7	7	7	3	7				56				3	7			
Oblong	4	14	14	12	6	5	2	6	6				65				6	5			
Palestine	4	17	12	1	6	5	7	7	5				60				7	5			
Robinson, Twp.	4	38	43	35	20	20	25	17	22	3	3		226				16	22			
Cumberland														185							32
Greenup	4	15	17	4	6	7	4	4	5				62				4	5			
Neoga, Twp.	4	9	10	13	23	3	15	6	13				92				6	12			
Toledo	4	2	10		5	2	6	3	3				31				2	3			
DeKalb														907							141
DeKalb, Twp.	4	40	72	44	47	48	55	20	21				347				19	20			
Genoa	4	20	6	2	6	4	9	3	3				53				4	5			
Hinckley	4	10	7	3	11	3	4	2	7				47				2	6			
Kirkland	4	7	7	3	4	1							22								

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rollo, Consolidated	4	12	9	7	7	6	5	2	1				49				1	1			
Sandwich	4	12	18	12	14	15	13	13	21				118				10	18			
Shabbona	4	4	3	1	9	2	4		3				26					3			
Somonauk	4	6	9	7	8	5	9	3	9				56				3	9			
Sycamore	4	22	27	16	28	16	19	13	24				165				13	24			
Waterman	4	6	5	1	2	2	5		3				24					3			
DeWitt														424							77
Clinton	4	47	60	24	24	16	22	21	19				233				15	17			
Farmer City, Twp	4	17	13	11	14	5	14	12	7				93				12	17			
Kenney	3	3	6	1	2	2	9					23			2	7					
Wapella	3	5	3	6		3	4					21			2	4					
Waynesville, Twp	4	4	4	2	3	2	6	1	5				27				1	5			
Weldon	3	8	7	1	6	1	4					27			1	4					
Douglas														509							83
Arcola	4	22	33	10	22	11	8	8	15				129				8	15			
Arthur	4	6	12	6	8	3	7	3	5				50				3	5			
Camargo	3	6	8		4							18				1					
Garrett	4	8	9	3	5	2	5	3	1				36				3	1			
Hindsboro	4	5	8	3	8	5	4	3	5				41				2	5			
Murdock	3	3	1	2	2							8									
Newman, Twp	4	8	12	11	13	5	12	9	14				84				8	13			
Tuscola	4	16	18	13	15	6	10	10	7				95				10	5			
Villa Grove	4	9	11	4	10	3	6	1	4				48				1	3			
DuPage														708							124
Downers Grove	4	22	25	14	21	9	11	11	17				130				11	16			
Elmhurst	4	13	19	5	11	8	13	3	7				79				3	7			
Hinsdale	4	22	12	14	13	6	15	7	8				97				7	8			
Naperville	4	14	18	6	18	16	18	13	10				113				13	10			
West Chicago	4	10	19	9	6	10	12	1	10				77				1	9			
Wheaton	4	33	40	23	29	18	26	16	27				212				15	24			

Edgar														478								99
Chrisman	4	10	15	7	20	8	8	11	8				87				11	8				
Hume	4	7	8	10	10	3	3	5	5				51				4	5				
Kansas	4	10	11	6	6	6	3	6	8				56				6	8				
Paris	4	56	33	27	49	33	26	28	32				284				28	29				
Edwards														78								9
Albion	4	14	15	10	15	4	6	7	7				78				5	4				
Effingham														130								15
Altamont	4	8	8	6	8	4	7	2	4				47				2	4				
Effingham	4	14	16	11	13	9	11	6	3				83				6	3				
Fayette														241								42
Brownstown	3	5	4		2	1	4					16										
Farina	4	7	12	2	13	4	5	4	6				53				4	6				
Ramsey	3	6	10	1	2		2					21										
St. Elmo	4	10	8	5	4	3	4	1	7				42				1	7				
Vandalia	4	12	12	10	24	9	18	7	17				109				7	17				
Ford														451								75
Cabery, Twp	4	1	4		1	4							10									
Gibson City, Twp	4	28	36	14	22	15	17	11	22				165				11	20				
Melvin	4	7	7	6	6	3	4	1	8				42				1	8				
Paxton	4	26	18	20	19	11	29	10	18				151				10	16				
Piper City	4	7	5	5	8	2	8	2	4				41				2	4				
Roberts	4	4	5	1	6	3	5	1	1				26				1	1				
Sibley	4	2	3	1	4	4	1		1				16					1				
Franklin														205								21
Benton, Twp	4	19	17	22	15	4	9	4	9	22	24		143				4	8				
Christopher	3	11	9	4	9	2	3						38				2	3				
West Frankfort	4	5	2	2	10		1	1	3				24				1	3				
Fulton														949								125
Astoria	4	12	18	10	10	12	9	8	12				91				4	1				
Avon	4	10	9	9	7	4	4	1	1				45				1	1				
Canton	4	72	110	29	48	19	22	16	23				339				16	23				
Cuba	4	4	20	5	14	5	9	2	4				63				2	4				
Fairview	4	2	12		1	2	7	3	1				28				2	1				
Farmington	4	12	19	10	13	1	7	1	6				69				1	6				
Ipava	4	4	8	7	10	8	9	8	7				61				8	7				
Lewistown	4	21	33	19	18	8	7	2	5				113				2	5				
London Mills	3	11	6	3	5	1	7					33			1	7						
Table Grove	4	9	4	3	4	2	7	1	9				39				1	9				
Vermont	4	12	12	6	9	5	9	7	8				68				5	8				
Gallatin														119								13
Equality, Twp	4	14	11	7	8	2	6	4	4				56				4	4				

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ridgway	3	8	9	5	9	2						33									
Shawneetown	3	8	10	1	6	3	2					30			3	2					
Greene														546							108
Carrollton	4	21	23	20	27	13	17	14	19				154				14	19			
Greenfield	4	12	21	12	18	6	16	13	11				109				10	10			
Kane	3	7	2	2	3	7	1					22			6	1					
Roodhouse	4	15	21	9	10	4	12	6	17				94				6	14			
Patterson	3	3	3	4	6	3	5					24					1	1			
White Hall	4	18	16	30	25	12	15	18	9				143				17	9			
Grundy														317							45
Gardner	4	8	5	11	9	1	7		4				45					4			
Mazon, Twp	4	11	8	6	10	6	6	5	8				60				5	7			
Morris	4	38	53	20	30	15	27	8	21				212				8	21			
Hamilton														56							8
McLeansboro	4	10	15	4	7	4	1	3	6				56				2	6			
Hancock														739							93
Augusta	4	12	14	12	12	13	18	8	8				97				8	8			
Bowen	4	11	10	10	10	7	5	4	9				66				3	9			
Carthage	4	22	50	22	27	14	15	6	13				169				6	12			
Colusa	4	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	2				25								
Dallas City	4	13	17	11	16	8	4		1				70					1			
Hamilton	4	18	17	16	17	8	11	7	12				106				7	10			
LaHarpe	4	10	9	10	16	3	8	4	12				72				4	12			
Nauvoo, Twp	4	6	7	5	2	7	2	1					30				1				
Plymouth	3	11	13	9	14	5	3					55			3	3					
Warsaw	4	7	13	12	3	3	5	3	3				49				3	3			
Henderson														130							26
Biggsville, Twp	4	10	7	7	8	3	2	3	6				46				3	6			

Stronghurst	4	11	13	11	18	10	3	8	10				84				8	9					
Henry														926									151
Alpha	3	4	5	2	7	3	2					23			2	2							
Annawan, Twp	4	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	1				18				1	1					
Atkinson	4		4	2	8	3	5	1	4				27					4					
Cambridge	4	13	16	9	12	5	16	3	15				89				3	15					
Galva	4	18	13	15	8	10	18	7	22				111				5	22					
Geneseo, Twp	4	30	31	22	29	26	17	15	14	26			210				11	12					
Kewanee	4	50	65	28	43	31	40	19	29				305				19	29					
Orion	3	12	6	5	6	4	5					38			4	5							
Wethersfield	4	12	12	6	9	7	10	2	9				67				2	7					
Woodhull	4	3	9	2	6	4	7	2	5				38				2	5					
Iroquois														589									88
Ashkum	3	9	7	4	10							30			4	5							
Buckley	4	7	6	5	1	3		4	2				28				1						
Chebanse	3	6	7	2		2	4					21			2	3							
Cissna Park	4	3	4	4	6	2	1		4				24					4					
Clifton	3	3	4	1	2	3	2					15			3	2							
Gilman	4	5	16	8	6	4	12	5	3				59				5	3					
Loda	4	8	6	6	14	2	8	2	7				53				2	7					
Milford, Twp	4	15	17	6	16	2	12	6	4				78				6	4					
Onarga	4	11	10	4	13	6	8	3	4				59				3	1					
Sheldon	4	7	10	5	10	9	5		5				51					5					
Stockland, Twp	4	3	5	5	5	2	1	7	5				33				7	5					
Watseka	4	18	28	20	22	13	19	7	11				138				6	10					
Jackson														219									37
Ava	3	11	12	6	6	3	8					46			3	8							
Murphysboro, Twp	4	34	47	11	20	14	18	15	14				173				15	11					
Jasper														129									23
Newton	4	16	20	19	16	8	9	8	9				105				8	9					
Willow Hill	3	6	6	5	1	1	5					24			1	5							
Jefferson														250									33
Mt. Vernon, Twp	4	40	55	30	35	27	30	16	17				250				16	17					
Jersey														200									44
Grafton	3	12	10	6		3	4					35			1	4							
Jerseyville	4	27	23	14	25	13	24	19	20				165				19	20					
JoDaviess														436									83
Apple River	3	5	3	1	6	1	4					20			1	3							
East Dubuque	4	4	11	5	1	2	4	2	6				35				2	6					
Elizabeth	4	6	9	5	6	1	2		8				37					8					
Galena	4	20	28	12	20	8	16	8	27				139				8	27					
Hanover	4	6	5		12	4	4	4	1				36				4	1					
Nora	3	2	2	1	2		1					8				1							

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Scales Mound	4	5	4	3	2	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Stockton	4	14	16	4	8	11	4	3	5	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Warren	4	18	10	10	11	5	10	3	8	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Vienna	4	11	12	2	5	3	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
Batavia	4	30	26	22	35	17	32	10	13	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	4	15	24	10	11	8	11	1	6	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
East Aurora	4	109	100	47	71	41	52	41	47	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	.....	.....	26	36	.....	.....	.....
Elburn	4	5	6	5	6	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	4	142	142	124	131	68	80	80	107	.....	.....	.....	874	.....	.....	.....	48	73	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	4	15	16	18	12	12	11	9	8	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....
Hampshire	4	8	8	3	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kaneville	3	3	2	2	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Park	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles	4	22	17	13	15	12	13	10	10	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Sugar Grove	4	4	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
West Aurora	4	43	58	31	47	22	32	28	29	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	26	29	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Bradley	4	22	11	4	12	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Grant Park	3	4	7	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herscher	3	2	2	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	4	60	67	34	41	32	29	26	23	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....
Manteno	4	6	7	3	3	4	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Momence	4	16	24	9	16	6	12	1	10	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....
St. Anne	4	7	8	3	4	8	13	6	6	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Newark	4	5	11	4	3	1	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	4	2	7	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Plano	4	9	15	8	9	5	8	7	8				69				7	8				
Yorkville	4	10	15	15	8	7	7	4	9				75				4	9				
Knox														1,244								248
Abingdon	4	16	19	17	25	6	19	6	17				125				6	15				
Altona	3	8	9	4	7	5	5					38			3	5						
Galesburg	4	103	113	87	126	72	97	69	99				766				51	107				
Haw Creek, Twp	3	6	6	2	11	6	5					36			6	5						
Knoxville	4	14	20	15	12	6	11	6	11				95				6	11				
Maquon	3	4	7	1	2	1	3					18				1						
Oneida	4	8	10	7	7	3	7	3	6				51				3	6				
Wataga	3	4	4	3	4	1	7					23			1	7						
Williamsfield	3	6	4	9	6	4	9					38						7				
Yates City	4	7	5	8	7	5	6	8	8				54				5	3				
Lake														1,033								141
Antioch	4	5	11	6	4	2	3		1			32						1				
Deerfield-Shields, Twp	4	69	56	59	55	30	40	37	21	3	2		372				31	21				
Grayslake	3	4	5	2	6		6					23				6						
Gurnee	3	3	2	3	3		1					12				1						
Lake Villa	3	3	1	2	3							9				2						
Libertyville	4	3	27	7	10	5	13	1	9				75				1	9				
Waukegan, Twp	4	69	85	33	51	32	36	27	52				385				17	46				
Zion City	4	32	36	11	14	9	14		9				125					6				
LaSalle														1,516								230
Earlville	4	9	12	3	17	6	4	3	7				61				3	7				
LaSalle-Peru, Twp	4	58	62	39	40	33	49	31	25				337				18	18				
Leland	4	4	11	1	8	2	6						32									
Lostant	3	2	4	2	2	2	2					14			2	2						
Marseilles	4	16	17	14	20	6	9	4	9				95				4	9				
Mendota	4	22	25	13	19	7	14	8	17				125				8	14				
Ottawa, Twp	4	28	50	53	41	48	53	25	56				354				21	46				
Ransom	3	2	7		6	4	2					21			4	2						
Rutland	4	3	13	4	4	4	6	1	3				38				1	3				
Seneca, Twp	4	2	9	3	6	2	5		6				33					6				
Sheridan	4	4	3	1	1	2	3		2				16				1	5				
Streator, Twp	4	63	84	28	48	21	32	14	32				322				13	30				
Tonica	4	14	11	6	5	4	4	9	4				57				9	3				
Troy Grove	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1				11					1				
Lawrence														369								57
Bridgeport, Twp	4	10	30	10	20	10	15	5	14				114				5	14				
Lawrenceville, Twp	4	33	46	23	19	7	14	18	13				173				14	13				
St. Francisville	3	3	8	3	5	3	11					33			2	9						
Sumner	3	8	10	9	11	4	7					49										
Lee														535								93
Amboy	4	17	19	11	7	8	12	3	5				82				3	5				

TABLE 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ashton	4	11	13	7	16	3	2	3	6				61				3	6			
Dixon	4	22	41	23	34	17	23	14	19				193				13	19			
Franklin Grove	4	6	9	6	8	11	5	5	4				54				5	4			
North Dixon	4	12	19	7	16	3	10	9	16				92				8	15			
Paw Paw	4	5	9	8	7	6	6	5	7				53				5	7			
Livingston														629							89
Chatsworth	4	4	11	5	5	3	8	1	3				40				1	3			
Cullom	4	4	1	3		9							17								
Dwight	4	10	15	5	19	4	12	4	9				78				4	7			
Fairburg	4	26	28	16	19	7	10	8	20				134				8	15			
Flanagan	4	2	8	2	6	1	7	2	4				32				2	4			
Forrest	4	6	1	7	4	4	3		4				29					4			
Odell	4	3	7	5	5	4	4	6	2				36				5	2			
Pontiac, Twp	4	40	62	23	41	19	28	20	18				251				16	16			
Strawn	3	5	1	4		1	1					12			1	1					
Logan														323							60
Atlanta	4	7	10	7	12	10	14	6	9				75				6	9			
Lincoln	4	28	51	18	22	14	26	12	24				195				13	24			
Mt. Pulaski, Twp	4	7	10	8	8	4	8	4	4				53				4	4			
Macon														1,088							160
Argenta	4	2	4	5	7	1	5		2				26					2			
Blue Mound	4	4	10	2	7	1	6						30				1	6			
Decatur	4	198	212	110	115	58	64	63	84				904				59	70			
Macon	3	8	5	5	8	1	1					28				1					
Maroa	4	8	12	14	4	1	7	7	10				63				10	6			
Mt. Zion	3	5	4	5								14									
Niantic	3	5	2	6	4	3	3					23			3	2					
Macoupin														683							117
Brighton	4	5	3	8	4	4	2		3				29					3			

Bunker Hill	4	10	5	2	9	6	3	6	10				51				6	10					
Carlinville	4	19	22	15	11	22	12	9	10				120				9	10					
Gillespie	4	5	12	4	8	2	8	3	5				47				3	5					
Girard	4	19	18	5	7	9	10	6	4				78				6	4					
Medora Twp	4	2	4	4	5	1	5	2	3				26				2	3					
Mt. Olive	3	5	8	1	10	5	5					34			5	5							
Palmyra	4	16	10	12	8	10	8	6	4				74				4	3					
Shipman	4	3	6	2	1	2	4	1	3				22				1	2					
Staunton	4	13	8	4	12	5	7	5	6				60				4	5					
Virden, Twp	4	13	21	14	37	7	18	9	23				142				6	21					
Madison														1,120									154
Alton	4	67	100	53	69	31	58	28	36				442				30	38					
Collinsville, Twp	4	42	39	20	17	11	18	10	12				169				10	12					
Edwardsville	4	32	46	22	33	13	20	12	15				193				12	15					
Granite City	4	28	44	18	24	16	16	12	11				169				12	10					
Highland	4	16	12	10	14	4	11	2	6				75				2	4					
Madison	4	15	14	4	3	3	5	3	4				51				3	4					
Wood River	4	1	4	5	5	1		1	4				21				1	1					
Marion														477									69
Centralia, Twp	4	42	53	20	51	26	29	11	26				258				11	26					
Kinmundy	4	10	25	7	8	3	6	4	6				69		2	3	4	6					
Odin	3	3	3	3	3		5					17											
Patoka	3	4	2	3	3	3	3					18			3	3							
Salem	4	19	24	8	11	5	10	2	6				85				2	6					
Sandoval	3	6	18	1	2		3					30				3							
Marshall														278									52
Henry	4	8	7	8	8	8	11	3	10				63				3	10					
Lacon	4	8	8	9	11	5	6	2	5				54				2	5					
Toluca	4	4	6	4	17	2	7	4	4				48				2	4					
Washburn	4	5	10	4	11	9	11	4	10				64				4	10					
Wenona	4	7	9	10	6	2	3	4	8				49				4	8					
Mason														321									49
Easton	4	9	5	5	4		7	3	2				35					4					
Havana	4	17	25	11	16	12	10	6	13				110				6	13					
Kilbourne, Twp	4		6	1	6	5	2		1				21					1					
Manito	3	6	1	2	3	2	1					15			2	1							
Mason City	4	25	25	11	16	10	6	7	5				105				7	5					
San Jose	3	3	8	8	5	5	6					35			4	6							
Massac														136									11
Dunbar (col.)	3	4	5	3	5	2	2					21											
Metropolis	4	27	25	19	18	5	9	5	9				115				5	6					
McDonough														512									92
Bardolph	3	5	3	4	3	2	6					23			2	6							
Blandsville	4	13	14	5	6		3	3	6				50				3	4					

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bushnell	4	13	23	10	17	8	15	9	12				107				6	8			
Colchester	3	8	11	3	7	8	11					48			8	11					
Good Hope	3	7	10	3	3	2	1					26									
Industry, Twp.	4	20	11	3	8	8	6	1	6				63				1	6			
Macomb	4	34	42	11	15	10	17	11	16				156				11	16			
Prairie City	4	2	12	5	4	3	3	2	8				39				2	8			
McHenry														717							127
Crystal Lake	4	15	23	8	12	5	11	8	13				95				6	10			
Harvard	4	21	22	15	20	9	17	10	14				128				9	14			
Hebron	4	10	7	6	11	3	7	5	6				55				2	5			
Huntley	4	12	14	5	4	5	2	2	5				49				2	5			
Marengo	4	14	27	7	18	10	10	11	13				110				11	12			
McHenry	4	10	17	4	8	4	8	6	11				68				6	11			
Richland	4	9	6	6	5	5	7	4	4				46				4	2			
Woodstock	4	28	40	12	21	17	20	11	17				166				11	17			
McLean														1,444							201
Arrowsmith	4	4	5	2	4	1	2						18								
Bellflower, Twp.	4	6	6	5	9	1	3	5	8				43				5	8			
Bloomington	4	107	159	90	91	46	50	17	40				600				17	40			
Chenoa	4	9	18	5	11	3	4	5	9				64				5	9			
Colfax	4	13	14	1	8	1	12		7				56					7			
Cropsey	4	2	5	8	3				4				22					3			
Danvers	3		6	5	1	5	4					21			5	4					
Downs	3	5	6	3	7	5	3					29			3	2					
Ellsworth	3	2		5	3	1	2					13									
Gridley	3	2	3	2		4	7	3	4			25			3	4					
Heyworth	4	6	7	6	6	3	11	3	2				44				2	2			
LeRoy	4	8	18	16	15	12	3	5	12				89				5	12			
Lexington	4	19	20	19	13	6	8	7	11				103				7	11			
McLean	4	8	10	7	7	3	6	4	4				49				4	4			
Normal	4	25	37	12	14	12	11	5	12				128				5	12			

Saybrook	4	6	12	9	7	10	5	2	9				60				2	9					
Stanford	4	8	13	5	6	3	6	3	4				48				3	4					
Towanda	4	5	5	4	8	3	3	1	3				32				1	3					
Menard														244									53
Athens	3	6	6	3	8	6	6					35			2	5							
Greenview	4	3	9	1	2	2	8	3	3				31				3	3					
Pettersburg	4	22	19	15	12	12	12	9	23				124				9	21					
Rock Creek	4	1	2					2	2				7				2	2					
Talula	4	8	7	6	10	2	7	4	3				47				3	3					
Mercer														334									52
Aledo	4	27	29	21	24	13	17	10	4				145				7	3					
Joy	4	5	9	4	4	2	5	3	6				38				3	5					
Keithsburg	4	7	6	2	9	2	3	1	5				35				1	4					
New Boston	4	8	5	2	2		1	6	1				25				5	1					
Seaton	4	3	9	4	1	7	7	5	3				39				4	3					
Viola	4	9	10	4	2	8	3	7	9				52				7	9					
Monroe														73									14
Waterloo	4	12	20	7	13	6	1	7	7				73				7	7					
Montgomery														582									87
Butler	3	1	1	3	7		6					18				6							
Coffeen	4	11	4	3	5	3	4						30				3	4					
Donnellson	3	4	9	8	10	2	5					38			2	5							
Fillmore	4	6	5	3	7		2	2	2				27				1	2					
Hillsboro	4	19	20	10	23	16	13	11	14				126				9	13					
Irving	3	7	11	4	5		4					31				4							
Litchfield	4	35	30	20	22	16	18	8	5				154				8	5					
Nokomis	4	14	8	6	11	7	10	3	9				68				3	9					
Raymond	4	8	4	2	11	4	12	3	3				47				1	3					
Witt	4	8	10	5	7	2	3	3	5				43				3	6					
Morgan														578									98
Chapin	4	4	6	1	4	3	9						27				3	9					
Franklin	4	9	11	1	3	2	1						27										
Jacksonville	4	53	88	44	54	35	47	36	45				402				36	45					
Meredosia	4		6	2	4	1	4						17										
Murrayville	4	10	10	2	10	3	3						38										
Waverly	4	11	12	7	15	2	15	3	2				67				3	2					
Moultrie														274									43
Bethany	4	6	8	3	4	3	6	3	5				38				3	4					
Lovington, Twp	4	13	12	13	11	9	10	6	9				83				6	9					
Sullivan	4	21	37	20	16	19	18	12	10				153				12	9					
Ogle														564									103
Byron	4	6	13	8	8	6	6	8	11				66				8	11					
Creston	3	4	3		1	1	2					11			1	2							

TABLE 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Forreston	4	4	5	3	12	3	4	1	3				35				1	3			
Leaf River	3	3	4		4	3	6						20				3	6			
Monroe Center	3	2	7	2	3	3	1					18			3	1					
Mt. Morris	3	7	9	6	10	2	5					39			2	5					
Oregon	4	14	23	13	19	5	12	4	12				102				4	13			
Polo	4	17	19	10	12	8	7	8	6				87				7	6			
Rochelle	4	30	24	20	26	15	20	10	16				161				13	9			
Stillman Valley	4	6	6	2	2	4		1	4				25				1	4			
Peoria														1,572							228
Averyville	4	11	10	5	6	1	1	1	1				36				1	1			
Brimfield	4	7	4	5	4	4	2	5	7				38				3	3			
Bartonville	4	1	8		1								10								
Chillicothe, Twp	4	13	14	11	7	7	9	10	8				79								
Dunlap	4	4	7	3	4	1	3						22				1	2			
Elmwood	4	14	15	13	16	3	13	4	11				89				4	11			
Peoria	4	112	158	65	85	40	57	35	59				611				50	87			
Peoria Man., Tr.	4	135	111	119	84	73	52	24	31				629				19	31			
Princeville	4	7	14	7	11	2	2	10	5				58				10	5			
Perry														268							44
DuQuoin, Twp	4	13	22	13	10	17	20	12	24	29	50		210				12	24			
Pickneyville	4	10	11	8	10	4	7	2	6				58				2	6			
Piatt														325							62
Atwood	4	2	3	3	2	6	6	1	6				29				1	6			
Bement	4	15	10	12	10	9	8	5	10				79				5	10			
Cerro Gordo	4	5	9	8	10	7	7	1	4				51				1	4			
DeLand	3	7	3	4	7	2	3					26			2	3					
LaPlace	3	3	3	2		6						14			6						
Mansfield	4	5	9	12	9	7	1	5	7				55				5	7			
Monticello	4	10	6	8	10	10	15	7	5				71				7	5			

Pike														417								62
Barry	4	16	28	15	14	10	9	10	3				105					8	2			
Griggsville	4	8	16	6	16	6	6	2	10				70					1	10			
Milton	3	4	5	2	7		1					19			1	2						
Perry	4	2	6	4	7	4	2	1	1				27					1	1			
Pittsfield	4	32	32	10	25	19	15	8	22				163					8	22			
Pleasant Hill	4	5	7	9	5	3	4						33					2	4			
Pope														21								2
Golconda	4	4	4	6	5			1	1				21					1	1			
Pulaski														112								18
Mound City	4	4	21	9	3	3	8	7	10				65					7	9			
Mounds	4	9	12	6	11	3	3	1	2				47						2			
Putnam														194								37
Granville	3	8	25									33			2	6						
Hennepin	3	8	5	3	5	1	5					27			1	5						
Magnolia	4	6	10	8	10	7	8	4					53					4	4			
McNabb	4	5	10	6	8	5	8	6	3				51					5	3			
Putnam	4	8	4		2	4	5	3	4				30					3	4			
Randolph														266								31
Chester	4	15	10	8	8	9	10	2	6				68					1	6			
Coulterville	4	7	1	5	2	1	2	3	2				23					3	2			
Sparta	4	49	34	26	24	8	9	5	20				175					4	15			
Richland														179								30
Olney	4	25	40	28	24	16	13	14	19				179					14	16			
Rock Island														1,333								166
East Moline	4	12	15	2	4	2	2	2	2				41					2	2			
Moline	4	123	137	74	80	49	56	25	43				587					27	34			
Port Byron	3	12	6	4	7	2	5					36			2	4						
Rock Island	4	162	148	61	83	51	65	37	58	2	2		669					37	58			
Saline														378								62
Carrier Mills	3	11	11	2	4							28			2	3						
Eldorado, Twp	4	25	19	21	20	11	5	10	9		5		125					9	8			
Galatia	4	3	11	5	1	2	2						24									
Harrisburg, Twp	4	45	33	27	23	16	14	18	25				201					17	23			
Sangamon														1,492								186
Auburn	4	5	12	7	3	1	8	3	7				46					3	4			
Buffalo	3		8	2	6	3	2					21			3	2						
Chatham	4	10	7	5	11	3	10	2	8				56					2	8			
Dawson	3	2	3	1	1		2					9				2						
Divernon, Twp	4	12	10	6	9	4	9	6	7				63					3	3			
Illiopolis	4	12	9	6	8	5	6	4	4				54					4	4			
Mechanicsburg	3	3	5	1	6	1	1					17				1						

Table 45—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
New Berlin	3	4	11	5	11	2	2					35			2	2					
Pawnee, Twp	4	19	19	10	8	3	8	1	3				71				1	3			
Pleasant Plains	3	3	4	4	2		4					17				3					
Springfield	4	187	173	154	158	89	129	77	118				1,085				54	78			
Williamsville	3	4	2	5	3	3	1					18			3	1					
Schuyler														132							12
Camden	3			3	6							9									
Rushville	4	18	30	17	27	6	11	5	9				123				4	8			
Scott														133							18
Bluffs	4	2	10	2	3	7	5						29					1			
Manchester	4	3	4	4	5	2		1	4				23				1	4			
Winchester	4	15	12	11	14	4	13	3	9				81				3	9			
Shelby														291							53
Cowden	3	15	7	2	2	4	1					31			4	1					
Findlay	3	5	3	5	9	3	4					29			3	2					
Moweaqua	4	20	10	5	9	9	8	5	5				71				3	4			
Shelbyville	4	19	16	16	14	10	14	11	18				118				10	17			
Stewardson	3	3	6	1	4	1	4					19			1	4					
Tower Hill	3	5	7	5	2	3	1					23					3	1			
Stark														296							44
Bradford	4	12	21	7	14	7	4	3	8				76				2	7			
Castleton	3	1	4	3		1	5					14			1	5					
Elmira	3	5	2		1	1	1					10									
LaFayette	4	5	5	1	3	2	2	1	3				22				1	3			
Toulon, Twp	4	19	19	12	19	4	13	5	5				96				5	5			
Wyoming	4	10	12	9	14	4	10	10	9				78				6	9			
St. Clair														1,082							130
Belleville	4	48	42	14	37	8	23	17	22				211				12	17			

East St. Louis	4	123	177	56	87	38	71	37	43				632				35	36				
Lebanon	4	13	10	2	8		10	1	1				45				1	1				
Marissa, Twp	4	34	16	5	11	10	15	7	10				108				7	10				
Mascontah	3	3	5	6	9		2						25									
O'Fallon	3	13	14	13	10	4	7					61				4	7					
Stephenson														618								91
Freeport	4	96	91	76	86	48	74	35	47				553				36	47				
Lena	4	7	14	6	17	4	8	1	8				65					8				
Tazewell														754								121
Armington, Twp	4	7	3	3	6	3	1		6				29					6				
Delavan	4	18	14	7	17	5	8	10	11				90				8	10				
East Peoria	3	6	4	3	8							21										
Greene Valley	3	3	7	6	3	3	1					23										
Hopedale	3	5	10	4	10	4	12					45				3	11					
Mackinaw	4	4	6	5	9	3	2	3	7				39				3	7				
Minier	4	2	8	7	4	5	2	3	5				36				5	5				
Morton, Twp	4	2	7	10	8	6	2	3	3				41				3	3				
Pekin	4	54	64	32	60	22	42	12	24				310				12	24				
Tremont	4	7	4	1	8	3	2	2	4				31				2	4				
Washington	4	9	15	9	15	7	16	8	10				89				6	9				
Union														247								40
Alto Pass	4	4	6	1	2	5	4	2	4				28				1	4				
Anna	4	25	25	9	9	9	10	11	11				109				9	10				
Cobden	4	10	15	6	4	6	3	3	6				53				3	6				
Dongola	4	8	11	3	2			3					27				3					
Jonesboro	4	10	8	1	4	2	1	1	3				30				1	3				
Vermilion														1,170								171
Alvin, Twp	3	4	2	1	2	1						10										
Bismark, Twp	4	5	3	3	3	1	1					16										
Catlin	4	3	7	3	11	1	2	3	4				34				2	4				
Danville	4	123	133	45	85	28	37	21	49	1	5		527				19	44				
Fairmount	4	2	3	3	6								14				1	1				
Georgetown, Twp	4	17	16	10	20	5	13	1	5				87				1	5				
Hoopeston	4	19	34	18	38	13	17	19	18				176				19	18				
Indianola	3	2	7	2	2	1	2					16				1	2					
Oakwood	3	5	6		3	4	2					20				4	5					
Potomac	4		10	5	2	6	1	2	5				31				1	4				
Rankin	3	6	4	5	5	3	2	2	3			30				2	2					
Ridge Farm, Twp	4	8	6	6	9	4	7	4	7				51				3	7				
Rossville	4	10	10	9	13	4	7	8	4				65				8	4				
Sidell, Twp	4	5	7	9	12	4	5	7	5				54				7	5				
Westville, Twp	4	13	13	4	3	3	1		2				39					2				
Wabash														203								16
Mt. Carmel	4	41	49	28	36	12	20	11	6				203				10	6				

Table 45—Concluded.

Counties and districts.	Years in course.	Enrollment.													Graduates.						
		First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Post graduates special students.		Total enrollment in three-year schools.	Total enrollment in four-year schools.	Total high school enrollment.	Three-year high schools.		Four-year high schools.		Vocational high schools.		Total number high school graduates.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Warren														660							109
Alexis	4	8	10	19	8	2	3	4	7				61				3	6			
Kirkwood	4	12	12	11	11	3	11	4	3				67				4	4			
Little York	3	3	6	5	2		2					18					2				
Monmouth	4	69	104	49	62	21	48	31	57				441				29	51			
Roseville, Twp	4	9	13	8	15	8	7	4	9				73				3	8			
Washington														148							17
Ashley, Twp	4	13	8	10	6	3	8	1	2				51				1	2			
Nashville	4	20	18	14	15	10	6	5	9				97				5	9			
Wayne														70							10
Fairfield	4	9	11	12	6	7	12	6	7				70				6	4			
White														236							51
Carmi	4	36	40	10	16	14	12	12	17				157				11	17			
Grayville	4	5	6	8	6	1	4	8	5				43				5	8			
Norris City	3	8	6		6	6	10					36			3	7					
Whiteside														676							55
Erie	4	3	3	2	9	2	8	1	5				33				1	5			
Fulton	4	8	10	7	6	5	15	5	6				62				5	5			
Morrison	4	14	27	19	24	10	24	14	8				140				14	8			
Prophetstown	4	6	15	9	6	5	9	2	5				57				2	5			
Rock Falls	4	14	16	4	9	2	12	2	3				62				2	3			
Sterling, Twp	4	45	65	33	44	25	39	16	22				289								
Tampico	3	4	14	5	5	1	4					33			1	4					
Will														1,394							230
Joliet, Twp	4	189	218	124	146	57	102	71	104	20	49		1,080				71	105			
Lockport, Twp	4	27	31	20	18	9	22	9	5				141				9	6			
Peotone	4	8	14	5	2	1	4	4	4				42				4	4			

Plainfield	4	15	9	8	9	5	9	7	8	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	4	8	10	6	11	5	4	3	14	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Carterville	4	13	24	5	8	2	6	6	8	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creal Springs	3	7	10	5	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herrin, Twp	4	23	26	9	15	8	15	9	7	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnston City	4	10	16	3	5	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion, Twp	4	39	43	36	30	13	26	8	14	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Cherry Valley	3	3	4	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durand	4	2	7	4	6	1	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	4	3	5	2	1	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecatonica	3	7	7	7	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockford	4	337	337	123	182	72	129	82	131	.....	.....	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....	79	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockton	4	4	10	2	4	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward	3	5	3	2	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	4	.....	3	5	3	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Benson	3	3	4	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ElPaso	4	15	14	16	16	5	9	4	16	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	4	15	18	3	7	11	5	4	6	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metamora	3	5	3	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minonk	4	12	15	10	14	12	9	6	5	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roanoke	4	8	6	6	5	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—GENERAL—1914.

TABLE 46—TUITION, PUPILS, ATTENDANCE, COURSES OFFERED, NUMBER AND PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illinois	9,226	187	13,175,047	70,338	597	195	133	76	131	1,551	2,100	3,651	382	2,115	464	238	330	91	31
Adams—																			
Camp Point	28	175	18,125	75	4	1				1	3	4		3		1			
Clayton		175	8,750	50	4			1	2	1	2	3		2	1				
Golden	9	161	4,025	25	4					1		1			1				
Mendon	28	175	9,450	54	4					1	2	3		3					
Payson	13	173	4,325	25	4					1	1	2			1	1			
Quincy	26	186	96,820	520	4	4	4		4	9	13	22	1	21					
Alexander—																			
Cairo	15	180	39,301	218	4	4	2		2	2	8	10		7	1		2		
Sumner-Cairo (Col.)		180	8,349	46	4		2		2	2	1	3		3					
Thebes, Twp	1	187	3,740	20	3					1	1	2			2				
Bond—																			
Greenville	20	177	19,443	108	4					2	3	5	1	3	1				
Mulberry Grove	6	169	3,796	22	3					1		1				1			
Sorento	4	174	2,436	14	3					1	1	2	1	1					
Boone—																			
Belvidere	55	184	42,850	232	4					3	12	15		10	3		2		
Capron	6	194	4,460	23	4					1	1	2		2					
Poplar Grove	5	185	1,900	10	4						1	1			1				
Brown—																			
Mt. Sterling	44	175	14,543	83	4	4				1	3	4		3			1		
Versailles	11	169	5,995	35	4					1		1		1					
Bureau—																			
Buda	11	173	6,440	37	4					1	2	3	2		1				
Depue	1	180	1,800	10	4					1	1	2		1	1				

Manlius, Twp.	.....	183	5,490	30	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	1	175	2,400	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Neponset	8	172	3,440	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	11	182	4,004	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton, Twp.	66	190	39,900	210	4	2	2	1	2	4	12	16	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	17	184	9,816	53	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley, Twp.	5	176	14,200	80	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiskilwa, Twp.	16	181	17,150	94	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut	21	181	11,676	64	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyanet	23	176	5,632	32	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll—																			
Chadwick	3	170	3,100	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	33	176	14,700	83	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milledgeville	23	186	8,630	46	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Carroll	35	177	17,364	98	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanna, Twp.	17	190	25,634	134	4	4	.....	.....	4	3	7	10	.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Shannon	1	179	6,893	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Thomson	7	194	4,580	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass—																			
Arenzville	10	180	4,500	25	4	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	14	180	8,100	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Beardstown	40	181	22,496	124	4	2	2	.....	2	3	6	9	.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Chandlerville	8	165	6,600	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Virginia	40	180	16,200	90	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign—																			
Broadlands	2	168	2,520	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	30	178	92,271	518	4	2	2	½	2	9	11	20	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher	7	164	2,612	164	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Foosland	1	180	2,012	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gifford	2	183	1,850	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homer	10	172	7,631	44	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ludlow	4	174	3,050	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mahomet	18	163	6,615	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden	4	175	3,131	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Philo	15	179	5,728	32	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rantoul	22	187	18,700	100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	7	170	3,200	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	10	164	3,378	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tolono	4	180	6,804	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urbana	72	177	69,641	393	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Christian—																			
Assumption, Twp.	14	178	17,606	98	4	3	.....	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Edinburg	7	173	7,692	44	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morrisonville	10	183	5,129	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pana, Twp.	23	183	38,709	211	4	4	4	.....	4	4	4	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosemond	.....	176	1,760	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stonington	7	172	8,100	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylorville, Twp.	28	182	34,789	192	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	11	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Clark—																			
Casey	22	181	15,800	87	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall, Twp	24	188	20,621	109	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Martinsville	12	182	10,010	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Westfield	1	165	3,135	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay—																			
Flora, Twp	26	180	19,800	110	4	4	.....	4	4	3	5	8	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Xenia	.....	145	1,042	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton—																			
Carlyle	19	185	17,044	92	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	6	181	3,640	20	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles—																			
Charleston	21	182	26,431	145	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mattoon	27	182	40,040	220	4	1	2	.....	2	4	8	12	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	27	168	11,159	66	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook—																			
Arlington Heights	1	193	7,790	40	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	12	193	9,652	50	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom, Twp	21	192	43,240	224	4	2	3	.....	2	5	8	13	1	8	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Blue Island, Twp	9	192	25,441	132	4	4	2	1	2	6	4	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cicero-Stickney, Twp	14	189	48,577	262	4	1	.....	.....	4	10	12	22	2	15	.....	2	2	.....	1
Evanston, Twp	3	186	52,400	678	4	4	4	.....	.....	13	21	34	.....	25	3	3	3	.....	.....
Lemont, Twp	.....	186	10,200	54	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lyons, Twp	12	185	85,336	451	4	4	3	1	.....	13	13	26	.....	22	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Maine, Twp	4	195	28,516	146	4	4	4	.....	4	4	6	10	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New Trier, Twp	5	184	80,689	438	4	4	4	.....	4	14	15	29	1	23	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Oak Park-River Forest Twp	8	184	165,600	900	4	4	4	.....	4	22	30	52	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine	6	193	6,080	31	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proviso, Twp	11	188	60,580	322	4	4	2	.....	2	6	14	20	1	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Riverside-Brookfield, Twp.	.....	183	14,640	80	4	3	4	.....	4	4	9	13	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Thornton, Twp.	24	190	62,129	326	4	4	2	.....	2	8	11	19	1	14	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Chicago—																			
Austin	.....	194	184,300	950	4	4	4	.....	4	15	22	37	4	20	4	2	3	4	.....
Bowen	.....	194	150,738	777	4	4	4	.....	4	6	25	31	2	20	1	.....	8	.....	.....
Calumet	.....	194	58,200	300	4	4	4	.....	4	7	13	20	3	10	2	.....	4	.....	1
Crane Technical	.....	194	252,200	1,300	4	.....	4	.....	4	50	7	57	8	20	7	70	10	1	4
Curtis	.....	194	91,180	470	4	4	4	.....	4	8	12	20	3	8	2	1	5	1	.....
Englewood	.....	194	271,600	1,400	4	4	4	.....	4	20	35	55	8	30	5	.....	10	2	.....
Flower Technical	.....	194	48,500	250	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	12	13	2	.....	2	.....	4	3	2
Harrison Technical	.....	194	106,700	550	4	4	4	.....	4	12	14	26	9	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....
Hyde Park	.....	194	388,000	2,000	4	4	4	.....	4	20	44	64	10	30	6	5	9	2	2
Lake	.....	194	145,500	750	4	4	4	.....	4	13	20	33	13	12	3	2	3	.....	.....
Lake View	.....	194	194,000	1,000	4	4	4	.....	4	12	25	37	1	24	2	3	6	1	.....
Lane Technical	.....	194	281,300	1,450	4	4	4	.....	.....	44	18	62	1	38	1	2	16	1	3
Marshall	.....	194	213,400	1,100	4	4	4	.....	4	14	26	40	1	28	5	6	.....	.....	.....
McKinley	.....	194	155,200	800	4	4	4	.....	4	14	17	31	2	18	3	.....	5	3	.....
Medill	.....	194	145,500	750	4	4	4	.....	4	7	24	31	5	14	1	2	5	2	2
Morgan Park, Twp	.....	194	271,600	140	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	2	6	1	1	1	.....	.....
Parker	.....	194	149,380	770	4	4	4	.....	4	10	25	35	5	21	1	.....	8	.....	.....
Phillips	.....	194	291,000	1,500	4	4	4	.....	4	17	44	61	9	31	6	4	9	.....	2
Schurz	.....	194	271,600	1,400	4	4	4	.....	4	18	37	55	7	34	4	7	1	1	1
Senn	.....	194	269,660	1,390	4	4	4	.....	4	18	33	51	5	39	3	2	2	.....	.....
Tuley	.....	194	161,669	833	4	4	.....	.....	.....	18	10	28	16	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Walker	.....	194	140,890	726	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	28	.....	20	.....	2	5	.....	1
Crawford—																			
Hutsonville, Twp.	.....	167	9,100	50	4	1	1½	1	.....	1	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oblong	19	183	9,957	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	6	180	9,876	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Robinson, Twp.	66	174	35,454	203	4	.....	1	2	3	5	5	10	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland—																			
Greenup	20	160	8,990	56	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neoga, Twp.	17	183	14,289	78	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Toledo	7	175	4,900	28	4	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	1	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
DeKalb—																			
DeKalb, Twp.	29	190	53,077	279	4	4	2	2	2	7	9	16	.....	12	1	.....	2	1	.....
Genoa	22	186	9,172	49	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinckley	13	183	7,280	39	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkland	6	178	2,881	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollo, Consolidated	9	187	6,271	33	4	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	20	183	17,926	97	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Shabbona	6	184	4,275	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Somonank	9	183	8,763	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sycamore	41	186	28,015	150	4	2	1	.....	2	3	4	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterman	10	187	4,412	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt—																			
Clinton	45	180	39,600	220	4	2	4	.....	4	3	8	11	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers City, Twp.	12	175	15,043	85	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	5	6	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kenney	2	165	2,986	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Table 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses, offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DeWitt—*Concluded.*																			
Wapella	11	140	2,160	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waynesville, Twp.	6	184	4,600	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Weldon	7	165	4,125	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas—																	.....	1	.....
Arcola	52	178	21,100	112	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arthur	8	193	9,071	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camargo	.....	162	2,754	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Garrett	4	180	5,940	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindsboro	18	188	6,956	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murdock	.....	162	1,215	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newman, Twp.	12	180	14,322	77	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscola	25	178	15,664	88	4	1	1	1	.....	3	2	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villa Grove	7	180	7,920	44	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage—																			
Downers Grove	17	180	19,768	109	4	1	2	.....	1	1	5	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmhurst	8	167	12,787	76	4	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	5	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hinsdale	6	185	15,447	83	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naperville	13	190	20,203	106	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
West Chicago	5	190	13,552	71	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton	65	190	33,839	65	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	7	8	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Edgar—																			
Chrisman	33	175	13,208	75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hume	9	178	8,295	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Kansas	17	185	8,997	48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Paris	71	159	.....	272	4	4	2	.....	2	6	9	15	3	7	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Edwards—																			
Albion	6	176	12,320	176	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Effingham—																			
Altamont	6	183	7,424	40	4					2	1	3	1	2					
Effingham	5	185	13,875	75	4	3			3	2	3	5	2	2			1		
Fayette—																			
Brownstown	8	175	2,625	15	3						2	2					1	1	
Farina	6	170	8,500	50	4					2		2		2					
Ramsey	4	174	3,393	19	3					2		2	1				1		
St. Elmo	6	177	6,980	39	4	4				2	1	3		3					
Vandalia	22	175	17,500	100	4	4				3	2	5		1	1		3		
Ford—																			
Cabery, Twp		183	1,555	8	4					1		1		1					
Gibson City, Twp	35	187	30,627	163	4	4	4	4	4	3	6	9	1	4	3		1		
Melvin		181	7,487	181	4					1	1	2		1			1		
Paxton	36	186	26,026	186	4	4	1				13	13	1		2	9		1	
Piper City	15	181	6,335	181	4					1	1	2		2					
Roberts	9	135	4,187	23	4					1		1		1					
Sibley	4	181	1,899	10	4	4				1		1			1				
Franklin—																			
Benton, Twp	4	180	22,387	124	4	2	1	1	2	3	7	10		6	2		2		
Christopher		140	3,021	21	3					2		2		1	1				
West Frankfort	2	162	3,000	18	4					2		2				2			
Fulton—																			
Astoria	29	178	13,408	75	4	1				1	2	3		2			1		
Avon	15	180	7,200	40	4					1	3	4		2	1	1			
Canton	51	175	53,465	305	4	3	1		1	7	7	14	1	6	3	2	2		
Cuba	7	128	7,680	60	4					1	2	3		1	1	1			
Fairview	10	175	4,389	25	4				1	1		1			1				
Farmington	19	165	10,710	64	4	2					2	2		2					
Ipava	33	168	9,566	56	4						2	2		1		1			
Lewistown	30	180	17,653	98	4	1				2	2	4		1	3				
London Mills	18	164	4,084	24	3					1		1				1			
Table Grove	9	173	6,055	35	4					1	1	2				2			
Vermont	13	176	11,027	62	4					1	2	3		2			1		
Gallatin—																			
Equality, Twp	10	174	7,677	44	4					1	3	4		2	1		1		
Ridgeway	5	142	4,260	30	3					1		1					1		
Shawneetown		159	3,975	25	3					1	1	2	1	1					
Greene—																			
Carrollton	41	183	25,249	137	4		2		1	3	3	6	2	2	1			1	
Greenfield	31	174	15,660	90	4			1	2	1	3	4	1	3					
Kane	10	198	39,600	20	3					1	1	2							2
Roodhouse	13	175	14,301	81	4					2	2	4			2	2			
Patterson	5	161	3,220	20	3					1		1							1
White Hall	36	173	22,297	128	4	1		1		2	4	6		2		3		1	
Grundy—																			
Gardner	20	190	7,410	39	4					1	2	3		1	1		1		
Mason, Twp	9	192	10,435	54	4	1		4	2	1	3	4		3	1				
Morris	60	182	35,209	193	4	2	1		1	3	4	7		6	1				
Hamilton—																			
McLeansboro	11	186	9,300	50	4					2	2	4		3				1	

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hancock—																			
Augusta	26	180	15,480	86	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bowen	32	165	10,382	62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Carthage	49	175	26,731	152	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa	19	159	2,590	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dallas City	31	180	12,337	68	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hamilton	42	178	17,800	100	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
LaHarpe	30	180	11,700	65	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Nauvoo, Twp	7	178	4,720	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plymouth	22	180	9,000	50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	7	181	8,780	48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Henderson—																			
Biggsville, Twp	8	180	2,295	41	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stronghurst	30	185	13,875	75	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Henry—																			
Alpha	8	170	3,358	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annawan, Twp	.....	114	1,724	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Atkinson	.....	161	4,044	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge	27	175	15,001	85	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galva	29	187	19,001	101	4	½	3	.....	4	3	4	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Geneseo, Twp	36	175	27,987	159	4	4	.....	2	2	6	6	12	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kewanee	26	175	75,200	250	4	4	2	2	2	8	14	22	2	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Orion	7	176	6,313	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wethershield	18	174	10,456	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Woodhull	13	178	6,644	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois—																			
Ashkum	9	180	4,500	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckley	17	168	3,360	20	4	2	½	.....	½	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chebanse	6	185	3,374	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cissna Park	.....	184	3,680	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Clifton	2	176	2,370	13	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Gilman	9	180	9,000	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loda	19	183	8,235	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford, Twp	2	171	11,970	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Onarga	8	180	9,900	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon	11	184	8,096	44	4	1	2	1	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Stockland, Twp	5	205	6,061	29	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watseka	45	181	22,413	123	4	4	4	.....	4	2	4	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson—																			
Ava	6	161	7,084	44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Murphysboro, Twp	12	183	26,763	146	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper—																			
Newton	8	177	16,334	92	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Willow Hill	5	182	4,018	22	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson—																			
Mt. Vernon, Twp	10	180	40,500	225	4	.....	2	2	2	6	5	11	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey—																			
Grafton	9	169	4,594	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jerseyville	67	170	25,658	150	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
JoDaviess—																			
Apple River	6	180	3,240	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Dubuque	1	175	5,070	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth	12	189	4,832	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena	15	198	25,650	129	4	1	1	1	.....	1	5	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	12	180	5,542	30	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nora	.....	188	1,222	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scales Mound	5	185	3,367	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stockton	.....	182	10,010	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	20	195	12,675	65	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson—																			
Vienna	7	164	4,829	29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane—																			
Batavia	14	180	30,124	167	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	7	11	1	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Dundee	8	186	14,289	76	4	2	2	.....	2	2	4	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Aurora	55	193	80,262	415	4	4	4	.....	4	7	16	23	1	17	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Elburn	11	186	5,033	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	53	185	129,500	700	4	4	4	.....	4	14	20	34	3	28	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Geneva	14	186	17,736	95	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampshire	15	180	4,707	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaneville	11	181	2,315	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Park	6	175	2,007	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles	17	184	18,711	101	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar Grove	11	185	3,003	16	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
West Aurora	45	192	41,722	217	4	2	2	.....	2	6	8	14	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee—																			
Bradley	.....	185	9,250	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Grant Park	6	181	3,620	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Herscher	2	170	2,070	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee	36	193	52,494	272	4	4	4	.....	.....	7	7	14	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantino	5	188	6,20	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kankakee—*Concluded.*																			
Momence	21	183	16,104	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Anne	6	190	9,500	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall—																			
Newark	16	183	6,039	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	2	190	3,421	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plano	9	187	12,502	66	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville	11	190	12,436	65	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Knox—																			
Abingdon	20	178	20,000	112	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Altona	16	176	52,245	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg	88	175	120,925	691	4	3	4	4	3	14	16	30	3	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw Creek, Twp	10	160	5,600	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Knoxville	10	173	15,161	87	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maquon	.....	166	2,700	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	16	181	8,500	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wataga	.....	171	3,375	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsfield	12	168	5,700	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates City	35	168	7,640	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake—																			
Antioch	12	176	4,608	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield-Shields, Twp	37	184	59,958	325	4	4	3	½	2	10	11	21	2	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Grays lake	5	180	3,516	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurnee	2	180	2,000	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Villa	.....	180	1,530	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libertyville	21	185	12,942	69	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukegan, Twp	43	187	64,793	346	4	4	4	.....	4	6	11	17	2	10	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Zion City	.....	157	17,270	110	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaSalle—																			
Earlville	27	190	10,492	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

LaSalle-Peru, Twp	.....	185	55,500	300	4	4	.....	4	.....	10	8	18	2	10	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Leland	17	187	5,130	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lostant	5	187	2,450	13	3	½	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marseilles	14	195	17,100	87	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendota	22	195	23,487	120	4	4	1	.....	1	4	2	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Twp	50	180	59,428	330	4	4	2	.....	2	6	11	17	2	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Ransom	.....	186	3,570	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland	3	186	7,013	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, Twp	5	200	5,744	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sheridan	4	179	2,640	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streator, Twp	41	190	53,200	280	4	4	4	2	4	8	6	14	.....	9	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Tonica	23	186	9,405	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Troy Grove	3	180	1,800	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence—																			
Bridgeport, Twp	32	198	20,572	103	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	8	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenceville, Twp	53	189	30,240	160	4	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	10	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francisville	4	165	4,950	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sumner	.....	186	8,370	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lee—																			
Amboy	38	181	12,986	71	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashton	14	189	10,395	55	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	24	179	26,850	150	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Grove	24	183	8,411	45	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
North Dixon	15	187	14,960	80	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Paw Paw	15	187	9,150	50	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston—																			
Chatsworth	9	186	6,781	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cullom	9	179	2,774	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dwight	12	185	13,487	72	4	.....	4	.....	4	1	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fairbury	22	182	16,080	120	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	5	7	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Flanagan	16	181	4,800	26	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Forrest	4	180	4,500	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odell	5	184	7,520	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Pontiac, Twp	51	190	40,356	212	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	.....	7	2	.....	2	1	.....
Strawn	.....	195	2,040	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Logan—																			
Atlanta	15	169	10,688	63	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	11	180	31,500	175	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pulaski, Twp	10	180	9,235	51	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Macon—																			
Argenta	3	174	3,599	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Mound	7	178	4,629	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Decatur	73	184	133,915	727	4	4	4	.....	4	11	22	33	4	16	7	.....	6	.....	.....
Macon	1	164	3,979	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maroa	10	185	10,839	58	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Zion	.....	166	1,464	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niantic	2	176	3,520	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Macoupin—																			
Brighton	9	174	4,350	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunker Hill	7	160	6,920	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses, offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Macoupin—*Concluded.*																			
Carlinville	31	182	19,525	107	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillespie	17	162	7,100	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Girard	19	170	12,525	73	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Medora, Twp	.....	184	4,043	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Mt. Olive	.....	182	5,475	30	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmyra	33	164	11,480	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Shipman	5	162	2,992	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Staunton	7	173	8,461	48	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Virden, Twp	33	186	18,704	100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison—																			
Alton	47	190	76,000	400	4	2	2	.....	2	9	11	20	.....	17	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Collinsville, Twp	18	180	25,200	140	4	2	1	.....	.....	6	4	10	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Edwardsville	27	180	26,394	180	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Granite City	20	181	25,529	141	4	4	2	.....	2	5	5	10	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Highland	10	181	12,094	66	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Madison	.....	180	8,029	44	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood River	.....	186	2,534	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Marion—																			
Centralia, Twp	21	189	40,747	215	4	2	1½	1	2	4	9	13	.....	9	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Kinmundy	17	180	9,469	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odin	4	163	2,586	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patoka	5	166	2,490	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Salem	14	175	12,975	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sandoval	3	163	4,401	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Marshall—																			
Henry	10	192	10,972	57	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Lacon	8	181	7,520	41	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toluca	12	180	6,536	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Washburn	29	183	8,960	48	4					1	2	3		1	2				
Wenona	19	185	7,842	42	4					1	2	3			3				
Mason—																			
Easton	15	183	4,939	26	4					1		1		1					
Havana	12	183	18,707	102	4					2	4	6		1	1	4			
Kilbourne, Twp		165	2,444	14	4					1	1	2			1	1			
Manito	5	161	2,302	14	3					1		1					1		
Mason City	27	187	17,765	95	4	2				2	2	4	3		1				
San Jose	6	162	4,415	27	3					1		1		1					
Massac—																			
Dunbar (col.)		198	3,366	17	4					1		1		1					
Metropolis	10	198	19,000	95	4				2	2	2	4		2	2				
McDonough—																			
Bardolph	6	176	2,883	16	3					1		1						1	
Blandinsville	22	186	7,969	42	4			1		1	2	3		3					
Bushnell	13	180	14,888	82	4	2				2	3	5	1	2	2				
Colchester	7	170	7,584	44	3					1	1	2				1		1	
Good Hope	11	165	3,280	19	3					1		1			1				
Industry, Twp	13	186	9,434	50	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	4		3	1				
Macomb	7	189	26,460	140	4	1		1		3	3	6	1	5					
Prairie City		171	6,370	171	4					1	1	2		1	1				
McHenry—																			
Crystal Lake	27	185	17,205	93	4	4	4		4	1	4	5		4			1		
Harvard	37	189	21,735	115	4					2	4	6	1	5					
Hebron	27	180	9,000	50	4					1	2	3		3					
Huntley	19	181	8,130	44	4														
Marengo	39	181	17,842	98	4					3	3	6		5	1				
McHenry	32	176	10,000	65	4					1	2	3		2	1				
Richmond	9	193	8,106	42	4					1	2	3	3						
Woodstock	40	189	24,126	127	4					2	4	6		2	4				
McLean—																			
Arrowsmith	8	168	2,580	15	4					1		1						1	
Bellflower, Twp	5	170	6,745	39	4		4			1	3	4	2	1	1				
Bloomington	27	180	84,875	471	4	4	3	3	4	10	14	24	3	16	1	2	1	1	
Chenoa	22	184	10,633	57	4					1	3	4		2	2				
Colfax	16	177	9,089	51	4					1	2	3		1	1		1		
Cropsey	7	168	2,412	14	4					1		1						1	
Danvers	8	170	3,059	18	3					1		1					1		
Downs	15	170	3,620	21	3						1	1			1				
Ellsworth	6	170	1,540	9	3					1		1						1	
Gridley	3	187	4,301	23	3					1		1		1					
Heyworth	12	185	7,198	39	4					1	2	3		1	2				
LeRoy	20	177	14,240	80	4		1		1	2	3	5		2	1	2			
Lexington	30	181	17,557	91	4		2		2	2	3	5		4	1				
McLean	20	172	7,477	42	4					1	2	3			2	1			
Normal	6	180	20,072	111	4	4	4		4	4	5	9		5	4				
Saybrook	29	180	9,225	51	4	1		2	1	1	2	3		1	2				
Stanford	24	175	7,000	40	4			2		1	2	3	1		2				
Towanda	17	172	4,638	26	4					1		1						1	

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Menard—																			
Athens	5	161	4,830	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenview	3	183	5,124	28	4	½	.....	½	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Petersburg	32	180	20,503	113	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek	1	168	1,092	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallula	16	188	8,340	44	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Mercer—																			
Aledo	40	179	23,400	131	4	.....	4	.....	4	2	3	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Joy	7	170	5,469	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keithsburg	7	178	5,340	30	4	.....	.....	½	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Boston	4	167	3,768	22	4	.....	1	½	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaton	17	178	5,450	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Viola	15	175	8,625	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe—																			
Waterloo	18	180	12,600	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery—																			
Butler	2	148	2,100	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Coffeen	.....	154	3,850	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donnellson	10	142	4,900	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore	4	167	4,000	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hillsboro	27	165	19,200	116	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irving	11	163	4,800	29	3	½	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield	20	180	24,840	138	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Nokomis	14	180	9,800	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond	.....	178	6,400	35	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Witt	5	169	6,000	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan—																			
Chapin	8	170	4,250	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	10	175	3,746	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville	80	172	60,478	351	4	4	4	4	4	7	13	20	.....	12	1	7	.....	.....	.....

Meredosa	4	171	2,650	15	4					1		1				1			
Murrayville	26	167	5,845	35	4					1	1	2				2			
Waverly	11	176	11,060	62	4					2	1	3		1	1		1		
Moultrie—																			
Bethany	16	167	5,845	35	4					2		2					1	1	
Lovington, Twp	11	191	14,531	76	4	2		2		1	6	7	2	5					
Sullivan	22	177	2,301	130	4					1	5	6	1	4			1		
Ogle—																			
Byron	15	185	11,789	63	4		2			1	2	3		2				1	
Creston		188	1,880	10	3					1		1	1						
Forreston	6	182	5,793	31	4					1	1	2	1	1					
Leaf River	7	187	2,371	13	3						1	1			1				
Monroe Center	8	172	2,924	17	3					2		2		2					
Mt. Morris	4	185	5,721	30	3					1	1	2		1		1			
Oregon	21	185	17,575	95	4					2	7	9		3	3		2		
Polo	37	186	13,894	74	4	4	1				7	7	1	5	1				
Rochelle	58	188	27,211	144	4	3		1	2	2	5	7		7					
Stillman Valley	5	181	3,849	21	4						2	2	1	1					
Peoria—																			
Averyville	2	188	6,280	33	4					1	2	3		1			1	1	
Bartonville	2	172	1,548	9	4	2				1		1		1					
Brimfield		187	6,545	35	4					1	1	2			1		1		
Chillicothe, Twp	12	190	11,800	62	4			½	½	1	3	4		3	1				
Dunlap	9	183	3,581	19	4					1		1		1					
Elmwood	24	180	14,407	80	4					1	2	3	3						
Peoria	42	200	88,000	440	4	4	4		4	9	20	29	2	22	5				
Peoria Man., Tr	28	200	90,000	450	4	4	4		4	14	22	36	2	19		9	3	3	
Princeville	21	182	10,010	55	4					1	2	3	1	2					
Perry—																			
DuQuoin, Twp	11	177	31,152	176	4	1		1		4	6	10		7		1		1	1
Pickneyville	11	175	8,750	50	4					2	1	3	2	1					
Piatt—																			
Atwood	6	158	4,482	28	4					1	2	3	1	2					
Bement	19	180	13,440	74	4					2	2	4		4					
Cerro Gordo	13	182	1,637	45	4					1	1	2			2				
DeLand	7	183	3,940	22	3					1		1				1			
LaPlace	4	170	2,040	12	3					1		1				1			
Mansfield	19	176	7,810	44	4					1	2	3		2	1				
Monticello	13	175	10,792	61	4					2	3	5	1	2	1		1		
Pike—																			
Barry	55	172	16,340	95	4					1	3	4		3	1				
Griggsville	24	176	11,616	66	4					1	2	3		2		1			
Milton	9	166	2,988	18	3						1	1				1			
Perry	2	179	4,220	23	4					1		1				1			
Pittsfield	30	183	28,470	155	4	4		1		3	7	10	1	4	4	1			
Pleasant Hill	16	167	4,320	25	4					1		1				1			
Pope—																			
Golconda	2	161	3,220	20	4					1	1	2			1			1	

TABLE 46—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pulaski—																			
Mound City	8	164	9,451	57	4					3	1	4	2	1	1				
Mounds		189	5,922	31	4					3	1	4		2	1		1		
Putnam—																			
Granville	5	166	4,980	30	3						1	1	1						
Hennepin	5	191	4,775	25	3					1		1				1			
Magnolia	5	181	9,100	50	4					1	1	2	2						
McNabb	36	187	8,374	44	4			4	2	1	2	3	2	2					
Putnam	5	190	4,750	25	4		2	2		1	1	2		1	1				
Randolph—																			
Chester	14	177	9,376	52	4					2	2	4	1	2	1				
Coulterville	3	165	3,630	22	4					1	1	2		2					
Sparta	74	180	28,800	160	4	2				3	3	6		4			1	1	
Richland—																			
Olney	22	182	27,579	151	4					4	3	7		2	3	2			
Rock Island—																			
East Moline		175	6,125	35	4					1	2	3		3					
Moline	51	177	88,007	497	4	4	4		1	8	13	21	2	17			2		
Port Byron	4	186	5,766	31	3					2		2			1			1	
Rock Island	56	177	97,545	551	4	4	4		4	14	12	26	1	17	1	2	3	2	
Saline—																			
Carrier Mills		125	3,250	26	3					1		1						1	
Eldorado, Twp	3	182	18,441	101	4	4	4	4		2	4	6	1	2	1		1	1	
Galatia	9	146	3,212	22	4	1				2		2		2					
Harrisburg, Twp	20	190	33,820	178	4	4	1		2	4	5	9	1	6	1			1	
Sangamon—																			
Auburn	12	182	7,180	39	4	1				1	2	3		1	2				
Buffalo		181	3,670	20	3					1		1				1			
Chatham	25	178	8,889	49	4					1	2	3		1	2				
Dawson		174	1,529	8	3					1	1	2			1			1	

Divernon, Twp	9	180	9,450	52	4	2				1	3	4		1			2	1	
Illiopolis	15	180	7,340	40	4					1	2	3	1	2					
Mechanicsburg	2	160	2,461	15	3					1		1						1	
New Berlin		184	5,482	29	3					1		1		1					
Pawnee, Twp	9	180	11,160	62	4	4				2	3	5		3			1	1	
Pleasant Plains	7	164	2,624	16	3					1		1							1
Springfield	82	193	170,521	878	4	4	4		4	15	27	42		29	9	4			
Williamsville	5	177	3,009	17	3					1		1						1	
Schuyler—																			
Camden	4	166	1,411	8	3	3				1		1				1			
Rushville	41	186	20,051	107	4					1	4	5		3	2				
Scott—																			
Bluffs	7	178	3,204	28	4					1	1	2				2			
Manchester	7	186	4,092	22	4					1	1	2		1		1			
Winchester	25	174	13,172	75	4	4				2	2	4	1			2	1		
Shelby—																			
Cowden	5	163	4,075	25	3					1		1		1					
Findlay	7	180	4,500	25	3						2	2		1			1		
Moweaqua	17	168	11,088	66	4					2	1	3		1	1		1		
Shelbyville	20	182	20,926	114	4	1	2		3	4	3	7	1	5			1		
Stewardson	1	164	2,824	17	3					1		1	1						
Tower Hill	3	172	3,440	20	3					1		1				1			
Stark—																			
Bradford	33	182	12,722	69	4	4				1	2	3		3					
Castleton	8	187	2,431	13	3						1	1					1		
Elmira	4	168	1,512	9	3						1	1		1					
LaFayette	12	173	3,460	20	4	1		½			1	1					1		
Toulon, Twp	6	176	15,840	90	4			1	2	1	5	6		3	1		1	1	
Wyoming	20	180	12,063	67	4	4				2	1	3		2			1		
St. Clair—																			
Belleville	12	185	33,531	181	4					6	2	8	2	3	2		1		
East St. Louis	58	190	109,045	573	4	4	4		4	11	19	30	7	11	2	5	3	2	
Lebanon	6	180	7,740	43	4					2		2		1		1			
Marissa, Twp	12	180	18,114	100	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	6		4	2				
Mascontah	3	180	4,140	23	3					3		3			3				
O'Fallon	11	185	10,175	55	3					2		2		1		1			
Stephenson—																			
Freeport	79	190	88,162	464	4	4	4	2	3	7	13	20		19			1		
Lena	22	178	10,035	56	4					1	2	3		3					
Tazewell—																			
Armington, Twp	2	174	4,548	26	4	4					3	3		1	2				
Delavan	18	176	14,080	80	4	2				1	3	4	4						
East Peoria	2	179	2,877	16	3					1	1	2		2					
Green Valley	2	171	3,420	20	3						2	2	1	1					
Hoopedale	22	165	7,260	44	3					1		1		1					
Mackinaw	12	179	6,623	37	4					1	2	3			2	1			
Minier	6	175	5,775	33	4	1				1	2	3	1				2		
Morton, Twp	13	180	6,980	38	4					1	2	3		3					
Pekin	7	187	52,360	280	4	4	2		1	4	9	13		11	1		1		

Table 46—Concluded.

Counties and districts.	Number of tuition pupils.	Days in session.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Courses, offered, years in each.					Number of teachers.			Professional preparation of teachers.						
													Graduates of—				Attended, but not graduate of—		
					Academic.	Commercial.	Technical.	Agricultural.	Domestic science.	Men.	Women.	Total.	College and State Normal school.	College only.	State Normal school only.	Four-year high school only.	College.	State Normal school.	High school.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tazewell—*Concluded.*																			
Tremont	9	168	4,704	28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Washington	15	180	14,400	80	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union—																			
Alto Pass	.....	146	3,308	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Anna	18	173	15,211	87	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobden	11	163	7,587	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dongola	8	145	2,900	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jonesboro	4	163	3,432	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion—																			
Alvin, Twp	.....	180	1,452	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bismarck, Twp	3	186	2,790	15	4	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catlin	3	190	4,760	25	4	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	154	190	81,174	427	4	3	.....	.....	2	7	13	20	2	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fairmount	8	182	2,272	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, Twp	4	180	12,963	72	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopeston	43	180	30,448	169	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianola	2	184	2,400	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	6	168	2,380	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potomac	5	180	4,619	25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rankin	7	176	4,746	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridge Farm Twp.	1	180	8,850	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rossville	22	185	9,265	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidell, Twp	11	183	8,212	44	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westville, Twp	.....	187	6,545	35	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wabash—																			
Mt. Carmel	19	185	34,170	184	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Warren—																			
Alexis	37	174	9,117	174	4	1	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Kirkwood	21	176	10,715	60	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Little York	7	167	2,708	16	3					1		1				1			
Monmouth	144	178	70,287	395	4	4	4	1	4	8	11	19	1	16	2				
Roseville, Twp	32	192	11,520	60	4	4	2		2	3	4	7	1	2	3		1		
Washington—																			
Ashley, Twp	8	143	64,000	44	4					2	2	4	2			1		1	
Nashville	38	176	15,102	85	4					4		4		1	2		1		
Wayne—																			
Fairfield	9	171	11,338	66	4			1		3	1	4		1	2	1			
White—																			
Carmi	38	162	2,268	140	4					3	2	5		5					
Grayville	5	172	6,880	40	4					2		2		1		1			
Norris City	6	124	4,092	33	3					1		1			1				
Whiteside—																			
Erie	8	189	5,640	29	4	1				1	1	2	2						
Fulton	3	190	11,400	60	4					1	3	4		2	1	1			
Morrison	34	190	24,759	130	4					2	6	8	7	1					
Prophetstown	13	189	9,450	50	4			1		2	1	3	2		1				
Rock Falls	4	172	8,947	52	4					1	3	4		3	1				
Sterling, Twp	47	188	50,075	266	4	1			2	4	8	12	9	3					
Tampico		185	5,550	30	3			½		1	1	2					2		
Will—																			
Joliet, Twp	66	188	159,613	849	4	4	4	4	4	26	37	63	6	52	1		3		1
Lockport, Twp	17	188	25,004	133	4	4	2		3	4	6	10	5	4	1				
Peotone	5	195	7,800	40	4					1	2	3		3					
Plainfield	28	183	11,730	64	4					1	3	4		1	1	1	1		
Wilmington	15	182	10,204	55	4	1				2	2	4		3			1		
Williamson—																			
Carterville	9	180	10,862	60	4					4		4		1			1	2	
Creal Springs	6	168	5,044	30	3					2		2		1					1
Herrin, Twp		186	18,181	97	4	1				2	3	5		2	2			1	
Johnston City	2	185	7,030	38	4					1	2	3		1	2				
Marion, Twp	2	183	34,770	190		4	2		2	6	4	10	2	5	2		1		
Winnebago—																			
Cherry Valley	6	184	2,382	12	3					1		1		1					
Durand	21	184	5,888	32	4					1		1			1				
Harlem	4	188	3,384	18	4		2	2½	4	1		1	1						
Pecatonica	6	185	6,475	35	3					1	1	2					2		
Rockford	211	188	215,355	1,145	4	4	4		4	21	30	51	2	36	8		3		2
Rockton	15	181	5,430	30	4					1		1			1				
Seward	1	185	3,145	17	3					1		1				1			
Winnebago	3	177	3,540	20	4					1		1		1					
Woodford—																			
Benson	5	182	2,478	13	3					1		1			1				
ElPaso		180	16,200	90	4					1	3	4		2	2				
Eureka	12	180	10,843	60	4					2	2	4		3	1				
Metamora	5	182	3,380	18	3	1				1	1	2			1			1	
Minonk	24	182	14,386	79	4					2	2	4	2	1	1				
Roanoke	4	180	4,919	27	4					1	1	2					2		

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—FINANCIAL—1914.

TABLE 47—CURRENT EXPENSE, COST PER ENROLLMENT, CAPITAL OUTLAY, TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND VALUE OF HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illinois	$32,792	$4,135,940	$623,671	$241,928	$61,047	$5,095,378	$63 72	$1,792,945	$214,564	$7,102,887	$18,879,588	$2,237,694	$21,117,282
Adams—													
Camp Point	.....	$ 3,125	$ 350	.....	$ 6	$ 3,481	$ 42 45	.....	$ 10	$ 3,491	.....	$ 1,200	$ 1,200
Clayton	.....	2,056	176	$ 300	.....	2,532	46 89	.....	42	2,574	.....	800	800
Golden	.....	814	96	.....	.....	910	30 33	.....	.....	910	.....	225	225
Mendon	.....	2,190	135	200	.....	2,525	42 08	.....	.....	2,525	.....	1,700	1,700
Payson	.....	1,190	80	75	.....	1,345	46 38	.....	.....	1,345	.....	400	400
Quincy	.....	20,625	2,971	2,000	.....	25,596	44 67	.....	.....	25,596	$112,700	10,836	123,536
Alexander—													
Cairo	.....	9,005	1,409	350	168	10,932	43 73	$ 100	.....	11,032	75,000	10,270	85,270
Sumner-Cairo (col.)	.....	2,459	772	200	50	3,481	65 68	.....	75	3,556	15,000	1,150	16,150
Thebes, Twp	.....	1,695	390	313	42	2,440	106 08	.....	.....	2,440	17,500	3,000	20,500
Bond—													
Greenville	.....	3,948	275	60	.....	4,283	36 61	.....	129	4,412	15,000	1,200	16,200
Mulberry Grove	.....	671	52	3	30	756	28	.....	33	789	.....	75	75
Sorento	.....	1,500	160	.....	.....	1,660	97 65	.....	.....	1,660	.....	.....	.....
Boone—													
Belvidere	.....	11,075	1,725	400	.....	13,200	51 76	.....	.....	13,200	40,000	1,400	41,400
Capron	.....	1,459	136	.....	.....	1,595	59 07	.....	.....	1,595	.....	250	250
Poplar Grove	.....	900	45	.....	.....	945	67 50	.....	.....	945	.....	.....	.....
Brown—													
Mt. Sterling	.....	3,187	580	300	.....	4,067	45 18	.....	100	4,167	20,000	1,000	21,000
Versailles	.....	820	95	.....	.....	915	21 28	.....	.....	915	.....	200	200
Bureau—													
Buda	.....	1,930	180	1,245	20	3,375	80 30	.....	1,000	4,375	.....	200	200
DePue	.....	1,600	238	84	.....	1,922	160 00	.....	.....	1,922	.....	.....	.....
Manlius, Twp	.....	1,765	190	.....	150	2,105	63 79	.....	461	2,566	.....	100	100
Mineral	.....	1,230	76	50	.....	1,356	96 86	.....	.....	1,356	.....	50	50

Neponset	.....	1,452	101	40	.....	1,593	72 41	.....	.....	1,593	.....	50	50
Ohio	.....	1,590	250	100	25	1,965	78 60	.....	.....	1,965	.....	350	350
Princeton, Twp	$310	15,406	2,187	2,286	2,137	22,326	93 01	.....	.....	22,326	1,500	250	1,750
Sheffield	.....	3,650	360	87	140	4,237	80 31	.....	.....	4,237	.....	400	400
Spring Valley, Twp	.....	2,670	556	300	.....	3,526	35 98	.....	.....	3,526	.....	.....	.....
Tiskilwa, Twp	50	3,551	1,280	70	5	4,956	49 56	.....	352	5,308	40,000	4,000	44,000
Walnut	.....	2,705	333	80	40	3,158	46 44	.....	.....	3,158	.....	500	500
Wyanet	.....	1,535	150	40	.....	1,725	50 74	1,100	.....	2,825	.....	300	300
Carroll—													
Chadwick	.....	1,457	140	60	.....	1,657	82 85	.....	.....	1,657	.....	300	300
Lanark	.....	1,710	325	175	46	2,256	25 07	.....	.....	2,256	.....	2,500	2,500
Milledgeville	.....	2,630	200	60	41	2,931	58 62	.....	.....	2,931	.....	1,000	1,000
Mt. Carroll	.....	3,845	350	200	.....	4,395	43 95	.....	.....	4,395	.....	2,000	2,000
Savanna, Twp	.....	8,830	1,944	674	55	11,503	83 36	335	613	12,451	50,000	6,000	56,000
Shannon	.....	1,645	175	8	.....	1,828	44 39	.....	81	1,909	.....	300	300
Thomson	.....	933	146	25	.....	1,104	38 43	.....	.....	1,104	.....	500	500
Cass—													
Arenzville	.....	1,575	.....	.....	.....	1,575	56 25	.....	.....	1,575	.....	200	200
Ashland	.....	2,515	190	30	15	2,750	52 88	.....	.....	2,750	.....	250	250
Beardstown	.....	6,808	500	340	.....	7,648	.....	.....	144	7,792	35,000	5,400	40,400
Chandlerville	.....	1,500	160	80	.....	1,740	38 82	.....	.....	1,740	.....	150	150
Virginia	.....	2,970	270	.....	.....	3,240	33 06	.....	.....	3,240	.....	1,500	1,500
Champaign—													
Broadlands	.....	720	100	2	1	823	48 41	.....	.....	823	.....	300	300
Champaign	.....	7,711	1,114	965	1,205	10,995	18 79	115,718	623	127,336	100,000	5,000	105,000
Fisher	.....	1,517	85	80	14	1,696	80 76	.....	.....	1,696	.....	650	650
Foosland	.....	882	128	40	1	1,051	70 07	.....	10	1,061	.....	400	400
Gifford	.....	985	80	20	15	1,100	84 61	.....	8	1,108	.....	500	500
Homer	.....	3,140	150	43	.....	3,333	72 45	.....	311	3,644	.....	1,000	1,000
Ludlow	.....	866	90	100	.....	1,056	58 74	.....	12	1,068	.....	120	120
Mahomet	.....	1,406	277	20	.....	1,703	34 06	.....	29	1,732	.....	400	400
Ogden	.....	905	95	130	18	1,148	54 67	.....	.....	1,148	.....	250	250
Philo	.....	902	124	63	16	1,105	27 62	.....	.....	1,105	.....	500	500
Rantoul	.....	2,613	409	80	2	3,104	28 22	.....	.....	3,104	.....	1,200	1,200
Sidney	.....	907	123	10	.....	1,040	52 00	.....	.....	1,040	.....	400	400
St. Joseph	.....	1,002	68	6	.....	1,076	43 04	.....	.....	1,076	.....	350	350
Tolono	.....	1,755	110	30	.....	1,895	46 92	.....	.....	1,895	.....	700	700
Urbana	.....	12,740	1,451	923	125	15,239	35 11	81,718	.....	96,957	30,000	6,100	36,100
Christian—													
Assumption, Twp	.....	4,069	825	310	33	5,237	46 76	30,000	5,000	40,237	35,000	7,600	42,600
Edinburg	.....	1,655	137	5	.....	1,797	36 19	.....	.....	1,797	.....	300	300
Morrisonville	.....	2,071	112	23	1	2,207	63 06	.....	.....	2,207	3,000	250	3,250
Pana, Twp	50	7,917	1,520	1,327	18	10,832	46 45	.....	292	11,124	75,000	6,000	81,000
Rosemond	.....	811	100	30	.....	941	85 55	.....	.....	941	.....	200	200
Stonington	.....	2,005	200	50	.....	2,255	41 00	.....	.....	2,255	.....	450	450
Taylorville, Twp	878	10,783	1,625	220	188	13,694	55 43	16,168	.....	29,862	45,000	2,500	47,500
Clark—													
Casey	.....	2,825	200	.....	50	3,075	33 42	.....	.....	3,075	5,000	300	5,300
Marshall, Twp	25	5,510	1,330	600	.....	7,465	52 94	.....	.....	7,465	27,000	1,200	28,200

Table 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Clark—*Concluded.*													
Martinsville	.....	$ 3,569	$ 450	$ 144	.....	$ 4,163	$ 69 38	.....	.....	$ 4,163	$ 10,000	$ 2,000	$ 12,000
Westfield	.....	800	73	116	.....	989	44 87	.....	.....	989	.....	200	200
Clay—													
Flora, Twp	$ 71	6,934	1,615	612	$ 412	9,644	81 73	$ 11,921	$ 5,652	27,217	33,000	3,000	36,000
Xenia	.....	745	100	7	.....	852	106 50	.....	.....	852	.....	100	100
Clinton—													
Carlyle	.....	2,775	360	76	.....	3,211	33 44	.....	.....	3,211	.....	1,000	1,000
Trenton	.....	1,461	84	4	.....	1,549	70 41	.....	.....	1,549	.....	350	350
Coles—													
Charleston	.....	5,704	1,383	2,192	.....	9,279	55 23	.....	.....	9,279	50,000	5,500	55,500
Mattoon	.....	10,645	1,400	600	.....	12,645	48 63	.....	.....	12,645	50,000	2,000	52,000
Oakland	.....	3,663	354	206	6	3,629	45 36	.....	228	3,857	.....	500	500
Cook—													
Arlington Heights	.....	2,200	350	100	30	2,680	62 33	.....	75	2,755	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	.....	1,999	454	58	.....	2,511	41 16	.....	.....	2,511	.....	650	650
Bloom, Twp	443	13,599	2,847	1,105	179	18,173	65 37	648	581	19,402	125,000	20,000	145,000
Blue Island, Twp	400	13,274	800	.....	2,350	16,824	90 45	.....	.....	16,824	.....	2,000	2,000
Cicero, Stickney, Twp.	2,800	25,033	8,266	1,207	1,953	39,259	113 79	.....	6,433	45,692	140,000	50,000	190,000
Evanston, Twp	2,720	60,668	3,067	5,365	230	72,050	93 55	227	540	72,817	150,000	11,200	161,200
Lemont, Twp	.....	3,600	.....	.....	500	4,100	70 69	.....	150	4,250	.....	5,000	5,000
Lyons, Twp	.....	41,070	7,677	7,673	2,495	58,915	114 84	.....	.....	58,915	132,134	21,250	153,384
Maine, Twp	.....	10,644	1,650	.....	6,696	18,990	102 65	1,745	272	21,007	35,000	2,000	37,000
New Trier, Twp	.....	51,285	13,422	881	690	66,278	124 82	69,673	20,719	156,670	470,000	80,000	550,000
Oak Park-River Forest, Twp	6,376	70,374	17,638	1,943	2,161	98,492	92 05	83,676	23,480	205,648	575,000	60,000	635,000
Palatine	.....	2,600	250	80	.....	2,930	83 71	.....	.....	2,930	.....	.....	.....
Proviso, Twp	250	19,600	2,800	300	500	23,450	.....	6,000	.....	29,450	70,000	20,000	90,000
Riverside-Brookfield, Twp	.....	8,393	923	.....	1,838	11,154	.....	.....	300	11,454	.....	.....	.....
Thornton, Twp	3,250	20,997	8,676	6,450	240	39,613	109 13	6,200	1,850	47,663	235,000	25,000	260,000
Chicago—													
Austin	.....	69,863	7,548	2,540	.....	79,951	76 58	14,993	533	95,477	166,539	37,153	203,692
Bowen	.....	56,312	15,819	1,974	.....	74,105	87 80	3,776	17,732	95,613	569,983	37,459	607,442

Calumet		38,340	3,695	1,643		43,678	122 01	3,323	362	47,363	145,307	5,688	150,995
Crane Technical		128,460	15,228	3,650		147,338	103 83	5,829	2,268	155,435	370,002	116,560	486,562
Curtis		36,447	3,944	1,334		41,725	78 73	258	164	42,147	279,943	8,428	288,371
Englewood		114,369	12,032	4,512		130,913	85 45	1,027	1,644	133,584	442,276	16,712	458,988
Flower Technical		24,985	4,825	1,337		31,147	108 08	478	125	31,750	149,033	7,360	156,393
Harrison Technical		43,515	8,346	1,055		52,916	83 60	382,208		435,124	937,790		937,790
Hyde Park		141,297	20,543	6,049		167,889	77 05	1,589		169,478	813,635		813,635
Lake		65,527	12,806	2,968		81,301	95 65	1,259	4,032	86,592	295,885	94,134	390,019
Lake View		73,218	9,765	2,278		85,261	75 92	139	1,508	86,908	214,375	33,653	248,028
Lane Technical		132,408	17,561	4,580		154,549	98 69	1,375	9,000	164,924	649,856	131,708	781,564
Marshall		76,289	8,891	5,067		90,247	75 90	2,396	1,912	94,555	308,987	74,713	383,700
McKinley		61,582	9,346	1,766		72,694	78 42	1,259	949	74,902	399,832	17,502	417,334
Medill		54,045	5,195	3,439		62,679	77 96	5,723	1,240	69,642	292,884	28,799	321,683
Morgan Park		2,493	167	1		2,661	15 93			2,661			
Parker		45,973	2,877	368		49,218	59 01	1,725	1,099	52,042	230,535	13,499	244,034
Phillips		116,040	11,266	3,779		131,085	79 98	8,026	3,869	142,980	473,027	47,069	520,096
Schurz		89,997	18,093	3,065		111,155	69 91	1,837	18,832	131,824	499,719	72,675	572,394
Senn		101,719	21,485	6,122		129,326	81 41	138,824		268,150	817,795		817,795
Tuley		55,828	5,944	852		62,624	69 55	5,075	210	67,909	226,165	32,196	258,361
Waller		56,803	5,766	3,631		66,200	82 44	495	646	67,341	295,340	15,490	310,830
Crawford—													
Hutsonville, Twp		3,122	474		21	3,617	64 59		285	3,902		920	920
Oblong		2,502	272	50	7	2,831	43 55			2,831		500	500
Palestine		1,678	189		38	1,905	31 75			1,905		400	400
Robinson, Twp		10,872	1,504	363	408	13,147	58 17		42	13,189	45,000	5,000	50,000
Cumberland—													
Greenup		2,200	215			2,415	38 95			2,415		450	450
Neoga, Twp		4,005	770		583	5,358	58 24		7	5,365	30,000	1,500	31,500
Toledo		1,377	115			1,492	48 13			1,492		200	200
DeKalb—													
DeKalb, Twp	1,439	18,909	3,205	735	170	24,458	70 28		363	24,821			
Genoa		2,175	386	53	24	2,638	49 77		20	2,658		900	900
Hinckley		2,467	390	50		2,907	61 86			2,907		600	600
Kirkland		1,043	116	78		1,237	56 23			1,237		500	500
Rollo, Consolidated		2,097	488			2,585	52 76		524	3,109		2,800	2,800
Sandwich		3,724	820	400	70	5,014	42 49			5,014		2,800	2,800
Shabbona		1,775	183	50		2,008	77 23			2,008		400	400
Somonauk		1,709	266	204	50	2,229	39 80			2,229	3,000	300	3,300
Sycamore		7,965	1,500	700		10,165	61 61			10,165	25,000	5,000	30,000
Waterman		1,433	163	50		1,646	68 58			1,646		500	500
DeWitt—													
Clinton		9,877	1,023	874		11,774	50 53		400	12,174	50,000	1,000	51,000
Farmer City, Twp		5,468	1,209	342	134	7,153	76 91	929	442	8,524			
Kenney		804	127	199		1,130	49 13			1,130			
Wappella		792	87			879	41 86			879			
Waynesville, Twp		1,999	239	98		2,336	86 52			2,336		500	500
Weldon		760	117			877	32 48			877			
Douglas—													
Arcola		3,112	266			3,378	26 19			3,378	20,000	600	20,600
Arthur		2,395	350			2,745	53 82			2,745			

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Douglas—*Concluded.*													
Camargo	.....	$ 640	$ 25	.....	.....	$ 665	$ 36 94	.....	.....	$ 665	.....	$ 50	$ 50
Garrett	.....	1,819	145	$ 26	.....	1,990	55 44	.....	.....	1,990	.....	200	200
Hindsboro	.....	1,237	260	.....	$ 50	1,547	37 73	.....	.....	1,547	.....	.....	.....
Murdock	.....	680	80	.....	.....	760	95 00	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....
Newman, Twp	.....	4,410	300	100	.....	4,810	57 26	.....	$ 300	5,110	$ 30,000	3,000	33,000
Tuscola	.....	5,482	615	635	.....	6,732	70 86	.....	.....	6,732	.....	1,500	1,500
Villa Grove	.....	1,775	400	100	.....	2,275	47 40	.....	.....	2,275	34,000	2,500	36,500
DuPage—													
Downers Grove	.....	5,370	650	200	.....	6,220	47 85	.....	.....	6,220	.....	2,300	2,300
Elmhurst	.....	4,742	1,620	.....	.....	6,362	80 53	.....	.....	6,362	.....	3,500	3,500
Hinsdale	.....	7,448	1,300	250	100	9,098	93 79	.....	.....	9,098	.....	2,000	2,000
Naperville	.....	4,930	572	998	.....	6,500	57 40	.....	223	6,723	.....	2,300	2,300
West Chicago	.....	4,546	626	491	100	5,763	74 84	.....	.....	5,763	.....	4,000	4,000
Wheaton	.....	4,987	1,045	333	.....	6,365	30 02	.....	.....	6,365	140,000	5,000	145,000
Edgar—													
Chrisman	.....	2,683	360	186	.....	3,229	37 11	.....	82	3,311	.....	700	700
Hume	.....	894	334	.....	30	1,258	24 66	.....	323	1,581	.....	500	500
Kansas	.....	2,546	245	102	.....	2,893	51 66	.....	80	2,973	.....	400	400
Paris	.....	11,604	1,100	837	730	14,271	50 50	.....	250	14,521	65,000	5,000	70,000
Edwards—													
Albion	.....	2,497	200	400	.....	3,097	40 22	$26,000	685	29,782	26,000	1,000	27,000
Effingham—													
Altamont	.....	2,580	240	13	37	2,870	.....	.....	80	2,950	.....	750	750
Effingham	.....	3,360	568	500	220	4,648	55 90	.....	.....	4,648	40,000	1,130	41,130
Fayette—													
Brownstown	.....	1,270	50	.....	.....	1,320	82 50	.....	.....	1,320	.....	300	300
Farina	$ 2	1,359	105	75	.....	1,541	30 96	.....	49	1,590	.....	100	100
Ramsey	.....	1,160	109	67	76	1,412	67 24	.....	.....	1,412	.....	350	350
St. Elmo	.....	2,686	225	30	125	3,066	73 00	.....	.....	3,066	.....	1,100	1,100
Vandalia	.....	4,524	300	100	50	4,974	45 63	200	.....	5,174	45,000	6,000	51,000
Ford—													
Cabery, Twp	.....	1,070	133	90	.....	1,293	129 30	.....	525	1,818	.....	525	525
Gibson City, Twp	113	7,196	1,872	615	.....	9,796	57 96	86	1,745	11,627	60,000	10,000	70,000

Melvin	.....	1,767	220	30	.....	2,017	48 12	.....	.....	2,017	.....	500	500
Paxton	.....	5,890	700	400	200	7,190	47 62	.....	.....	7,190	.....	2,000	2,000
Piper City	.....	1,522	240	6	103	1,871	45 63	.....	.....	1,871	.....	500	500
Roberts	.....	772	12	55	.....	839	32 27	.....	.....	839	.....	100	100
Sibley	.....	920	250	.....	.....	1,170	73 13	.....	.....	1,170	.....	300	300
Franklin—													
Benton, Twp.	.....	9,530	1,300	500	200	11,530	79 52	100	150	11,780	45,000	2,500	47,500
Christopher	.....	1,225	245	80	.....	1,550	40 76	.....	.....	1,550	.....	150	150
West Frankfort	.....	1,290	550	.....	.....	1,840	76 67	.....	.....	1,840	32,500	200	32,700
Fulton—													
Astoria	.....	2,990	206	330	.....	3,526	38 75	.....	147	3,673	.....	500	500
Avon	.....	2,907	962	315	.....	4,184	70 76	.....	.....	4,184	.....	800	800
Canton	.....	14,118	3,944	1,528	.....	19,590	57 79	.....	.....	19,590	.....	5,000	5,000
Cuba	.....	2,325	270	80	15	2,690	42 70	.....	.....	2,690	.....	2,500	2,500
Fairview	.....	915	30	30	.....	1,105	39 46	.....	.....	1,105	.....	500	500
Farmington	.....	1,232	462	50	.....	1,744	25 28	.....	.....	1,744	.....	1,200	1,200
Ipavia	.....	1,630	40	40	.....	1,850	30 33	.....	.....	1,850	.....	500	500
Lewistown	.....	3,280	500	562	.....	4,342	38 42	.....	.....	4,342	23,400	2,000	25,400
London Mills	.....	600	90	.....	.....	690	20 91	.....	.....	690	.....	200	200
Table Grove	.....	1,595	170	40	.....	1,805	46 28	.....	.....	1,805	.....	700	700
Vermont	.....	2,485	280	40	.....	2,805	41 25	.....	167	2,972	3,225	500	3,725
Gallatin—													
Equality, Twp	.....	2,467	348	135	.....	2,950	52 65	.....	.....	2,950	17,276	2,650	19,926
Omaha	.....	570	45	3	.....	618	34 28	.....	.....	618	.....	200	200
Ridgway	.....	737	57	9	.....	803	24 33	.....	.....	803	.....	200	200
Shawneetown	.....	1,532	128	421	20	2,101	70 03	.....	.....	2,101	.....	300	300
Greene—													
Carrollton	.....	4,728	594	96	.....	5,418	35 18	.....	.....	5,418	.....	1,000	1,000
Greenfield	.....	3,414	306	500	.....	4,220	38 72	212	32	4,464	.....	2,000	2,000
Kane	.....	1,200	92	86	.....	1,378	62 64	.....	.....	1,378	.....	.....	.....
Patterson	.....	600	80	15	.....	695	28 96	.....	.....	695	.....	.....	.....
Roodhouse	.....	2,350	760	150	.....	3,260	34 68	.....	.....	3,260	13,000	1,500	14,500
White Hall	.....	4,009	575	200	70	4,854	33 94	.....	700	5,554	.....	700	700
Grundy—													
Gardner	.....	2,227	155	28	.....	2,410	53 55	.....	33	2,443	.....	500	500
Mason, Twp.	.....	3,879	592	36	.....	4,507	75 12	2,925	993	8,425	15,000	3,000	18,000
Morris	.....	7,515	1,594	510	102	9,721	45 85	.....	.....	9,721	22,000	3,000	25,000
Hamilton—													
McLeansboro	.....	2,317	417	23	.....	2,757	49 59	.....	.....	2,757	2,000	900	2,900
Hancock—													
Augusta	.....	2,754	250	156	.....	3,160	32 58	.....	.....	3,160	.....	500	500
Bowen	.....	1,918	190	.....	25	2,133	32 32	.....	.....	2,133	.....	300	300
Carthage	.....	5,433	1,209	371	47	7,060	41 78	.....	156	7,216	45,000	1,500	46,500
Colusa	.....	839	117	18	.....	974	38 96	.....	.....	974	.....	250	250
Dallas City	.....	3,365	516	201	105	4,187	59 81	.....	.....	4,187	.....	700	700
Hamilton	.....	3,001	529	200	25	3,755	35 42	.....	.....	3,755	.....	650	650
LaHarpe	.....	2,615	250	500	.....	3,365	46 10	.....	.....	3,365	.....	1,200	1,200
Nauvoo, Twp.	28	1,536	226	32	.....	1,822	60 73	.....	.....	1,822	2,000	350	2,350
Plymouth	.....	1,591	210	110	.....	1,911	34 73	.....	655	2,566	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	.....	2,507	300	143	1	2,951	60 22	.....	.....	2,951	.....	650	650

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Henderson—													
Biggsville, Twp	$10	$ 2,526	$ 770	$ 75	$228	$ 3,609	$ 78 44	$ 24	$ 229	$ 3,862	$ 15,000	$ 2,000	$ 17,000
Stronghurst	.....	2,143	510	260	.....	2,913	34 68	.....	.....	2,913	.....	257	257
Henry—													
Alpha	.....	800	203	58	.....	1,061	46 13	.....	.....	1,061	.....	800	800
Annawan, Twp	.....	535	74	.....	100	709	39 39	.....	250	959	.....	550	550
Atkinson	.....	1,620	170	67	.....	1,857	68 78	.....	.....	1,857	.....	275	275
Cambridge	.....	3,438	483	90	3	4,014	45 10	7	.....	4,021	.....	500	500
Galva	.....	4,134	585	296	6	5,021	45 23	.....	.....	5,021	.....	2,903	2,903
Geneseo, Twp	.....	9,450	1,970	1,763	20	13,203	66 02	.....	615	13,818	75,000	4,000	79,000
Kewanee	.....	19,236	1,530	900	.....	21,666	71 04	.....	.....	21,666	125,000	15,000	140,000
Orion	.....	1,491	122	15	.....	1,628	42 84	1,000	200	2,828	.....	200	200
Wethersfield	.....	2,107	160	.....	.....	2,267	33 84	.....	.....	2,267	.....	200	200
Woodhull	.....	1,423	38	111	.....	1,572	41 37	.....	.....	1,572	.....	210	210
Iroquois—													
Ashkum	.....	922	249	.....	.....	1,171	39 03	.....	.....	1,171	.....	300	300
Buckley	.....	1,350	100	.....	.....	1,450	51 79	.....	.....	1,450	.....	300	300
Chebanse	.....	900	163	.....	.....	1,063	50 62	.....	.....	1,063	.....	.....	.....
Cissna Park	.....	900	120	50	.....	1,070	44 58	.....	.....	1,070	.....	200	200
Clifton	.....	1,215	138	20	.....	1,373	91 53	.....	.....	1,373	.....	200	200
Gilman	.....	2,532	324	.....	.....	2,856	48 41	.....	.....	2,856	.....	400	400
Loda	.....	2,220	208	71	.....	2,499	47 15	.....	.....	2,499	.....	.....	.....
Milford, Twp	50	3,927	827	188	54	5,046	64 69	32,200	1,743	38,989	.....	500	500
Onargo	.....	1,570	95	55	.....	1,720	29 15	.....	.....	1,720	.....	500	500
Sheldon	.....	3,315	350	100	.....	3,765	73 82	.....	.....	3,765	4,500	750	5,250
Stockland, Twp	25	3,030	381	145	344	3,925	118 94	.....	.....	3,925	7,000	2,190	9,190
Watseka	.....	5,933	843	226	53	7,055	51 12	672	75	7,802	.....	1,400	1,400
Jackson—													
Ava	.....	1,150	200	7	.....	1,357	29 50	.....	.....	1,357	.....	175	175
Murphysboro, Twp	50	9,388	1,322	177	125	11,062	63 94	.....	320	11,382	.....	.....	.....
Jasper—													
Newton	.....	3,121	703	81	34	3,939	37 51	.....	.....	3,939	.....	450	450
Willow Hill	.....	662	45	.....	.....	707	29 46	.....	120	827	.....	500	500

Jefferson—													
Mt. Vernon, Twp.	.....	11,625	900	400	150	13,075	52 30	.....	.....	13,075	50,000	4,000	54,000
Jersey—													
Grafton	.....	364	95	.....	.....	459	13 11	.....	.....	459	.....	200	200
Jerseyville	.....	5,760	288	318	.....	6,366	38 58	.....	.....	6,366	.....	3,880	3,880
JoDaviess—													
Apple River	.....	915	80	135	.....	1,130	56 50	.....	.....	1,130	.....	200	200
East Dubuque	.....	1,933	300	122	.....	2,355	67 29	.....	.....	2,355	.....	300	300
Elizabeth	.....	1,373	329	223	22	3,947	.....	.....	.....	3,947	.....	500	500
Galena	.....	2,992	1,482	411	.....	4,885	35 14	.....	.....	4,885	.....	2,500	500
Hanover	.....	1,502	165	110	.....	1,777	49 36	.....	.....	1,777	.....	300	300
Nora	.....	777	139	5	.....	921	171 57	.....	.....	921	.....	100	100
Scales Mound	.....	787	80	200	.....	1,067	50 81	.....	.....	1,067	.....	100	100
Stockton	.....	2,790	591	26	12	3,419	52 60	.....	.....	3,419	.....	500	500
Warren	.....	2,371	562	194	28	3,155	42 07	.....	8	3,163	.....	400	400
Johnson—													
Vienna	.....	2,086	400	.....	.....	2,486	63 74	.....	.....	2,486	.....	500	500
Kane—													
Batavia	.....	8,230	1,050	500	225	10,005	54 08	.....	.....	10,005	.....	4,500	4,500
Dundee	.....	5,203	1,800	457	.....	7,460	86 74	.....	.....	7,460	.....	.....	.....
East Aurora	.....	26,879	5,589	2,108	.....	34,576	68 06	.....	.....	34,576	250,000	30,000	280,000
Elburn	.....	1,950	140	40	.....	2,130	71 00	.....	.....	2,130	.....	600	600
Elgin	.....	37,754	7,075	1,400	79	46,308	52 98	.....	.....	46,308	250,000	25,000	275,000
Geneva	.....	5,775	800	500	.....	7,075	70 05	.....	.....	7,075	.....	2,500	2,500
Hampshire	.....	1,663	229	.....	.....	1,892	55 65	.....	.....	1,892	.....	600	600
Kaneville	.....	950	262	100	.....	1,312	72 92	.....	.....	1,312	.....	250	250
Maple Park	.....	1,350	219	229	.....	1,798	146 15	.....	.....	1,798	.....	100	100
St. Charles	.....	4,415	2,038	220	.....	6,673	59 58	.....	.....	6,673	35,000	5,000	40,000
Sugar Grove	.....	1,192	211	100	.....	1,503	75 15	.....	.....	1,503	.....	500	500
West Aurora	.....	13,527	3,300	2,800	.....	19,627	67 68	.....	.....	19,627	100,000	15,000	115,000
Kankakee—													
Bradley	.....	2,700	230	200	.....	3,130	61 37	.....	.....	3,130	.....	500	500
Grant Park	.....	1,670	180	.....	.....	1,850	84 09	.....	.....	1,850	.....	300	300
Herscher	.....	900	75	30	.....	1,005	77 31	.....	.....	1,005	.....	200	200
Kankakee	.....	13,475	1,996	200	.....	15,671	50 23	.....	.....	15,671	122,000	5,000	127,000
Manteno	.....	2,341	230	70	.....	2,641	77 68	.....	.....	2,641	.....	200	200
Momence	.....	3,100	510	450	.....	4,060	43 19	.....	.....	4,060	.....	.....	.....
St. Anne	.....	2,290	190	.....	2	2,482	45 13	.....	.....	2,482	.....	750	750
Kendall—													
Newark	.....	822	170	12	.....	1,004	27 89	.....	.....	1,004	.....	500	500
Oswego	.....	1,610	260	.....	20	1,890	90 00	.....	.....	1,890	.....	80	80
Plano	.....	4,035	480	135	10	4,660	67 54	.....	.....	4,660	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville	.....	3,500	432	35	.....	3,967	52 89	.....	.....	3,967	.....	500	500
Knox—													
Abingdon	.....	4,554	1,079	1,042	30	6,705	53 64	.....	.....	6,705	30,000	1,200	31,200
Altona	.....	795	95	27	.....	917	24 13	.....	.....	917	.....	300	300
Galesburg	.....	30,691	3,833	1,210	160	35,894	46 86	11,575	.....	47,469	150,000	20,000	170,000
Haw Creek, Twp.	.....	1,395	342	32	.....	1,769	49 14	.....	.....	1,769	5,000	500	5,500
Knoxville	.....	3,174	727	170	3	4,074	42 88	.....	.....	4,074	12,000	500	12,500
Maquon	.....	836	175	287	12	1,310	72 78	.....	.....	1,310	.....	175	175

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Knox—*Concluded.*													
Oneida	.....	$ 1,698	$ 136	$ 48	$ 105	$ 1,987	$ 38 96	.....	.....	$ 1,987	.....	$ 200	$ 200
Wataga	.....	940	93	20	.....	1,053	45 78	.....	.....	1,053	.....	300	300
Williamsfield	.....	815	143	8	24	990	26 05	.....	.....	990	.....	400	400
Yates City	.....	1,430	202	20	60	1,712	31 70	.....	.....	1,712	.....	900	900
Lake—													
Antioch	.....	1,240	175	602	.....	2,017	63 03	.....	$2,018	4,035	.....	200	200
Deerfield-Shield, Twp.	$3,772	25,535	2,656	1,409	4,796	38,168	102 60	$25,663	1,105	64,936	$150,000	20,000	170,000
Gray's Lake	.....	1,836	214	70	.....	2,120	92 17	.....	.....	2,120	.....	1,300	1,300
Gurnee	.....	1,222	55	152	.....	1,429	119 08	.....	.....	1,429	.....	200	200
Lake Villa	.....	765	219	.....	.....	984	109 33	.....	.....	984	.....	.....	.....
Libertyville	.....	2,602	433	55	279	3,369	45 19	.....	.....	3,369	.....	1,000	1,000
Waukegan, Twp	1,151	20,117	5,893	2,375	.....	29,536	76 72	.....	407	29,943	130,000	20,000	150,000
Zion City	.....	3,300	1,052	.....	564	4,898	39 18	.....	.....	4,898	.....	700	700
LaSalle—													
Carlville	.....	2,949	400	450	.....	3,799	62 28	.....	.....	3,799	.....	300	300
LaSalle-Peru, Twp.	.....	24,627	6,139	2,749	178	33,693	99 98	91,082	6,000	130,775	190,000	51,052	241,052
Leland	.....	1,300	120	75	60	1,555	48 59	.....	.....	1,555	.....	150	150
Lostant	.....	900	115	.....	.....	1,015	72 50	.....	.....	1,015	.....	200	200
Marseilles	.....	4,300	420	150	.....	4,870	51 26	.....	.....	4,870	25,000	2,000	27,000
Mendota	.....	5,920	540	1,150	35	7,645	61 16	.....	.....	7,645	.....	1,500	1,500
Ottawa, Twp	.....	20,430	2,052	449	224	23,155	65 69	.....	.....	23,155	.....	.....	.....
Ransom	.....	925	65	163	.....	1,153	54 90	.....	.....	1,153	.....	300	300
Rutland	.....	2,105	385	190	.....	2,680	70 53	.....	.....	2,680	3,200	885	4,085
Seneca, Twp	.....	1,972	246	.....	210	2,428	73 58	.....	.....	2,428	.....	600	600
Sheridan	.....	822	12	70	.....	1,012	63 25	.....	.....	1,012	.....	300	300
Streator, Twp	.....	20,064	2,266	6,284	.....	28,614	88 86	.....	.....	28,614	200,000	15,000	215,000
Tonica	.....	1,720	150	80	.....	1,950	34 21	.....	.....	1,950	.....	300	300
Lawrence—													
Troy Grove	.....	585	28	.....	.....	613	55 73	.....	.....	613	.....	200	200
Bridgeport, Twp	75	7,800	1,120	500	100	9,595	84 17	.....	.....	9,595	40,000	15,000	55,000
Lawrenceville, Twp	.....	8,505	.....	.....	.....	8,505	49 16	.....	.....	8,505	40,000	5,000	45,000
St. Francisville	.....	3,097	106	85	.....	3,288	99 64	.....	141	3,429	.....	350	350
Sumner	.....	1,988	105	64	.....	2,157	44 02	.....	.....	2,157	1,000	300	1,300

Lee—													
Amboy	.....	2,545	522	169	114	3,350	40 85	.....	424	37,774	.....	2,000	2,000
Ashton	.....	2,176	460	34	207	2,877	47 16	.....	400	3,277	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	.....	6,952	200	.....	245	7,397	38 33	.....	.....	7,397	95,000	3,000	98,000
Franklin Grove	.....	1,598	136	.....	9	1,743	32 28	.....	.....	1,743	.....	.....	.....
North Dixon	.....	5,337	.....	.....	.....	5,337	58 01	.....	.....	5,337	.....	.....	.....
Paw Paw	.....	3,169	487	212	125	3,993	75 34	.....	.....	3,993	.....	.....	.....
Livingston—													
Chatsworth	.....	2,265	270	60	.....	2,595	64 88	.....	.....	2,595	.....	1,200	1,200
Cullom	.....	1,674	225	20	.....	1,919	112 88	.....	.....	1,919	.....	400	400
Dwight	.....	3,974	540	425	.....	4,939	63 32	.....	.....	4,939	.....	1,500	1,500
Fairburg	.....	5,521	827	600	200	7,148	53 34	.....	.....	7,148	.....	1,400	1,400
Flanagan	.....	1,585	190	50	.....	1,825	57 03	.....	.....	1,825	3,000	200	3,200
Forrest	.....	1,820	570	.....	.....	2,390	82 41	.....	.....	2,390	.....	2,000	2,000
Odell	.....	2,380	510	375	8	3,273	90 92	.....	.....	3,273	.....	600	600
Pontiac, Twp	.....	12,612	1,539	1,662	200	16,013	63 80	.....	.....	16,013	100,000	5,600	105,600
Strawn	.....	360	70	.....	.....	430	35 83	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....
Logan—													
Atlanta	.....	2,762	405	150	.....	3,317	44 23	.....	.....	3,317	.....	950	950
Lincoln	.....	6,626	1,000	350	.....	7,976	40 90	.....	.....	7,976	40,000	5,000	45,000
Mt. Pulaski, Twp	52	4,521	1,101	431	89	6,194	116 87	18,412	2,037	26,643	35,000	2,000	47,000
Macon—													
Argenta	.....	771	135	38	.....	944	36 31	.....	.....	944	.....	150	150
Blue Mound	.....	1,602	142	98	.....	1,842	61 40	.....	.....	1,842	4,750	1,235	5,985
Decatur	.....	10,231	3,881	750	500	15,362	.....	12,283	.....	27,645	307,027	25,562	332,589
Macon	.....	915	75	59	.....	1,049	37 46	.....	.....	1,049	.....	70	70
Maroa	.....	2,529	250	.....	.....	2,779	44 11	.....	.....	2,779	.....	300	300
Mt. Zion	.....	795	97	60	15	967	69 71	.....	.....	967	.....	150	150
Niantic	.....	1,629	113	57	12	1,811	78 74	.....	1	1,812	.....	500	500
Macoupin—													
Brighton	.....	1,361	158	36	11	1,566	54 00	.....	.....	1,566	4,000	300	4,300
Bunker Hill	.....	2,160	215	80	.....	2,455	48 14	.....	.....	2,455	.....	500	500
Carlinville	.....	3,410	545	108	.....	4,063	33 86	.....	.....	4,063	45,000	1,500	46,500
Gillespie	.....	1,702	140	46	8	1,896	40 34	.....	.....	1,896	.....	300	300
Girard	.....	2,472	157	50	.....	2,677	34 22	.....	.....	2,679	5,000	200	5,200
Medora, Twp	.....	1,665	.....	.....	480	2,145	82 50	.....	.....	2,145	.....	100	100
Mt. Olive	.....	2,110	50	50	30	2,300	67 65	.....	.....	2,300	5,000	150	5,150
Palmyra	.....	1,820	302	.....	.....	2,122	28 68	.....	.....	2,122	4,000	300	4,300
Shipman	.....	1,130	47	20	.....	1,197	54 41	.....	.....	1,197	600	50	650
Staunton	.....	1,728	425	180	.....	2,333	38 88	.....	145	2,478	20,000	750	20,750
Virden, Twp	.....	3,115	205	.....	225	3,545	24 96	.....	.....	3,545	.....	100	100
Madison—													
Alton	.....	16,136	1,352	986	256	18,730	42 39	.....	333	19,063	60,000	6,000	66,000
Collinsville, Twp	1,000	7,145	1,668	1,611	313	11,737	69 46	.....	26	11,763	60,000	5,000	65,000
Edwardsville	.....	6,954	850	400	24	8,228	42 63	235	700	9,163	.....	2,000	2,000
Granite City	.....	6,801	1,291	723	141	8,956	52 99	46,108	49,97	60,038	.....	2,000	2,000
Highland	.....	3,839	400	336	4	4,579	61 05	.....	387	4,966	.....	4,000	4,000
Madison	.....	2,513	91	20	.....	2,624	51 45	.....	51	2,675	.....	5,100	5,100
Wood River	.....	1,395	325	90	.....	1,810	86 19	.....	.....	1,810	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Marion—													
Centralia, Twp	$ 65	$11,740	$2,000	$ 300	$175	$14,280	$ 55 35	$ 1,000	.....	$15,280	$ 60,000	$ 8,440	$ 68,440
Kinmundy	.....	2,250	145	.....	.....	2,395	34 71	.....	.....	2,395	.....	2,000	2,000
Odin	.....	800	110	.....	.....	910	53 53	.....	.....	910	1,000	150	1,150
Patoka	.....	1,200	60	20	.....	1,280	71 11	.....	.....	1,280	.....	250	250
Salem	.....	3,970	385	156	134	4,645	57 00	.....	.....	4,645	7,000	500	7,500
Sandoval	.....	1,404	99	.....	155	1,658	55 27	.....	.....	1,658	.....	200	200
Marshall—													
Henry	.....	2,960	430	346	50	3,786	60 10	.....	.....	3,786	.....	1,000	1,000
Lacon	.....	2,465	319	10	.....	2,794	51 74	.....	$ 245	3,039	.....	800	800
Toluca	.....	1,580	200	100	480	2,360	49 19	.....	100	2,460	.....	900	900
Washburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	1,250	10,250
Wenona	.....	2,110	450	304	15	2,879	58 76	.....	.....	2,879	.....	1,000	1,000
Mason—													
Easton	.....	1,410	453	50	.....	1,913	54 66	875	.....	2,788	.....	.....	.....
Havana	.....	5,010	460	90	.....	5,560	50 55	.....	.....	5,560	.....	1,000	1,000
Kilbourne, Twp	.....	1,337	50	.....	.....	1,387	66 05	1,000	.....	2,387	7,000	250	7,250
Manito	.....	836	108	.....	.....	944	62 93	.....	.....	944	.....	.....	.....
Mason City	.....	3,555	410	50	10	4,025	38 33	.....	.....	4,025	.....	.....	.....
San Jose	.....	1,000	105	250	.....	1,355	38 71	.....	60	1,415	.....	500	500
Massac—													
Dunbar, (Col.)	.....	515	20	10	10	555	26 43	.....	.....	555	5,000	200	5,200
Metropolis	.....	2,778	410	60	35	3,283	28 55	50,000	150	53,433	50,000	3,000	53,000
McDonough—													
Bardolph	.....	652	78	30	.....	760	33 04	.....	.....	760	.....	50	50
Blandinsville	.....	2,366	250	35	.....	2,651	53 02	.....	150	2,801	.....	600	600
Bushnell	.....	4,558	750	400	.....	5,708	53 34	200	110	6,018	.....	1,000	1,000
Colchester	.....	1,325	220	80	.....	1,625	33 85	.....	.....	1,625	.....	250	250
Good Hope	.....	754	120	30	.....	904	34 77	.....	.....	904	.....	150	150
Industry, Twp	.....	3,043	600	105	.....	3,793	.....	.....	1,500	5,293	21,000	2,850	23,850
Macomb	.....	5,495	700	94	94	6,989	44 80	.....	.....	6,989	.....	600	600
Prairie City	.....	1,460	160	.....	.....	1,620	41 54	.....	.....	1,620	.....	200	200
McHenry—													
Crystal Lake	.....	4,633	900	1,000	21	6,554	68 99	3,500	.....	10,054	17,000	1,000	18,000

Harvard	.....	5,795	1,400	800	40	8,035	62 77	.....	200	8,235	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	270	3,965	500	200	284	5,219	21 30	.....	.....	5,219	.....	.....	.....
Hebron	.....	2,230	620	87	.....	2,937	53 40	.....	55	2,992	.....	900	900
Huntley	.....	1,958	157	545	5	2,665	54 18	.....	.....	2,665	14,000	1,000	15,000
Marengo	.....	4,319	1,050	1,000	.....	6,369	57 90	.....	.....	6,369	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	.....	5,532	1,600	.....	100	7,232	43 57	.....	.....	7,232	25,000	2,500	27,500
McLean—													
Arrowsmith	.....	640	114	50	.....	804	44 66	.....	.....	804	.....	150	150
Bellflower, Twp	.....	2,927	644	941	.....	4,512	104 93	.....	391	4,903	12,600	3,000	15,600
Bloomington	.....	25,246	3,228	881	104	29,459	49 10	82,500	604	112,563	150,000	10,000	160,000
Chenoa	.....	3,125	600	107	.....	3,832	59 25	.....	100	3,932	.....	1,000	1,000
Colfax	.....	1,942	340	75	60	2,417	51 35	.....	.....	2,417	.....	1,000	1,000
Cropsey	.....	465	100	.....	.....	565	25 68	.....	.....	565	.....	250	250
Danvers	.....	865	100	.....	3	968	46 10	.....	500	1,468	.....	200	200
Downs	.....	695	110	114	.....	919	31 69	.....	.....	919	.....	100	100
Ellsworth	.....	587	101	35	.....	723	55 62	.....	25	748	.....	100	100
Gridley	.....	961	210	185	.....	1,356	54 24	.....	.....	1,356	.....	500	500
Heyworth	.....	2,205	91	113	.....	2,409	54 75	.....	52	2,461	.....	1,000	1,000
Leroy	.....	4,998	1,000	84	50	6,132	68 90	.....	50	6,182	.....	700	700
Lexington	.....	4,024	1,080	842	20	5,966	57 92	18,847	226	25,039	40,000	2,750	42,750
McLean	.....	2,095	231	500	.....	2,826	57 67	1,000	100	3,926	.....	1,000	1,000
Normal	.....	7,104	1,370	492	17	8,983	70 18	15,000	1,000	24,983	.....	10,000	10,000
Saybrook	.....	2,215	230	.....	.....	2,845	40 75	.....	300	2,745	.....	500	500
Stanford	.....	1,885	250	175	.....	2,310	48 13	.....	.....	2,310	.....	500	500
Towanda	.....	640	102	14	25	781	24 41	.....	.....	781	.....	500	500
Menard—													
Athens	.....	434	261	397	6	1,098	31 37	.....	.....	1,098	17,000	300	17,300
Greenview	.....	2,725	100	100	.....	2,925	94 23	.....	.....	2,925	.....	.....	.....
Petersburg	.....	4,073	750	.....	.....	4,823	38 90	.....	100	4,923	25,000	1,000	26,000
Rock Creek	.....	680	115	45	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....
Tallula	.....	1,324	111	.....	.....	1,435	30 53	.....	.....	1,435	.....	.....	.....
Mercer—													
Aledo	.....	4,663	900	571	15	6,149	42 41	.....	429	6,578	.....	2,000	2,000
Joy	.....	1,360	180	38	.....	1,578	41 52	.....	.....	1,578	.....	750	750
Keithsburg	.....	2,529	134	23	.....	2,686	76 74	.....	.....	2,686	.....	400	400
New Boston	.....	789	121	100	.....	1,010	40 40	.....	18	1,028	.....	400	400
Seaton	.....	942	100	82	.....	1,124	28 82	.....	.....	1,124	.....	100	100
Viola	.....	1,474	86	13	19	1,592	30 62	.....	20	1,612	.....	200	200
Monroe—													
Waterloo	.....	2,875	213	176	5	3,269	44 78	.....	.....	3,269	.....	480	480
Montgomery—													
Butler	.....	644	85	65	.....	794	44 11	.....	.....	794	2,500	300	2,800
Coffeen	.....	710	121	5	.....	836	27 87	.....	.....	836	2,000	150	2,150
Donnellson	.....	709	75	18	.....	802	21 11	.....	.....	802	1,500	25	1,525
Fillmore	.....	1,294	102	50	4	1,450	53 70	.....	.....	1,450	1,500	75	1,575
Hillsboro	.....	4,394	911	920	.....	6,225	49 40	334	.....	6,559	35,000	2,000	37,000
Irving	.....	1,410	100	172	.....	1,682	54 26	.....	.....	1,682	3,000	150	3,150
Litchfield	.....	2,540	420	50	.....	3,010	19 55	.....	.....	3,010	.....	1,000	1,000
Nokomis	.....	2,353	181	150	.....	2,684	39 47	.....	.....	2,684	.....	1,000	1,000

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Montgomery—*Concluded.*													
Raymond	.....	$ 2,616	$ 99	$ 23	.....	$ 2,738	$58 26	.....	.....	$ 2,738	$ 1,500	$ 150	$ 1,650
Witt	.....	2,085	205	25	$ 8	2,323	54 02	.....	.....	2,323	3,000	250	3,250
Morgan—													
Chapin	.....	770	115	.....	.....	885	32 72	.....	.....	885	2,625	500	3,125
Franklin	.....	1,290	185	86	9	1,570	58 15	.....	$148	1,718	.....	800	800
Jacksonville	.....	21,617	917	1,555	.....	24,089	59 92	.....	.....	24,098	80,000	8,000	88,000
Meridosia	.....	800	85	30	.....	915	53 82	.....	.....	915	.....	300	300
Murrayville	.....	1,607	45	110	.....	1,762	46 37	.....	.....	1,762	.....	225	225
Waverly	.....	2,297	270	100	.....	2,667	39 81	.....	125	2,792	.....	700	700
Moultrie—													
Bethany	.....	1,160	75	.....	.....	1,235	32 50	.....	.....	1,235	.....	.....	.....
Lovington, Twp	.....	4,539	1,199	79	13	5,830	70 24	.....	18	5,848	25,000	3,000	28,000
Sullivan	.....	4,747	587	320	70	5,724	37 41	.....	.....	5,724	.....	.....	.....
Ogle—													
Byron	.....	2,610	300	100	72	3,082	45 18	.....	200	3,282	10,000	2,000	12,000
Creston	.....	852	192	20	6	1,070	97 27	.....	.....	1,070	250	4,000	4,250
Forreston	.....	1,612	200	100	.....	1,912	54 63	.....	.....	1,912	3,000	700	3,700
Leaf River	.....	887	80	10	.....	977	69 79	.....	.....	977	800	80	880
Monroe Center	.....	842	100	.....	.....	942	52 33	.....	.....	942	1,300	150	1,450
Mt. Morris	.....	1,533	200	50	50	1,883	48 28	$600	100	2,583	1,000	500	1,500
Oregon	.....	5,737	306	100	22	6,165	60 44	400	100	6,665	10,000	5,000	15,000
Polo	.....	6,400	700	1,000	15	8,115	93 28	210	.....	8,325	15,000	3,000	18,000
Rochelle	.....	5,804	800	300	.....	6,904	42 88	.....	100	7,004	30,000	10,000	40,000
Stillman Valley	.....	1,365	200	30	41	1,636	65 44	.....	5	1,641	1,500	150	1,650
Peoria—													
Averyville	.....	2,409	361	163	15	2,948	48 56	200	241	3,389	.....	3,000	3,000
Bartonville	.....	990	80	60	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....
Brimfield	.....	1,400	258	.....	.....	1,658	43 63	.....	.....	1,658	.....	500	500
Chillocothe, Twp	.....	3,687	.....	.....	1,200	4,887	61 86	.....	.....	4,887	.....	500	500
Dunlap	.....	810	114	.....	.....	924	44 00	.....	.....	924	.....	450	450
Elmwood	.....	1,101	305	50	300	1,751	19 67	.....	600	2,351	.....	1,500	1,500
Peoria	.....	34,029	2,967	768	.....	37,764	61 81	161	762	38,687	97,047	11,030	108,077

Peoria Manual Training	.....	32,085	7,346	1,105	.....	40,536	64 44	.....	2,741	43,277	202,270	50,000	252,270
Princeville	.....	2,736	248	54	17	3,055	52 67	26	12	3,093	.....	1,898	1,898
Perry—													
DuQuoin, Twp	54	6,751	1,243	343	55	8,446	40 22	.....	188	8,634	34,000	8,000	42,000
Pinckneyville	.....	1,997	306	.....	.....	2,303	39 71	.....	.....	2,303	2,475	254	2,729
Piatt—													
Atwood	.....	2,590	170	800	10	3,570	.....	.....	.....	3,570	.....	900	900
Bement	.....	2,591	470	50	30	3,141	39 76	.....	.....	3,141	.....	800	800
Cerro Gordo	.....	1,704	200	33	.....	1,937	37 98	.....	.....	1,937	.....	700	700
DeLand	.....	1,072	105	50	.....	1,227	47 19	.....	.....	1,227	.....	200	200
LaPlace	.....	630	55	300	.....	985	70 36	.....	61	1,046	.....	200	200
Mansfield	.....	2,514	235	374	.....	3,123	56 78	.....	.....	3,123	.....	900	900
Monticello	.....	3,311	397	92	13	3,813	53 70	75	90	3,978	16,000	800	16,800
Pike—													
Barry	.....	2,564	200	.....	20	2,784	26 51	.....	.....	2,784	.....	800	800
Griggsville	.....	2,365	278	165	38	2,846	40 66	.....	230	3,076	140,000	74,645	214,645
Milton	.....	644	90	30	.....	764	40 21	.....	.....	764	.....	.....	.....
Perry	.....	680	95	.....	.....	775	28 70	.....	.....	775	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	.....	5,333	912	1,632	.....	7,877	48 33	.....	.....	7,877	.....	2,800	2,800
Pleasant Hill	.....	1,125	133	700	.....	1,958	59 33	.....	.....	1,958	.....	500	500
Pope—													
Golconda	.....	1,150	90	90	.....	1,330	63 33	.....	.....	1,330	.....	200	200
Pulaski—													
Mound City	.....	2,020	188	108	.....	2,316	35 63	.....	.....	2,316	.....	.....	.....
Mounds	.....	1,724	215	80	17	2,036	43 32	.....	.....	2,036	.....	.....	.....
Putnam—													
Granville	.....	862	362	93	8	1,325	40 15	.....	.....	1,325	.....	300	300
Hennepin	.....	847	116	25	.....	988	36 59	.....	.....	988	.....	160	160
Magnolia	.....	1,660	426	10	.....	2,096	39 55	.....	.....	2,096	.....	250	250
McNabb	.....	2,580	638	61	.....	3,279	64 29	.....	.....	3,279	.....	500	500
Putnam	.....	1,530	129	.....	4	1,663	55 42	.....	.....	1,663	.....	150	150
Randolph—													
Chester	.....	3,024	426	15	3	3,468	51 00	.....	.....	3,468	.....	1,400	1,400
Coulterville	.....	1,341	85	25	1	1,452	63 13	.....	.....	1,452	.....	400	400
Sparta	.....	4,027	558	150	7	4,742	27 10	.....	.....	4,742	.....	2,600	2,600
Richland—													
Olney	.....	4,555	750	515	235	6,055	53 83	.....	.....	6,055	.....	1,000	1,000
Rock Island—													
East Moline	.....	2,453	343	48	20	2,864	69 85	561	579	4,004	.....	.....	.....
Moline	.....	22,774	2,562	2,374	399	28,109	47 89	76,012	446	104,567	100,000	7,000	107,000
Port Byron	.....	1,400	112	.....	5	1,517	42 14	.....	.....	1,517	2,000	200	2,200
Rock Island	.....	27,813	5,918	991	1,589	36,311	52 24	3,319	6,165	45,795	224,008	29,660	253,668
Saline—													
Carrier Mills	.....	450	50	3	4	507	18 11	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	.....
Eldorado, Twp	20	5,212	737	566	194	6,729	53 83	56	76	6,861	32,000	3,000	35,000
Galatia	.....	1,100	55	.....	.....	1,155	48 13	.....	.....	1,155	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Twp	50	8,050	1,105	125	.....	9,330	46 42	4,440	300	14,070	50,000	7,500	57,500

TABLE 47—Continued.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sangamon—													
Auburn	.....	$ 2,577	$ 300	$ 100	.....	$ 2,977	$ 64 72	.....	.....	$ 2,977	.....	$ 500	$ 500
Buffalo	.....	974	148	75	$ 20	1,217	57 95	.....	$ 24	1,241	.....	500	500
Chatham	.....	2,425	150	80	15	2,670	47 68	.....	.....	2,670	.....	800	800
Dawson	.....	1,415	74	60	.....	1,549	.....	.....	80	1,629	.....	625	625
Divernon, Twp	$233	3,175	1,128	42	55	4,633	73 54	.....	167	4,800	$ 23,000	4,600	27,600
Illiopolis	.....	2,617	454	137	13	3,221	59 65	.....	549	3,770	.....	1,200	1,200
Mechanicsburg	.....	813	117	42	.....	972	57 18	.....	.....	972	.....	200	200
New Berlin	.....	925	102	158	27	1,212	34 63	.....	.....	1,212	.....	200	200
Pawnee, Twp	.....	4,250	655	.....	20	4,925	69 37	$16,000	3,000	23,925	50,000	5,000	55,000
Pleasant Plains	.....	782	78	18	.....	878	51 65	.....	25	903	.....	300	300
Springfield	.....	46,619	5,072	1,243	1,713	54,647	50 37	2,870	300	57,817	120,000	8,000	128,000
Williamsville	.....	1,070	98	40	25	1,233	68 50	.....	.....	1,233	.....	200	200
Schuyler—													
Camden	.....	490	41	.....	.....	531	59 00	.....	30	561	.....	250	250
Rushville	.....	3,932	425	132	12	4,501	36 59	.....	25	4,526	.....	1,600	1,600
Scott—													
Bluffs	.....	1,300	100	8	.....	1,408	46 93	.....	.....	1,408	.....	400	400
Manchester	.....	900	160	50	.....	1,110	48 36	.....	.....	1,110	.....	300	300
Winchester	.....	2,940	375	100	6	3,421	42 23	.....	75	3,496	15,000	1,600	16,600
Shelby—													
Cowden	.....	700	158	10	.....	868	28 00	.....	.....	868	.....	.....	.....
Findlay	.....	1,487	200	.....	.....	1,687	58 17	.....	.....	1,687	.....	500	500
Moweaqua	.....	2,317	203	124	.....	2,644	.....	53	.....	2,697	.....	500	500
Shelbyville	.....	4,755	1,600	300	.....	6,655	56 40	.....	.....	6,655	62,500	4,000	66,500
Stewardson	.....	720	122	.....	.....	842	44 32	.....	.....	842	.....	225	225
Tower Hill	.....	955	200	.....	.....	1,155	50 22	.....	.....	1,155	.....	100	100
Stark—													
Bradford	.....	2,056	250	28	23	2,357	31 01	.....	.....	2,357	.....	.....	.....
Castleton	.....	591	79	.....	.....	670	47 86	.....	.....	670	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	.....	665	74	.....	.....	739	73 90	.....	33	772	.....	.....	.....
LaFayette	.....	846	136	.....	.....	982	44 64	.....	.....	982	.....	.....	.....
Toulon, Twp	.....	3,430	1,644	8	.....	5,082	52 94	.....	.....	5,082	10,000	800	10,800
Wyoming	.....	2,436	282	300	23	3,041	38 99	.....	.....	3,041	.....	.....	.....

St. Clair—													
Belleville		9,400	1,225	1,240		11,865	56 23			11,865		7,000	7,000
East St. Louis		33,299	3,420	550	71	37,340	59 08	311	526	38,177	170,000	13,817	183,817
Lebanon		1,811	142			1,953	43 40			1,953			
Marissa, Twp		4,595	575	300	25	5,495	50 88		150	5,645	20,000	5,000	25,000
Mascoutah		1,395	195	50		1,640	65 60			1,640		750	750
O'Fallon		1,360	695	102		2,157	35 36		14	2,171	24,500	550	25,050
Stephenson—													
Freeport		22,641	5,274	5,242		33,157	58 48			33,157	80,000	2,000	82,000
Lena	35	2,500	224	487	68	3,314	51 03		38	3,352		600	600
Tazewell—													
Armington, Twp		2,167	270			2,437	84 03		40	2,477	7,500	500	8,000
Delavan		3,716	122	328		4,166	46 29	316	3	4,485		2,000	2,000
East Peoria		3,330	148	192		3,670	174 76			3,670		500	500
Green Valley		1,290	137	6		1,433	62 30			1,433		300	300
Hopedale		680	93	56		829	18 42			829		400	400
Mackinaw		1,900	500	250		2,650	67 94			2,650		400	400
Minier		2,177	127	14	87	2,405	66 81		300	2,705		250	250
Morton, Twp		5,438	774	966	10	7,188	175 32			7,188	2,800	200	3,000
Pekin		8,125	158	57		8,340	26 90			8,340		2,500	2,500
Tremont		1,562	120	32	55	1,769	57 06		30	1,799		300	300
Washington		4,126	717	118	191	5,152	57 89	1,809	423	7,384	27,000	1,400	28,400
Union—													
Alto Pass		910	102	50		1,062	37 92			1,062		430	430
Anna		4,278	425	3,021	20	7,744	71 04			7,744	15,000	1,000	16,000
Cobden		1,500	119	24		1,643	31 00			1,643		1,500	1,500
Dongola		1,142	73	34		1,249	46 25			1,249		200	200
Jonesboro		1,600	160	250	18	2,028	67 60			2,028		500	500
Vermilion—													
Alvin, Twp	10	1,485	290	7		1,792	179 20			1,792			
Bismarck, Twp		1,654			614	2,268	111 75			2,268		750	750
Catlin													100
Danville		20,147	1,807	594		22,548	42 79			22,548	50,000	850	50,850
Fairmount		900	200	125		1,225	87 50			1,225		150	150
Georgetown, Twp	565	2,623		118	270	3,576	41 10	6,041		9,617	6,000		6,000
Hoopeston		8,095	1,230	2,400		11,725	66 62			11,725	30,000	3,550	33,550
Indianola		945	50			995	62 19			995		300	300
Oakwood		800	80	60		940	47 00			940		50	50
Potomac		1,811	180	6		1,997	64 42			1,997		1,300	1,300
Rankin		1,545	140	80		1,765	58 83			1,765		475	475
Ridge Farm, Twp	144	3,375	13	1,020	27	4,579	89 78		42	4,621		2,000	2,000
Rossville		9,265	684	354		10,303	158 51			10,303		1,500	1,500
Sidell, Twp	33	2,525	860			3,418	63 30	700	3,000	7,118	25,000	1,000	26,000
Westville, Twp	243	2,790	3	128		3,164	81 13			3,164		1,000	1,000
Wabash—													
Mt. Carmel		4,236	729	281		5,246	25 84	63,483	221	68,950	90,000	1,000	91,000
Warren—													
Alexis		3,472	568	213	68	4,321	70 80		292	4,613		2,250	2,250
Kirkwood		3,045	630	325	45	4,045	60 37	5,832	803	10,680	23,000	2,012	25,012
Little York		990	70	25		1,085	60 27			1,085		200	200

TABLE 47—Concluded.

Counties and districts.	Current expense.						Average cost per enrollment.	Capital outlay.		Total expenditures.	Value of high school property.		
	General control.	Instruction.	Operating school plant.	Maintenance, repairs, insurance, etc.	Auxiliary, library, rent, etc.	Total current expenses.		New grounds and buildings.	New equipment (not replacements).		Sites and buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Warren—*Concluded.*													
Monmouth	.....	$16,093	$ 2,797	$1,488	$ 115	$20,493	$46 47	$ 737	$ 797	$ 22,027	$152,093	$16,625	$168,718
Roseville, Twp	.....	5,560	730	200	.....	6,490	88 90	.....	100	6,590	15,000	5,000	20,000
Washington—													
Ashley, Twp	$ 70	1,246	250	295	20	1,881	36 88	10,792	1,608	14,281	12,000	1,600	13,600
Nashville	.....	2,640	211	72	12	2,935	30 26	.....	51	2,986	.....	1,000	1,000
Wayne—													
Fairfield	.....	2,313	200	300	50	2,863	40 90	.....	.....	2,863	.....	1,400	1,400
White—													
Carmi	.....	3,424	353	116	.....	3,893	24 80	.....	.....	3,893	.....	800	800
Grayville	.....	1,584	180	50	.....	1,814	42 19	.....	.....	1,814	.....	200	200
Norris City	.....	585	70	12	.....	667	18 53	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside—													
Erie	.....	1,350	180	20	.....	1,550	46 97	.....	.....	1,550	.....	800	800
Fulton	.....	3,125	400	80	.....	3,605	58 15	.....	.....	3,605	.....	.....	.....
Morrison	.....	4,955	801	250	.....	6,006	42 90	.....	.....	6,006	.....	.....	.....
Prophetstown	.....	2,762	434	125	15	3,336	58 53	.....	.....	3,336	.....	.....	.....
Rock Falls	.....	2,040	300	.....	.....	2,340	37 74	.....	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....
Sterling, Twp	50	12,577	3,957	190	57	16,831	58 20	.....	.....	16,831	50,000	2,500	52,500
Tampico	.....	1,400	150	50	.....	1,600	48 48	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Will—													
Joliet, Twp	4,214	65,240	14,085	6,899	8,085	98,523	91 23	31,402	10,089	140,014	514,700	31,200	545,900
Lockport, Twp	200	9,986	1,840	500	1,300	13,826	98 06	.....	1,000	14,826	62,500	8,500	71,000
Peotone	.....	2,591	205	52	.....	2,848	67 81	.....	.....	2,848	.....	200	200
Plainfield	.....	2,492	250	.....	.....	2,742	39 17	.....	.....	2,742	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	.....	3,663	329	806	.....	4,798	78 66	.....	75	4,873	.....	1,305	1,305
Williamson—													
Carterville	.....	2,751	204	125	.....	3,080	42 78	.....	1,000	4,080	10,000	2,600	12,600
Creal Springs	.....	1,200	85	.....	10	1,295	35 97	.....	.....	1,295	.....	.....	.....
Herrin, Twp	.....	4,867	435	.....	320	5,622	50 20	.....	.....	5,622	66,412	2,500	68,912
Johnston City	.....	2,470	407	.....	78	2,955	70 36	.....	300	3,255	.....	1,000	1,000
Marion, Twp	.....	9,422	1,280	250	150	11,102	53 12	.....	.....	11,102	75,000	3,000	78,000
Winnebago—													
Cherry Valley	.....	907	140	18	.....	1,065	76 07	.....	.....	1,065	.....	250	250

Durand	.....	1,025	140	.....	.....	1,165	34 26	.....	.....	1,165	.....	300	300
Harlem	.....	900	220	25	.....	1,145	57 25	.....	.....	1,145	.....	3,000	3,000
Pecatonica	.....	1,685	200	90	.....	1,975	50 64	.....	.....	1,975	.....	400	400
Rockford	1,146	52,695	10,752	756	210	65,559	47 08	115,727	1,550	182,836	393,988	14,485	408,473
Rockton	.....	1,000	65	15	.....	1,080	33 75	.....	.....	1,070	1,500	375	1,875
Seward	.....	852	45	23	.....	920	48 42	.....	.....	920	.....	150	150
Winnebago	.....	900	60	25	.....	985	42 83	.....	.....	985	.....	300	300
Woodford—													
Benson	.....	837	160	40	4	1,041	74 36	.....	35	1,076	2,000	300	2,300
ElPaso	.....	3,197	297	453	78	4,025	42 37	.....	.....	4,025	.....	500	500
Eureka	.....	2,405	450	100	70	3,025	43 84	.....	.....	3,025	6,000	800	6,800
Metamora	.....	1,422	150	50	.....	1,622	85 37	.....	100	1,722	2,000	800	2,800
Minonk	.....	3,285	680	50	100	4,115	49 58	.....	.....	4,115	30,000	4,000	34,000
Roanoke	6,675	1,566	150	50	.....	1,766	50 46	.....	.....	1,766	7,000	700	7,700

EVENING SCHOOLS AND VACATION SCHOOLS SUPPORTED WHOLLY BY PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

I. Evening Schools—1914.

Table 48A—Enrollment in Evening Schools.

City.	Elementary schools.				High schools.				Trade schools.				Total. enrollment.
	Of school age.		Adults.		Of school age.		Adults.		Of school age.		Adults.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	9,390	4,984	10,187	2,742	1,291	1,861	1,403	1,843	2,810	1,199	2,384	1,056	41,150
Chicago	9,201	4,903	8,908	2,441	1,203	1,816	1,012	1,310	2,750	1,100	2,361	1,033	38,038
East St. Louis	78	35	34	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Highland Park	.....	.....	18	12	2	5	81	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
Joliet	.....	.....	232	26	.....	.....	263	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	883
LaSalle	42	6	54	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Moline	.....	.....	420	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428
Peoria	21	23	10	19	31	21	.....	.....	35	39	.....	.....	199
Rockford	.....	.....	374	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516
Rock Island	.....	.....	29	11	15	1	17	18	.....	.....	23	.....	114
Springfield	48	17	108	64	40	18	30	15	25	60	.....	23	448

Table 48B—Number of Teachers and Expenditures of Evening Schools.

City.	Number of evening schools.	Date of—		Number of sessions per week.	Length of each session (hours.)	Number of teachers.	Expenditures.		
		Opening.	Closing.				Amount paid to teachers.	All other expenses.	Total expenditures.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	$179,346	$52,657	$232,003
Chicago	37	Oct. 6, 1913	Mar. 12, 1914	4	2	912	$166,430	$51,703	$218,133
East St. Louis	3	Oct. 1, 1913	Apr. 30, 1914	3	2	4	420	276	696
Highland Park	1	Oct. 20, 1913	Feb. 23, 1914	2	2	10	759	96	855
Joliet	2	Oct. 1, 1913	Apr. 1, 1914	4	2	21	5,758	250	6,008
LaSalle	1	Oct. 13, 1913	Apr. 3, 1914	3	2	4	720	12	732
Moline	1	Oct. 27, 1913	Feb. 27, 1914	3	2	6	502	145	647
Peoria	1	Oct. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1914	5	1	9	1,450	50	1,500
Rockford	1	Oct. 20, 1913	Mar. 17, 1914	4	1	11	1,111	.....	1,111
Rock Island	1	Oct. 21, 1913	Mar. 19, 1914	2	1	8	391	125	516
Springfield	6	Oct. 13, 1913	Mar. 27, 1914	2	2	18	1,805	.....	1,805

II. Vacation Schools—(Summer of 1913).

Table 48C—Enrollment, Attendance, Number of Teachers and Expenditures of Vacation Schools.

City.	Date of—		Days in session.	Enrollment.			Number of teachers.	Amount paid to teachers.	All other expenses.	Total expenditures.	Number of pupils who attended—					
	Opening.	Closing.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.					10 days.	15 days.	20 days.	25 days.	30 days.	More than 30 days.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	.....	.....	.....	8,424	8,685	17,109	450	25,974	9,167	35,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	July 7	Aug. 14	24	7,831	8,104	15,935	408	23,583	9,157	32,740	2,911	3,032	5,809	91	131	.....
Joliet	June 9	July 18	30	462	467	929	32	1,626	.....	1,626	61	80	76	168	590	.....
LaSalle	July 7	Aug. 26	18	20	78	98	7	97	10	107	88	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moline	June 2	July 25	40	102	.....	102	1	288	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockford	June 23	Aug. 15	40	9	36	45	2	380	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	1	1	43

CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS—1914.

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expenses.

TABLE 49A—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,499.

City.	County.	Population (1910.)	School census (6–21.)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5–10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total		.....	91,215	70,264	8	$10,600	63	$67,810	2,011	$1,065,292	336	$307,988	1,746	$835,714	....	19	1	114	3	.....	$1,539,764
Albion	Edwards	1,281	537	434	....	.....	1	$1,212	14	$4,808	3	$2,280	12	$3,740	12	....	....	1	....	8	$ 8,378
Aledo	Mercer	2,144	583	501	....	.....	1	1,400	15	8,580	4	3,290	12	6,690	12	....	....	1	....	.....	15,213
Altamont	Effingham	1,328	483	273	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,724	2	2,210	7	3,514	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,809
Amboy	Lee	1,749	389	338	....	.....	1	1,200	10	5,025	1	1,200	10	5,025	12	....	....	1	....	6–8	8,498
Arcola	Douglas	2,100	593	520	....	.....	1	1,350	12	5,463	3	2,795	10	4,018	12	1	....	1	....	.....	9,678
Arlington Heights	Cook	1,943	578	289	....	.....	....	.....	12	6,150	1	1,200	11	4,950	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,240
Arthur	Douglas	1,080	326	289	....	.....	1	1,000	8	4,160	2	1,810	7	3,350	12	1	....	1	....	.....	6,010
Ashland	Cass	1,096	339	275	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,185	1	1,000	9	4,185	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,604
Assumption	Christian	1,918	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Astoria	Fulton	1,357	.....	327	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,995	1	1,350	9	4,645	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,938
Athens	Menard	1,340	143	386	....	.....	....	.....	9	3,960	2	1,360	7	2,600	11	....	....	....	....	.....	5,325
Atlanta	Logan	1,367	300	288	....	.....	1	255	11	5,695	1	1,063	11	4,887	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,408
Auburn	Sangamon	1,814	678	551	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,143	2	2,100	12	6,043	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,048
Augusta	Hancock	1,146	342	302	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,790	2	2,010	9	3,780	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,640
Barrington	Cook	1,444	433	349	....	.....	1	200	9	6,150	1	1,400	9	4,950	12	....	....	....	....	7,8	8,515
Barry	Pike	1,647	319	358	....	.....	....	.....	13	6,022	3	1,943	10	4,079	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,327
Bartonville	Peoria	1,252	392	258	....	.....	....	.....	6	3,352	1	990	5	2,362	10	....	....	....	....	.....	4,250
Bement	Piatt	1,531	354	400	....	.....	1	1,275	13	6,738	2	1,976	12	6,037	12	....	....	....	....	.....	9,748
Benld	Macoupin	1,912	1,023	861	....	.....	....	.....	15	6,496	1	840	14	5,656	10	....	....	1	....	.....	8,058
Bernadotte	Fulton	1,252	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bradley	Kankakee	1,942	818	524	....	.....	....	.....	13	6,453	1	1,080	12	5,373	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,433

Braidwood	Will	1,958	753	177	....	.....	....	.....	4	1,395	....	.....	4	1,395	8	....	....	....	....	.....	2,206
Breese	Clinton	2,128	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Brookfield	Cook	2,186	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	Schuyler	1,569	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Brookport	Massac	1,443	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1,014	288	251	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,938	1	1,065	7	2,873	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,129
Cambridge	Henry	1,227	258	180	....	.....	3	1,781	11	5,255	2	1,930	12	5,206	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,303
Camp Point	Adams	.....	303	278	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,995	1	1,150	9	4,845	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,213
Cardiff	Livingston	1,031	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Carlyle	Clinton	1,982	757	372	....	.....	....	.....	13	7,157	1	1,764	12	5,393	12	....	....	....	....	6–8	8,903
Carpentersville	Kane	1,128	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Carriers Mills	Saline	1,558	600	455	....	.....	....	.....	10	2,745	4	1,350	6	1,395	10	....	....	1	....	.....	3,767
Carrollton	Greene	2,323	779	470	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,965	3	3,070	11	5,895	12	....	....	....	....	.....	11,280
Carthage	Hancock	2,373	566	506	....	.....	1	1,600	16	9,408	3	3,500	14	7,508	12	9	....	....	....	.....	14,512
Casey	Clark	2,157	697	543	....	.....	....	.....	14	6,455	4	2,885	10	3,570	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,420
Central City	Marion	1,179	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Chatsworth	Livingston	1,112	277	172	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,290	1	1,050	6	3,240	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,796
Chenoa	McLean	1,314	336	285	....	.....	1	195	11	6,792	1	1,250	11	5,737	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,424
Cherry	Bureau	1,048	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Chillicothe	Peoria	1,851	606	458	....	.....	....	.....	13	6,255	1	810	12	5,445	8	....	....	1	....	6–8	8,872
Chrisman	Edgar	1,193	350	307	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,240	1	1,200	9	4,040	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,740
Christopher	Franklin	1,825	1,307	1,063	....	.....	....	.....	18	7,560	5	2,905	13	4,655	11	....	....	....	....	.....	8,765
Clyde	Cook	1,003	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Colchester	McDonough	1,445	410	349	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,400	1	800	7	2,600	11	....	....	1	....	.....	4,476
Columbia	Monroe	2,076	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Crotty	LaSalle	1,005	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Crystal Lake	McHenry	1,242	699	432	1	$2,000	....	.....	15	7,443	2	2,950	14	6,493	12	....	....	1	....	6–8	18,359
Cuba	Fulton	2,019	671	515	....	.....	....	.....	13	4,300	1	1,100	12	3,200	12	....	....	....	....	.....	5,904
Dallas City	Hancock	1,228	297	277	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,395	3	1,860	6	3,535	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,965
Delavan	Tazewell	1,175	272	237	....	.....	....	.....	13	7,361	1	1,300	12	6,061	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,975
Depue	Bureau	1,339	562	287	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,069	1	1,100	6	2,969	10	1	1	1	....	7,8	5,665
DesPlaines	Cook	2,384	940	554	1	1,800	....	.....	14	8,722	1	1,800	14	8,722	8	....	....	....	....	.....	14,364
Divernon	Sangamon	1,519	540	346	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,005	1	900	6	3,105	8	....	....	1	....	.....	5,214
Dolton	Cook	1,869	748	417	1	1,400	....	.....	14	8,850	1	1,400	14	8,850	8	....	....	....	....	.....	20,450
Dorrisville	Saline	1,184	480	296	....	.....	....	.....	5	1,715	1	455	4	1,260	8	....	....	1	....	.....	2,153
Dwight	Livingston	2,156	614	474	....	.....	1	1,500	16	9,600	2	2,400	15	8,700	12	....	....	....	....	.....	15,619
Earlville	LaSalle	1,059	224	233	....	.....	....	.....	8	5,519	1	1,199	7	4,320	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,271
East Dubuque	JoDaviess	1,253	347	254	....	.....	....	.....	7	3,890	1	1,100	6	2,790	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,666
East Peoria	Tazewell	1,493	584	425	....	.....	1	1,350	12	3,850	1	1,350	12	3,850	10	....	....	1	....	.....	9,750
Elmhurst	DuPage	2,360	956	543	....	.....	1	1,500	17	11,103	2	2,700	16	9,903	12	....	....	....	....	7,8	17,104
Elmwood	Peoria	1,390	347	316	....	.....	1	353	10	5,955	2	1,753	9	4,555	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,349
ElPaso	Woodford	1,470	385	345	....	.....	....	.....	12	7,668	1	1,200	11	6,468	12	....	....	....	....	.....	11,017
Equality	Gallatin	1,180	389	345	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,645	3	1,620	5	2,025	8	....	....	....	....	1–8	4,631
Eureka	Woodford	1,525	253	470	....	.....	....	.....	12	5,993	1	1,100	11	4,893	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,290
Fairfield	Wayne	2,479	658	598	....	.....	1	1,062	16	6,430	4	3,095	13	4,397	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,298
Farmer City	DeWitt	1,603	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Farmington	Fulton	2,421	430	671	....	.....	1	1,300	16	7,012	2	1,555	15	6,757	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,222
Fort Sheridan	Lake	1,575	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Fulton	Whiteside	2,174	669	483	....	.....	1	1,250	13	6,885	2	1,925	12	6,210	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,132
Freeburg	St. Clair	1,397	470	311	....	.....	....	.....	7	3,960	2	1,620	5	2,340	10	....	....	....	....	.....	5,560

TABLE 49A—Continued.

City.	County.	Population (1910.)	School census (6-21.)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
French Village	St. Clair	1,001																			
Galva	Henry	2,498	656	550			1	$2,300	20	$10,488	3	$3,760	18	$ 9,028	12			1			$15,804
Geneva	Kane	2,451	779	598			1	2,295	22	12,234	4	4,000	19	10,529	12						20,989
Genoa	DeKalb	1,257	309	232					8	4,867	1	1,200	7	3,667	12						6,657
Georgetown	Vermilion	2,307																			
Gibson City	Ford	2,086	684	402	1	$900			13	5,526	2	1,200	12	5,226	8						8,685
Gillespie	Macoupin	2,241	749	826					18	7,369	2	1,760	16	5,609	12			1			9,875
Gilman	Iroquois	1,305	221	307					10	6,032	1	1,100	9	4,932	12			1			7,092
Girard	Macoupin	1,891	645	609					16	7,692	3	2,565	13	5,127	12			1			8,919
Glen Carbon	Madison	1,220	545	417			2	355	8	3,600	1	720	9	3,235	8						5,241
Glencoe	Cook	1,899	647	421			1	2,100	13	11,135	2	3,600	12	9,635	8			1		7,8	18,896
Glen Ellyn	DuPage	1,763																			
Golconda	Pope	1,088	348	293					8	3,250	3	1,600	5	1,650	12						4,160
Grafton	Jersey	1,116	340	249					6	2,475	1	720	5	1,755	11			1			3,109
Granville	Putnam	1,391	450	359					8	4,065			8	4,065	9			1			5,552
Grayville	White	1,940	316	264					8	3,600	3	2,040	5	1,560	12			1			4,985
Graymont	Livingston	1,201																			
Greenfield	Greene	1,161	300	320					10	5,643	1	1,450	9	4,193	12			1			8,176
Greenup	Cumberland	1,224	302	279			1	1,000	10	1,969	3	361	8	2,608	12						4,194
Griggsville	Pike	1,262	316	277					11	5,392	1	1,100	10	4,292	12			2		5, 6, 7, 8	7,030
Gross Point	Cook	1,008	203	52					2	1,200			2	1,200	8						2,019
Hamilton	Hancock	1,627	359	335					12	6,026	2	1,699	10	4,327	12			1			8,310
Hawthorn	Cook	2,001																			
Henry	Marshall	1,687		246					10	6,115	2	1,795	8	4,320	12			1			8,164
Highwood	Lake	1,219																			
Hinsdale	DuPage	2,451	824	596			1	2,850	24	16,325	5	5,975	20	13,200	12					7,8	28,617
Homer	Champaign	1,086	261	252					9	5,477	2	1,822	7	3,655	11			1			6,761
Jonesboro	Union	1,169	207	311					9	3,900			9	3,900	12						4,954
Keithsburg	Mercer	1,515	324	242					9	4,980	1	1,920	8	3,060	12			1			6,383

Knoxville	Knox	1,818	483	430	....	.....	....	.....	14	7,790	1	1,500	13	6,290	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,148
Lacon	Marshall	1,495	370	285	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,355	2	1,665	8	3,690	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,704
Ladd	Bureau	1,910	850	436	....	.....	2	1,800	10	4,765	1	1,300	11	5,265	8	....	....	....	....	.....	7,365
LaHarpe	Hancock	1,349	325	296	....	.....	....	.....	10	4,849	2	1,185	8	3,664	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,974
Lanark	Carroll	1,175	249	277	....	.....	1	1,500	11	5,545	1	1,500	11	5,545	12	....	....	....	....	.....	9,786
Lansing	Cook	1,060	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lebanon	St. Clair	1,907	618	408	....	.....	....	.....	9	4,865	2	1,765	7	3,100	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,844
Lemont	Cook	2,284	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lena	Stephenson	1,168	253	253	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,470	1	1,233	6	2,237	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,308
LeRoy	McLean	1,702	380	388	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,203	2	1,998	12	6,205	12	....	....	....	....	6-8	10,519
Lewistown	Fulton	2,312	605	527	....	.....	....	.....	13	7,220	2	1,775	11	5,445	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,989
Lexington	McLean	1,318	502	368	....	.....	....	.....	13	8,572	2	2,205	11	6,367	12	....	....	....	....	6-8	14,522
Libertyville	Lake	1,724	419	373	....	.....	....	.....	10	6,179	1	1,200	9	4,979	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,098
Livingston	Madison	1,092	488	488	....	.....	....	.....	7	2,560	1	640	6	1,920	8	....	....	....	....	.....	3,065
Lovejoy	St. Clair	1,501	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lovington	Moultrie	1,011	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lyons	Cook	1,483	748	457	....	.....	1	1,700	10	6,790	1	1,750	10	6,740	8	1	....	....	....	.....	9,090
McHenry	McHenry	1,031	441	244	....	.....	1	1,175	7	2,790	1	1,175	7	2,790	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,219
McLeansboro	Hamilton	1,796	638	589	....	.....	....	.....	14	6,777	5	3,225	9	3,552	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,417
Manteno	Kankakee	1,229	394	176	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,366	1	1,125	6	3,241	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,523
Marengo	McHenry	1,936	491	463	....	.....	1	1,700	13	8,053	3	3,507	11	6,246	12	....	....	1	....	.....	13,981
Marissa	St. Clair	2,004	957	409	1	900	....	.....	11	5,057	1	998	11	4,959	8	....	....	1	....	.....	7,341
Mark	Putnam	1,125	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Maroa	Macon	1,160	331	302	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,955	1	800	10	5,155	....	....	....	1	....	.....	7,563
Martinsville	Clark	1,500	399	327	....	.....	1	1,000	11	5,227	4	3,167	8	3,060	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,248
Mascoutah	St. Clair	2,081	727	449	1	1,150	....	.....	11	6,030	4	3,130	8	4,050	11	....	....	1	....	.....	8,579
Mason City	Mason	1,842	670	542	....	.....	1	1,225	12	5,972	2	2,105	11	5,092	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,697
Milford	Iroquois	1,316	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Millstadt	St. Clair	1,140	398	184	....	.....	....	.....	5	3,026	2	1,474	3	1,552	10	....	....	1	....	.....	4,144
Minonk	Woodford	2,070	681	372	....	.....	....	.....	11	7,053	2	2,123	9	4,930	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,524
Momence	Kankakee	2,201	886	581	....	.....	1	1,600	15	8,420	3	3,450	13	6,570	12	....	....	1	....	.....	15,614
Monticello	Piatt	1,981	556	489	....	.....	1	1,300	15	8,563	3	2,702	13	7,161	12	....	....	1	....	.....	13,444
Morrison	Whiteside	2,410	717	563	....	.....	1	1,450	16	10,162	2	2,200	15	9,412	12	....	....	....	....	.....	15,071
Morrisonville	Christian	1,126	336	219	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,590	2	1,530	6	3,060	12	....	....	....	1	.....	5,434
Morton	Tazewell	1,004	257	246	....	.....	....	.....	7	3,560	1	840	6	2,720	8	....	....	1	....	.....	4,868
Morton Park	Cook	1,001	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mounds	Pulaski	1,686	735	674	....	.....	....	.....	12	4,860	1	450	11	4,410	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,116
Mt. Carroll	Carroll	1,759	216	383	....	.....	....	.....	14	8,145	2	2,210	12	5,935	12	....	....	....	....	.....	10,796
Mt. Morris	Ogle	1,132	303	221	....	.....	....	.....	7	3,870	2	855	5	3,015	11	....	....	....	....	.....	5,059
Mt. Pulaski	Logan	1,511	501	275	....	.....	....	.....	10	4,300	2	1,190	8	3,110	8	....	....	1	....	.....	5,689
Mt. Sterling	Brown	1,986	545	330	....	.....	....	.....	12	5,993	1	1,250	11	4,743	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,918
Moweaqua	Shelby	1,513	542	438	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,670	3	2,270	8	3,400	12	....	....	1	....	6-8	7,394
Nashville	Washington	2,135	641	488	....	.....	....	.....	13	6,614	4	3,154	9	3,460	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,153
Nauvoo	Hancock	1,020	328	129	....	.....	....	.....	4	1,520	....	.....	4	1,520	8	....	....	....	....	.....	2,034
Neoga	Cumberland	1,074	325	212	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,697	....	.....	8	3,697	8	....	....	1	....	.....	4,445
New Athens	St. Clair	1,131	390	240	....	.....	....	.....	6	3,218	1	1,000	5	2,218	10	....	....	1	....	7,8	4,246
New Baden	Clinton	1,372	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Newman	Douglas	1,264	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Newton	Jasper	2,108	577	423	....	.....	1	1,100	12	5,652	4	2,970	9	3,782	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,880
Nokomis	Montgomery	1,872	865	716	....	.....	1	1,190	15	6,545	1	1,190	15	6,545	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,482

TABLE 49A—Concluded.

City.	County.	Population (1910.)	School census (6–21.)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5–10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Norris City	White	1,055	304	307	....	.....	....	.....	7	$ 2,275	2	$ 910	5	$ 1,365	11	....	....	1	....	.....	$ 2,535
Oakland	Coles	1,159	364	331	....	.....	....	.....	12	5,917	1	1,350	11	4,567	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,641
Oblong	Crawford	1,482	478	531	....	.....	1	$1,000	10	5,497	3	2,275	8	4,222	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,284
Odell	Livingston	1,035	306	155	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,567	1	1,125	6	3,442	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,940
Odin	Marion	1,400	389	346	....	.....	....	.....	9	3,580	1	900	8	2,680	11	....	....	1	....	.....	5,841
O'Fallon	St. Clair	2,018	805	528	....	.....	....	.....	12	6,617	2	1,845	10	4,772	11	....	....	1	....	.....	9,015
Onarga	Iroquois	1,273	203	324	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,345	1	1,200	8	4,145	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,800
Oregon	Ogle	2,180	622	462	....	.....	4	1,500	12	8,250	2	1,620	14	8,130	12	6	....	2	....	8	11,863
Palatine	Cook	1,144	347	220	....	.....	....	.....	8	5,770	1	1,150	7	4,620	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,507
Palestine	Crawford	1,399	473	448	....	.....	1	1,000	12	5,070	2	1,658	11	4,412	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,200
Park Ridge	Cook	2,009	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pawnee	Sangamon	1,399	533	344	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,162	1	1,000	8	4,162	8	....	....	1	....	.....	6,895
Pecatonica	Winnebago	1,022	215	184	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,430	1	1,100	7	3,330	11	....	....	....	....	.....	5,980
Peotone	Will	1,207	309	211	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,375	1	1,000	6	3,375	12	....	....	....	....	.....	5,823
Percy	Randolph	1,033	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	Pike	2,095	643	544	....	.....	1	1,400	17	9,776	5	4,036	13	7,140	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	15,334
Plainfield	Will	1,019	302	281	....	.....	....	.....	10	4,986	1	1,200	9	3,786	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,104
Plano	Kendall	1,627	436	310	....	.....	....	.....	12	8,250	3	3,120	9	5,130	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,629
Polo	Ogle	1,828	494	337	....	.....	....	.....	15	10,247	3	2,862	12	7,385	12	....	....	....	....	8	15,455
Prophetstown	Whiteside	1,083	326	246	....	.....	....	.....	8	5,492	2	2,100	6	3,392	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,733
Rantoul	Champaign	1,384	372	399	....	.....	....	.....	11	6,575	1	1,300	10	5,275	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,074
Red Bud	Randolph	1,240	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Ridgway	Gallatin	1,054	409	309	....	.....	....	.....	6	2,485	4	1,120	2	1,365	11	....	....	1	....	.....	3,163
Riverside	Cook	1,702	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
River Forest	Cook	2,456	1,108	681	....	.....	4	4,250	21	13,450	3	3,300	22	14,400	8	....	....	....	....	5–8	20,700
Riverton	Sangamon	1,911	734	554	....	.....	....	.....	11	4,320	2	1,080	9	3,240	10	....	....	....	....	.....	5,718
Roanoke	Woodford	1,311	489	366	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,522	1	1,000	10	4,522	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,937
Rockdale	Will	1,101	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Roodhouse	Greene	2,171	605	509	....	.....	1	1,200	14	5,440	2	1,880	13	4,760	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,290
Rossville	Vermilion	1,422	441	403	....	.....	....	.....	13	8,341	2	2,500	11	5,841	12	....	....	1	....	.....	13,106

Rushville	Schuyler	2,422	589	561	....	.....	1	1,305	17	8,505	2	1,845	16	7,965	12	....	....	....	1	.....	12,813
St. Anne	Kankakee	1,065	408	252	....	.....	....	.....	8	5,100	1	1,100	7	4,000	12	....	....	....	....	.....	6,170
St. Elmo	Fayette	1,227	402	384	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,842	2	1,945	9	3,897	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,114
St. Francisville	Lawrence	1,391	549	393	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,920	3	1,960	5	1,960	11	....	....	1	....	.....	5,011
Sandoval	Marion	1,568	589	420	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,460	2	1,280	6	2,180	11	....	....	2	....	.....	4,663
Sandusky	Alexander	1,500	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Seatonville	Bureau	1,370	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Seneca	LaSalle	1,120	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Sesser	Franklin	1,292	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Shawneetown	Gallatin	1,863	755	310	....	.....	....	.....	11	4,500	2	1,100	9	3,400	11	....	....	....	....	.....	7,369
Sheffield	Bureau	1,009	323	245	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,265	1	1,400	9	3,865	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,927
Sheldon	Iroquois	1,143	256	305	....	.....	1	1,200	11	6,120	2	2,010	10	5,310	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,564
Silvis	Rock Island	1,163	330	263	....	.....	2	352	8	4,730	2	1,249	8	3,833	10	....	....	1	....	.....	7,301
Sorento	Bond	1,018	403	321	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,600	2	1,400	6	2,200	11	....	....	1	....	.....	4,790
South Holland	Cook	1,065	1,195	410	....	.....	....	.....	12	7,200	1	800	11	6,400	8	....	....	1	....	.....	9,800
South Wilmington	Grundy	2,403	879	386	....	.....	....	.....	9	3,690	....	.....	9	3,690	9	....	....	....	....	.....	5,416
Steger	Will	2,161	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Stockton	JoDaviess	1,096	355	273	....	.....	....	.....	9	5,355	2	2,160	7	3,195	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6,868
Stonington	Christian	1,148	577	412	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,245	2	1,460	8	3,785	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,804
Sumner	Lawrence	1,413	355	352	....	.....	....	.....	11	5,270	1	1,350	10	3,920	11	....	....	....	....	.....	6,814
Thayer	Sangamon	1,012	385	255	....	.....	....	.....	5	2,080	....	.....	5	2,080	8	....	....	1	....	.....	3,327
Thornton	Cook	1,030	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Toluca	Marshall	2,407	783	517	....	.....	....	.....	12	5,975	1	1,250	11	4,725	12	....	....	1	....	.....	9,103
Toulon	Stark	1,208	326	229	1	850	....	.....	8	4,122	1	850	8	4,122	8	....	....	....	....	.....	6,792
Tower Hill	Shelby	1,040	296	241	....	.....	....	.....	7	3,655	3	1,955	4	1,700	11	....	....	1	....	.....	4,803
Trenton	Clinton	1,694	592	292	....	.....	....	.....	8	3,780	1	900	7	2,880	11	....	....	1	....	1-9	4,694
Troy	Madison	1,447	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Tuscola	Douglas	2,453	484	580	1	1,600	....	.....	17	11,495	3	3,555	15	9,540	12	....	....	2	....	.....	18,929
Utica	LaSalle	1,250	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Vermont	Fulton	1,118	301	254	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,659	2	1,727	6	2,932	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,823
Vienna	Johnson	1,124	303	283	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,100	1	1,100	7	3,000	12	....	....	....	....	.....	5,926
Villa Grove	Douglas	1,828	679	526	....	.....	1	1,215	15	7,970	4	3,610	12	5,575	12	....	....	....	....	.....	12,426
Virginia	Cass	1,501	438	386	....	.....	2	1,815	11	5,850	1	1,500	12	6,165	12	....	....	....	....	.....	8,335
Warden	Madison	1,082	372	244	....	.....	....	.....	6	2,680	1	720	5	1,960	12	....	....	....	....	.....	4,236
Warren	JoDaviess	1,331	220	294	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,890	2	1,729	8	4,161	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,795
Warsaw	Hancock	2,254	507	332	....	.....	....	.....	10	5,685	1	1,500	9	4,185	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,576
Washington	Tazewell	1,530	455	356	....	.....	....	.....	12	7,800	2	2,400	10	5,400	12	....	....	....	....	.....	10,416
Waterloo	Monroe	2,091	715	351	....	.....	....	.....	11	6,390	2	2,250	9	4,140	12	....	....	....	....	.....	7,756
Waverly	Morgan	1,538	449	439	....	.....	1	1,100	11	4,462	2	1,737	10	3,825	12	....	....	....	1	.....	7,690
Wenona	Marshall	1,442	451	217	....	.....	....	.....	8	4,813	2	1,690	6	3,123	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,807
Wethersfield	Henry	1,593	559	422	....	.....	....	.....	13	5,861	2	1,755	11	4,106	12	....	....	1	....	.....	7,662
West Chicago	DuPage	2,378	721	481	....	.....	2	1,750	13	7,401	1	1,500	14	7,651	12	....	....	....	....	.....	14,143
West Frankfort	Franklin	2,111	1,250	735	....	.....	....	.....	15	4,700	4	2,100	11	2,600	12	....	....	1	....	.....	5,360
Willisville	Perry	1,082	.....	275	....	.....	....	.....	6	2,240	1	600	5	1,640	8	....	....	1	....	.....	2,579
Wilmington	Will	1,450	368	318	....	.....	....	.....	11	6,880	2	2,110	9	4,770	12	....	....	1	....	.....	10,785
Winchester	Scott	1,639	440	384	....	.....	1	1,300	11	5,482	2	2,022	10	4,760	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,023
Witt	Montgomery	2,170	813	673	....	.....	....	.....	14	6,981	2	1,600	12	5,381	12	....	....	1	....	.....	8,800
Wyoming	Stark	1,506	262	235	....	.....	....	.....	7	4,383	1	1,837	6	2,546	12	....	....	1	....	.....	6,240

CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS—1914.

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expense.

TABLE 49B—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 2,500 TO 4,999.

City.	County.	Population, 1910.	School census, (6-21).	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total			68,733	49,680	26	$44,727	52	$55,030	1,347	$741,372	191	$190,053	1,234	$651,076		10	3	48	9		$1,192,582
Abingdon	Knox	2,500	706	616			1	$1,500	20	$ 9,924	2	$2,370	19	$ 9,054	12	1		1			$17,833
Anna	Union	2,809	757	730					20	10,865	5	4,236	15	6,629	12			3			19,471
Averyville	Peoria	2,668	731	584			1	250	16	9,780	2	1,750	15	8,280	12			1			13,084
Batavia	Kane	4,436	1,291	1,034	1	$2,200			31	19,588	4	5,000	28	16,788	12			2		6,7,8	29,316
Benton	Franklin	2,675	1,421	1,035	1	1,350			20	9,107	4	3,275	17	7,182	7			1			13,137
Bridgeport	Lawrence	2,708	894	679	1	1,260			14	7,380	3	2,835	12	5,805	8						12,251
Bushnell	McDonough	2,619	581	509			1	1,758	18	9,269	2	2,137	17	8,890	12			1			15,009
Carlinville	Macoupin	3,616	999	732			1	1,350	18	8,933	1	1,350	18	8,933	12				1		13,852
Carmi	White	2,833	841	760					19	8,634	5	2,000	14	6,634	12			1			11,925
Carterville	Williamson	2,971	1,121	871			1	1,200	16	6,970	5	3,835	12	4,335	12			1			9,479
Chester	Randolph	2,737	800	405			1	1,500	12	6,030	2	2,310	11	5,220	12			1			9,397
Coal City	Grundy	2,667	685	488					9	4,077			9	4,077	10						7,687
Downers Grove	DuPage	2,601	1,063	679	1	2,099	1	950	22	12,716	3	2,850	21	12,915	12					7,8	19,865
Dundee	Kane	3,002	1,295	616	1	3,261			22	13,828	2	3,700	21	13,389	12			1			26,033
East Moline	Rock Island	2,665	1,155	683			3	2,037	19	10,554	3	3,100	19	9,491	12			1			19,385
Effingham	Effingham	3,898	1,174	593			1	1,350	16	8,505	4	3,690	13	6,165	12			3			14,498
Eldorado	Saline	3,365	1,144	1,110	1	900			19	8,080	7	3,340	13	5,640	8			1			11,172
Fairbury	Livingston	2,502	624	538			1	1,550	18	9,881	3	2,995	16	8,436	12					6,7,8	15,900
Flora	Clay	2,704	1,016	675	1	1,062			15	6,715	2	1,572	14	6,205	8			1			10,472

Galena	JoDaviess	4,835	1,236	761	....	.....	1	1,300	22	11,520	2	1,930	21	10,890	12	....	....	....	....	.....	19,733
Geneseo	Henry	3,199	761	517	....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,760	1	1,400	19	9,360	8	....	....	....	....	.....	14,313
Greenville	Bond	3,178	1,036	770	....	.....	1	1,500	19	9,920	2	2,635	18	8,785	12	3	....	1	1	.....	13,959
Harvard	McHenry	3,008	771	685	1	1,500	.....	.....	21	11,645	2	2,500	20	10,645	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	18,228
Havana	Mason	3,525	1,181	770	1	1,500	.....	.....	25	12,960	3	2,715	23	11,745	12	....	....	1	....	.....	18,631
Highland	Madison	2,675	1,035	484	....	.....	2	1,840	14	7,222	1	1,500	15	7,562	12	....	....	1	....	.....	12,662
Highland Park	Lake	4,209	917	522	1	2,600	1	650	18	14,900	2	3,600	18	14,550	8	1	....	1	....	5,8	26,181
Hillsboro	Montgomery	3,424	1,235	1,057	....	.....	1	1,500	26	13,307	4	3,740	23	17,067	12	....	....	1	....	8	21,619
Hoopeston	Vermilion	4,698	1,405	933	....	.....	1	2,100	30	18,722	3	4,055	28	16,767	12	....	....	1	....	.....	33,924
Jerseyville	Jersey	4,113	1,116	732	....	.....	1	1,800	17	8,824	4	4,960	14	5,664	12	....	....	1	....	.....	14,725
Johnston City	Williamson	3,248	1,324	1,172	....	.....	.....	.....	24	10,747	4	2,970	20	7,777	12	....	....	1	....	.....	12,949
Lake Forest	Lake	3,349	759	625	1	2,350	.....	.....	25	20,418	3	3,800	23	18,968	8	1	1	....	....	.....	34,839
Lawrenceville	Lawrence	3,235	773	961	1	1,200	.....	.....	18	7,740	3	2,640	16	6,300	8	....	....	1	....	.....	15,638
Lockport	Will	2,555	911	503	....	.....	2	1,000	14	7,069	2	1,720	14	6,349	8	....	....	1	1	.....	12,046
Marseilles	LaSalle	3,291	341	719	1	1,500	.....	.....	19	11,650	1	1,500	19	11,650	12	....	....	....	....	.....	15,717
Marshall	Clark	2,569	386	382	....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,275	1	725	15	5,550	8	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Melrose Park	Cook	4,806	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mendota	LaSalle	3,806	890	790	1	1,600	.....	.....	22	14,145	4	4,300	19	11,445	12	....	....	....	....	.....	22,834
Metropolis	Massac	4,655	1,315	1,146	1	1,250	.....	.....	26	10,463	7	3,493	20	8,220	12	1	....	3	....	.....	21,630
Morgan Park	Cook	3,694	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Morris	Grundy	4,563	1,181	852	....	.....	1	1,900	26	16,545	4	5,100	23	13,345	12	....	....	1	....	6,7,8	25,912
Mound City	Pulaski	2,837	762	686	....	.....	.....	.....	18	7,500	5	2,920	13	4,580	12	....	....	....	....	.....	10,033
Mt. Olive	Macoupin	3,504	1,447	644	....	.....	.....	.....	15	7,659	2	2,010	13	5,649	11	....	....	1	....	.....	10,311
Naperville	DuPage	3,449	1,011	528	1	2,000	3	1,002	17	11,526	3	3,005	18	11,523	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	19,918
Normal	McLean	4,204	1,145	480	....	.....	2	1,915	18	11,879	4	3,850	16	9,944	12	....	....	....	....	.....	20,018
North Chicago	Lake	3,306	1,564	504	1	1,600	.....	.....	18	11,030	2	3,000	17	9,630	8	....	....	1	....	.....	18,825
Oglesby	LaSalle	3,500	1,392	892	1	1,350	.....	.....	16	7,785	3	2,565	14	6,570	8	....	....	....	....	.....	14,423
Paxton	Ford	2,912	731	616	....	.....	3	2,375	17	10,472	3	3,710	17	9,137	12	....	....	....	....	8	17,126
Petersburg	Menard	2,587	752	602	....	.....	1	1,400	19	9,945	3	3,200	17	8,145	12	....	....	1	....	.....	14,773
Pinckneyville	Perry	2,722	843	619	....	.....	.....	.....	17	6,103	2	1,572	15	4,531	12	....	....	2	3	.....	9,213
Portland	Franklin	3,194	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Princeton	Bureau	4,131	995	523	1	1,800	.....	.....	20	12,200	2	2,700	19	11,300	8	....	....	1	....	5,6,7	19,487
Robinson	Crawford	3,863	942	763	1	1,100	.....	.....	18	6,977	3	1,020	16	7,057	8	....	....	....	1	.....	12,885
Rochelle	Ogle	2,732	843	571	1	1,800	1	1,250	19	9,900	4	2,900	17	10,050	12	....	....	1	....	.....	16,309
Rock Falls	Whiteside	2,657	929	626	....	.....	3	1,797	15	6,903	2	1,797	16	6,903	12	....	....	....	....	.....	84,280
St. Charles	Kane	4,046	1,179	834	....	.....	2	905	24	16,935	1	997	25	16,843	12	....	....	1	....	.....	25,459
Salem	Marion	2,669	873	706	....	.....	1	1,200	18	8,279	2	1,965	17	7,514	12	....	....	....	1	.....	12,231
Sandwich	DeKalb	2,557	647	538	....	.....	1	1,500	15	9,072	2	2,307	14	8,265	12	....	....	1	....	5,6	15,229
Savana	Carroll	3,691	939	601	....	.....	1	1,554	16	8,047	1	1,554	16	8,047	8	....	....	1	....	.....	13,517
Shelbyville	Shelby	3,590	952	811	1	1,700	.....	.....	22	10,515	4	4,475	19	7,740	12	....	....	1	....	7,8	20,623
Sparta	Randolph	3,081	864	770	....	.....	1	1,250	22	10,501	4	3,545	19	8,206	12	....	....	....	....	.....	13,698
Sullivan	Moultrie	2,621	687	661	....	.....	1	1,300	19	10,196	2	2,241	18	9,255	12	....	....	2	....	.....	15,528
Sycamore	DeKalb	3,962	1,049	780	....	.....	1	1,800	25	16,525	3	3,650	23	14,175	12	....	....	1	....	.....	26,955
Upper Alton	Madison	2,918	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Vandalia	Fayette	2,974	764	667	....	.....	1	1,275	17	9,263	3	2,720	15	7,818	12	2	....	1	....	7,8	13,492
Venice	Madison	3,718	561	337	1	1,250	.....	.....	11	6,440	1	1,250	11	6,440	8	....	....	1	....	7,8	10,912
Virden	Macoupin	4,000	1,961	1,153	....	.....	.....	.....	24	11,485	3	2,525	21	8,960	12	....	....	....	....	.....	14,407
Watseka	Iroquois	2,576	543	521	....	.....	2	1,852	13	8,639	2	2,600	13	7,891	12	....	....	1	....	8	13,942
West Hammond	Cook	4,948	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Westville	Vermilion	2,607	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

Table 49B—Concluded.

City.	County.	Population, 1910.	School census, (6–21).	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5–10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Wheaton	DuPage	3,423	1,286	920	1	$2,095	2	$1,520	23	$14,798	2	$3,100	24	$15,313	12	....	....	....	....	.....	$25,100
White Hall	Greene	2,854	800	734	....	.....	1	1,300	16	7,402	2	1,987	15	6,715	12	....	....	1	....	.....	11,066
Wilmette	Cook	4,943	1,470	996	1	2,400	.....	.....	28	17,270	2	3,200	27	16,470	8	1	....	....	1	8	28,991
Winnetka	Cook	3,168	972	801	1	2,000	.....	.....	29	22,820	2	4,350	28	20,470	8	1	1	....	1	1–8	34,078
Woodstock	McHenry	4,331	1,248	950	....	.....	1	1,700	25	15,375	2	3,750	24	13,325	12	....	1	....	....	7, 8	23,957
Zion City	Lake	4,789	1,711	1,128	....	.....	1	1,100	27	12,763	3	1,960	25	11,903	12	....	....	1	....	.....	23,903

School Census, Enrollment, Number and Salary of Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, Promotion of Health and Attendance, and Total Current Expense.

TABLE 49C—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF FROM 5,000 TO 7,999.

City.	County.	Population (Federal census 1910.)	School census (6-21.)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total			55,039	36,599	22	$38,520	18	$17,167	932	$505,263	113	$111,484	859	$449,466		6	3	19	3		$746,745
Beardstown	Cass	6,107	1,726	1,421	1	$2,100			38	$21,764	5	$5,275	34	$18,589	12			1			$31,458
Belvidere	Boone	7,253	2,345	1,327	1	2,100	1	$1,300	46	30,339	4	5,325	44	28,414	12			1		1-9	47,339
Berwyn	Cook	5,841		1,554	1	2,300			45	27,875	1	2,300	45	27,875	8	1		1		6,7,8	35,375
Carbondale	Jackson	5,411	1,740	896	1	1,800			26	13,764	5	4,500	22	11,064	8			1			22,108
Charleston	Coles	5,884	1,771	972	1	2,000			30	14,930	4	2,865	27	14,065	12			1		7,8	29,926
Clinton	DeWitt	5,165	1,754	1,354			1	1,850	38	21,895	5	5,100	34	18,645	12				1	7,8	33,958
Collinsville	Madison	7,478	2,477	1,302	1	900			32	15,346	6	4,281	27	11,965	8			1		8	21,724
Dixon, District 27	Lee	7,216	1,439	806	1	1,800	1	480	28	16,530	5	4,665	25	14,145	12		1			5,6,7,8	25,714
Dixon, District 23	Lee		813	534			5	2,168	17	9,259	1	2,588	21	8,839	12						15,654
DuQuoin	Perry	5,434	1,406	1,098			1	809	21	9,851	4	2,522	18	8,138	8						15,683
Edwardsville	Madison	5,014	1,830	1,204	1	1,800	2	670	31	18,073	4	4,485	30	16,058	12				1		27,044
Forest Park	Cook	6,594																			
Harrisburg	Saline	5,309	2,596	1,987	1	1,800			37	16,877	6	4,677	32	14,000	8			1		7,8	24,050
Harvey	Cook	7,227	1,745	1,052	1	2,100			27	16,906	1	2,100	27	16,906	8					3-8	25,534
Herrin	Williamson	6,861	2,500	1,943	1	1,400			35	13,939	7	4,863	29	10,476	8			1		7,8	19,900
LaGrange	Cook	5,282	2,202	1,381	1	3,000	1	950	41	29,770	2	4,300	41	29,420	8					6,7	42,673
Litchfield	Montgomery	5,971	1,625	1,125			1	1,620	29	19,017	2	2,635	28	18,002	12				1		25,052
Macomb	McDonough	5,774	1,445	1,035			1	1,800	30	17,085	3	3,765	28	15,120	12	4					25,941

TABLE 49C—Concluded.

City.	County.	Population (Federal census 1910.)	School census (1910.)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madison	Madison	5,046	1,736	1,215	1	$1,600	1	$ 720	28	$14,262	3	$4,950	27	$11,632	12	....	....	....	....	.....	$20,240
Marion	Williamson	7,093	2,291	1,997	1	1,200	.....	.....	42	19,798	8	6,149	35	15,049	8	....	....	1	....	6, 7, 8	28,020
Mt. Carmel	Wabash	6,934	1,842	1,474	....	.....	1	1,800	32	15,200	2	3,000	31	14,000	12	....	....	....	....	.....	24,469
Murphysboro	Jackson	7,485	2,415	1,557	1	1,350	.....	.....	34	15,552	6	3,412	29	13,490	10	....	....	1	....	6, 7, 8	22,748
Olney	Richland	5,011	1,382	1,097	....	.....	1	1,700	25	12,430	5	4,860	21	9,270	12	....	1	1	....	.....	22,318
Pana	Christian	6,055	2,659	1,136	1	1,700	.....	.....	30	16,674	4	3,795	27	14,579	8	....	....	....	1	6, 7, 8	26,462
Paris	Edgar	7,664	2,169	1,777	1	2,100	1	1,300	50	29,133	6	6,785	46	25,748	12	....	....	1	....	.....	44,539
Peru	LaSalle	7,984	2,558	705	1	1,800	.....	.....	25	13,590	3	2,880	23	12,510	8	1	1	1	....	5, 6, 7, 8	21,514
Pontiac	Livingston	6,090	1,670	847	1	1,500	.....	.....	28	13,538	3	2,325	26	12,713	8	....	....	2	....	.....	25,905
Spring Valley	Bureau	7,035	2,565	1,423	1	1,400	.....	.....	26	8,575	2	1,105	25	8,870	8	....	....	....	....	.....	14,000
Staunton	Macoupin	5,048	2,158	925	....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,053	1	1,400	19	8,653	12	....	....	2	....	.....	13,565
Sterling	Whiteside	7,467	1,128	777	1	1,600	.....	.....	22	13,765	2	2,350	21	13,015	8	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Taylorville, Dist. 116.	Christian	5,446	1,052	678	1	1,170	.....	.....	19	9,273	3	2,227	17	8,216	8	....	....	....	....	.....	14,122
Taylorville, Dist. 117.	Christian	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

Table 49D—Cities Having a Population of From 8,000 to 11,999.

City.	County.	Population (Federal census 1910).	School census (6-21).	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total			41,933	25,933	14	$28,304	22	$24,540	654	$376,219	86	$85,931	604	13,132	....	2	2	7	6	.....	$621,529
Blue Island	Cook	8,043	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Canton	Fulton	10,453	2,751	2,701	2	$2,638	2	$1,998	64	$35,683	15	$13,307	53	$27,012	12	....	1	1	....	7, 8	$59,071
Centralia	Marion	9,680	3,015	2,068	1	2,000	1	770	42	19,878	2	2,630	42	20,018	8	....	....	....	1	8	32,817
DeKalb	DeKalb	8,102	2,466	1,336	1	1,500	6	5,500	26	13,845	3	2,750	30	18,095	8	....	1	....	1	.....	34,875
Granite City	Madison	9,903	3,104	2,185	1	2,773	4	4,072	61	30,200	8	6,475	58	30,570	12	1	....	1	....	.....	51,029
Kewanee	Henry	9,307	3,465	2,324	1	1,999	2	3,050	80	48,280	14	13,616	69	39,713	12	1	....	1	....	7, 8	74,822
LaSalle	LaSalle	11,537	3,969	1,309	1	1,980	.....	.....	31	21,420	2	3,000	30	20,400	8	....	....	....	1	.....	34,453
Lincoln	Logan	10,892	4,753	1,710	1	2,000	1	1,250	44	25,239	3	5,268	43	23,221	12	....	....	1	....	7, 8	39,340
Mattoon	Coles	11,456	3,727	2,620	1	2,814	2	2,300	62	33,836	4	5,110	61	33,840	12	....	....	1	....	7, 8	52,654
Maywood	Cook	8,033	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Monmouth	Warren	9,128	2,671	1,893	1	2,400	1	1,500	56	34,112	10	7,165	48	30,847	12	....	....	....	1	7, 8	55,157
Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	8,007	3,223	2,226	1	1,800	.....	.....	45	20,369	5	4,425	41	17,744	8	....	....	1	....	.....	30,325
Ottawa	LaSalle	9,535	3,031	1,237	1	2,200	.....	.....	37	25,033	3	4,200	35	23,033	8	....	....	....	1	.....	41,483
Pekin	Tazewell	9,897	3,184	2,164	1	1,900	2	2,250	57	35,007	8	7,900	52	31,257	12	....	....	1	....	.....	62,951
Urbana	Champaign	8,245	2,574	2,160	1	2,300	1	1,850	49	33,317	9	10,085	42	27,382	12	....	....	....	1	.....	52,552

Table 49E—Cities Having a Population of From 12,000 to 19,999.

City.	County.	Population (Federal census 1910).	School census (6-21).	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total			43,428	23,250	9	$22,070	17	$21,295	647	$393,611	65	$71,240	608	$365,736			3	5	4		$639,924
Alton	Madison	17,528	6,240	3,443	1	2,700	2	2,500	96	63,154	13	14,650	86	53,704	12			1		8	92,386
Cairo	Alexander	14,548	4,693	2,593	1	2,800	1	1,905	62	32,222	6	5,540	58	31,387	12			1			51,023
Champaign	Champaign	12,421	4,196	2,709	1	2,500	1	1,800	79	51,215	12	12,520	69	42,995	12		1		1		75,757
Chicago Heights	Cook	14,525	3,949	2,320	1	2,700	1	850	48	27,900	2	3,800	48	27,650	8			1			45,568
Cicero	Cook	14,557																			
Freeport	Stephenson	17,567	4,473	3,040	1	2,500	1	2,250	89	57,408	11	10,300	80	51,858	12		1		1	7, 8	118,480
Jacksonville	Morgan	15,326	4,619	2,126	1	2,200	6	6,840	73	45,345	7	8,460	73	45,925	12		1	1		6-8	72,341
Kankakee	Kankakee	13,986	6,884	2,646	1	2,200	4	4,300	72	38,800	7	5,700	70	39,600	12				1	7, 8	59,995
Oak Park	Cook	19,444																			
Streator	LaSalle	14,253	4,201	2,190	1	2,300			67	38,095	2	3,400	66	36,995	8			1		6-8	57,655
Waukegan	Lake	16,069	4,173	2,183	1	2,170	1	850	61	39,472	5	6,870	58	35,622	8				1	6-8	66,719

Table 49F—Cities Having a Population of 20,000 or More.

City.	County.	Population (Federal census 1910).	School census (6-21)	Enrollment.	Superintendents who do no teaching.		Supervisors and principals who teach less than half time.		Teachers and principals who teach half time or more.		Total 5-10.				Number of years of school work.	For the promotion of—				Grades below high school in which departmental plan of instruction is followed.	Total current expense.
											Men.		Women.			Health.		Attendance.			
					Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		Physicians.	Nurses.	Men.	Women.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	.....	.....	779,116	416,074	38	$147,502	453	$1,077,435	9,696	$10,064,563	1,053	$1,772,625	9,134	$9,516,875	....	117	115	27	56	.....	$15,446,024
Aurora—																					
Dist. 131	Kane	29,807	7,109	2,910	1	$ 3,350	3	$ 7,850	80	$ 53,362	9	$ 13,800	75	$ 50,762	12	....	1	1	..	8	$ 102,144
Dist. 129	Kane	.....	2,154	1,567	1	2,750	1	1,400	46	32,861	6	9,386	42	27,625	12	....	....	1	..	8	61,431
Belleville	St. Clair	21,122	6,665	2,989	1	2,100	3	2,350	73	47,292	15	14,750	62	36,992	12	9	....	1	..	.....	76,094
Bloomington	McLean	25,768	6,547	3,910	2	5,000	6	6,514	112	82,248	13	15,602	107	78,160	12	1	1	1	..	7, 8	133,891
Chicago	Cook	2,185,283	625,294	326,342	20	96,500	299	851,890	7,225	8,400,124	748	1,394,247	6,796	7,954,267	12	106	104	17	46	.....	12,503,548
Danville	Vermilion	27,871	4,913	3,669	1	3,225	6	6,947	90	56,967	12	15,317	85	51,822	12	....	....	....	1	8	87,839
Decatur	Macon	31,140	13,940	8,057	2	1,611	2	903	180	122,515	21	18,008	163	107,021	12	....	1	1	..	7, 8	190,435
East St. Louis	St. Clair	58,547	17,943	9,165	1	2,800	17	23,835	230	159,814	30	41,133	218	145,316	12	....	....	3	1	.....	248,769
Elgin	Kane	25,967	5,696	4,735	1	4,263	17	25,258	126	81,472	18	21,394	126	89,599	12	....	1	1	..	7, 8	152,757
Evanston	Cook	24,978	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Galesburg	Knox	22,089	5,761	3,976	1	3,000	5	5,195	108	67,647	14	17,225	100	58,617	12	....	1	....	1	.....	104,570
Joliet	Will	34,670	13,131	5,757	1	3,499	4	5,300	183	133,333	14	17,340	174	124,792	8	....	....	....	1	8	218,590
Moline	Rock Isl.	24,199	6,562	4,498	1	3,000	10	12,550	135	94,386	18	22,906	128	87,030	12	....	....	....	1	8	155,468
Peoria	Peoria	66,950	18,785	11,646	1	3,750	21	52,462	365	217,655	45	49,620	342	224,247	12	....	1	1	1	.....	605,039
Quincy	Adams	36,587	12,820	4,926	1	2,594	15	17,825	133	92,826	16	23,900	133	89,345	12	....	1	....	1	7, 8	153,223
Rockford	Winneb'o	45,401	12,148	8,666	1	3,210	11	12,011	255	168,299	25	32,550	242	150,970	12	1	3	....	1	5–8	255,468
Rock Island	Rock Isl.	24,335	5,933	4,440	1	2,600	11	11,928	113	71,116	20	19,771	105	65,873	12	....	2	....	1	7, 8	121,133
Springfield	Sangam'n	51,678	13,715	8,821	1	4,250	22	33,217	242	182,646	29	45,676	236	174,437	12	....	1	....	1	6–8	275,625

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